



REPORT

Violation against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

Data 2021

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SUPPORT

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REPORT

Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2021 Data

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In 2021, the escalation of attacks on indigenous territories and indigenous rights in the Executive and the Legislature, after a year of lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, led indigenous peoples in Brazil to resume large mobilizations in the country's capital – which continued the following year. At the 2022 Free Land Camp, about 7,000 indigenous people held a big demonstration against mining and the attempt to legalize the activity on their land. Covered in mud and red paint representing blood, they denounced the trail of devastation and violence left by prospecting and mining in their territories and communities, demanding respect for their lives, their bodies, and their rights.

Photo: Giulianne Martins / ComTxae

This issue of the *Report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* – 2021 data is dedicated to all indigenous peoples in Brazil who, through their struggle and mobilization have kept the flame of hope burning in all who believe in a more just and equitable country, capable of valuing and fully respecting its immense diversity.

In another year marked by omission, hatred and incalculable loss of lives, we express our solidarity and gratitude to the original peoples: amidst the shadows, the determined steps of these peoples encourage and brighten our journey.

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Demonstration during the Fight for Life camp in August 2021

The general context of attacks on indigenous territories, leaders and communities is related to a series of measures by the Executive that cleared the way for the exploitation and private appropriation of indigenous lands, as well as the action by the federal government and its allied base in Congress to pass laws that seek to annihilate constitutional protection to the original peoples and their territories.

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Invasions in indigenous lands increased in 2021, in a context of violence and attack against constitutional rights

The annual Report by Cimi portrays the worsening of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil, with attacks on rights and dismantling of inspection and indigenous assistance bodies.

The year of 2021 was marked by a deepening and a dramatic intensification of violence and rights violations against the indigenous peoples of Brazil. The increase of invasion of indigenous lands (TI; Terra Indígena), attacks against indigenous villages and indigenous leaders as well as the intensification of conflicts showing the institutional atmosphere of an attack against the constitutional rights of Brazil's indigenous people. This is pointed out by the report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples of Brazil – data from 2021*, an annual publication of the Indigenous Missionary Council (Cimi).

In its third year, the government of Jair Bolsonaro maintained the directive of the paralysation of the demarcations of indigenous lands and complete omission regarding the protection of indigenous lands already demarcated. From the point of view of the official indigenous policy, that position has represented continuity compared to the last two years, but in the point of view of the indigenous peoples it has represented the escalation of a situation that was already violent and terrifying.

The consequence of this stance was the increase, for the sixth consecutive year, in cases of “possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of resources and damage to property”. In 2021, Cimi reported 305 cases of that kind, which affected at least 226 indigenous lands in 22 states of Brazil. In the previous year, 263 cases of invasion had affected 201 indigenous lands in 19 states. The number of such cases is almost three times bigger than those ones reported in Cimi's 2018 annual report, when 109 cases of that kind were accounted.

In addition to the quantitative increase in cases and lands affected by illegal activities of miners, loggers, hunters, fishermen and land grabbers, among others, the invaders intensified their presence and brutality of their actions in indigenous territories. This situation was made explicit in cases such as of the Mundurucu people, in Pará State and of the Yanomami people, in Roraima and Amazonas State. In the Yanomami indigenous land, where the presence of more than 20 thousand prospectors is estimated, the invaders began to carry out systematic armed attacks against the indigenous communities, spreading a climate of terror and causing deaths, including of children.

These violent and criminal attacks, often with heavy weapons, have been repeatedly reported by the indigenous people and ignored by the federal government, which continued to stimulate mining activities in these territories. Illegal gold miners, in addition, served as a vector for diseases such as Covid-19 and of malaria in the case of the Yanomami indigenous People.

In Pará State, gold miners who work illegally in the Mundurucu indigenous lands attacked the headquarter of an association of indigenous women, tried to prevent the travelling of leaders of the indigenous people for demonstrations in Brasília, made death threats and even burned the house of an indigenous leader down - in retaliation for her stance against mining in the territory. While these actions were taking place, the Mundurucu indigenous land continued to be devastated, with rivers and streams being

destroyed by the heavy machinery used in the illegal extraction of gold.

The report registered an increase in 15 of the 19 categories of violence systematised by the publication compared to the previous year and a huge amount of indigenous lives

taken. There were 176 murders of indigenous people - just six less than in the year 2020, which recorded the highest number of homicides since Cimi started to count this data based on public sources, back in 2014. The number of 148 suicides of indigenous people in 2021 was the highest ever recorded in the same period. The general context of attacks on indigenous territories, leaders and communities is related to a series of measures by the Executive power that favours the exploitation and private appropriation of indigenous lands and actions of the federal government and its allied base to pass laws aimed at dismantling the constitutional protection of indigenous peoples and their territories.

This is the case of measures such as Normative Instruction 09, published by Funai in 2020, that released the certification of private properties on indigenous lands not homologated and the Joint Normative Instruction of Funai and Ibama which, in 2021, started to allow the economic exploitation of indigenous lands by associations and “mixed composition”-organisations between indigenous and non-indigenous people.

Proposals such as the law proposal (PL) 490/2007 also had this character, which makes new demarcations off indigenous land impossible and opens the indigenous lands already demarcated and thus protected to predatory exploitation. The law proposal PL 191/2020, authored by the federal government itself intends to allow mining in indigenous lands. This set of legal actions gave land invaders and criminal groups confidence to proceed with their illegal actions in the indigenous lands. Illegal gold miners developed extensive infrastructure, invaders expanded the deforestation for the opening of pastures and the planting of monocultures, and hunters, fishermen and loggers intensified their incursions into the indigenous territories. The attempt to approve these law projects, the context of the offensive against their rights and the worsening of the situation in the territories motivated strong mobilisations of indigenous peoples throughout the country, with two large national protest camps in Brasília.

Violence against Heritage

The first chapter of the report brings together the “Violence against the Heritage” of indigenous people, divided into three categories. In this section, the following data were recorded: omission and delay in land regularisation (871 cases); territorial rights-related conflicts (118 cases); and possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and miscellaneous damage to property (305 cases). The records thus add up to a total of 1.294 cases of violence against the heritage of indigenous peoples in 2021.

Despite several actions by the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), this was the third year in which the President of the Republic fulfilled his promise not to demarcate any indigenous lands. An update of Cimi's land bank and indigenous territorial demands identified that, of the 1.393 indigenous lands in Brazil, 871 (62%) remain pending for their regularisation. Of these,

598 are areas claimed by indigenous peoples that do not count with action by the State to initiate the demarcation process. Also noteworthy in this category is the burning of central spaces for spirituality customs of different indigenous communities. Four cases were recorded in Mato Grosso do Sul, involving the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples, and one in Rio Grande do Sul, with the Guarani Mbya people.

Among the cases of conflicts over territorial rights are the various records of overlapping Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) within indigenous lands and certification of private property on indigenous lands. In some cases, as in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau indigenous land, in Rondônia, and Barra Velha, in Bahia, there was an attempt to sell indigenous land through social platforms.

Violence against the Person

Regarding the cases of “Violence against the Person”, which are systematised in the second chapter of the report, the following data were recorded: abuse of power (33); threat of death (19); various threats (39); murders (176); wrongful death (20); bodily injury deceitful (21); ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination (21); attempted murder (12); and sexual violence (14).

The records total 355 cases of violence against indigenous people in 2021, the highest number recorded since 2013, when the case counting method was changed. In 2020, 304 such cases had been cataloged. The states that recorded the highest number of murders of indigenous people in 2021, according to data from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and from state secretariats of health, were Amazonas (38), Mato Grosso do Sul (35) and Roraima (32). The three states also recorded the highest number of murders in 2020 and 2019. Among the cases that stand out in this context are two murders of indigenous people from the Tembê people, in the Alto Rio Guamá indigenous land, in Pará State. Isac Tembê, a 24-year-old teacher, was killed by military police officers when he hunted with other youths of his people in an area close to their territory; weeks later, Benedito Cordeiro de Carvalho, known as Didi Tembê, was also shot to death in circumstances that are still unclear.

The report also records cases of murders of indigenous youth and children carried out with extreme cruelty and brutality. In 2021, the murders of Raíssa Cabreira Guarani Kaiowá, only 11 years old, and Daiane Griá Sales, from the Kaingang people, of 14 years. Both were raped and killed.

Violence by Omission of the Public Power

The cases of “Violence by Omission of the Government”, registered in the third chapter of the report, also show an overall increase in almost all categories in relation to the year

2020, with the exception of cases of “general lack of assistance” and childhood mortality.

Based on the Access to Information Law (LAI), Cimi obtained from the Special Health Department (Sesai) partial information on the deaths of indigenous children aged 0 to 5 years old age. The data, which were collected by Cimi in January 2022 reveal the occurrence of 744 deaths of indigenous children from 0 to 5 years old in 2021.

The Brazilian states with the highest number of deaths in this age group were Amazonas (178), Roraima (149) and Mato Grosso (106). Despite the likely lag of data for 2021,

the number of child deaths was only higher during 3 years in the last decade, in 2014 (785), 2019 (825) and 2020 (776). Data

from SIM and state health departments record the occurrence of 148 suicides of indigenous people in 2021. The states with the most cases were Amazonas (51), Mato Grosso do Sul (35) and Roraima (13).

Also in this third chapter, the following data were recorded: general lack of assistance (34 cases); lack of assistance in the area of indigenous school education (28); healthcare assistance (107); dissemination of alcohol and other drugs (13); and death due to lack of health assistance (39), totalling 221 cases. In 2020, records in these categories had totalled 177 cases.

A large part of the occurrences of omission and lack of assistance are linked to the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in relation to the lack of care and health teams and lack of access to water and basic sanitation. This situation was exacerbated by the actions of misinformation about vaccines against Covid-19, which occurred in several regions. Many indigenous people, especially in urban contexts, reported cases of denial of access to Covid vaccine, despite the determination of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) that all indigenous peoples should be included in the priority immunisation group, regardless of their place of residence.

Deaths from Covid-19

Despite the start of vaccination, SIM data analysed by Cimi register 847 deaths from indigenous people due to coronavirus infection in 2021. The number is more than double as registered by Sesai, which indicates the occurrence of 315 deaths of the type in the same period. SIM unifies data on deaths in Brazil, while Sesai covers only the indigenous population served by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem, estimated of at about 755 thousand people. The most comprehensive data provide an indication of possible underreporting of cases and of the large number of indigenous people, who faced the pandemic in cities, forest camps or re-occupied territories and retakes and died without public assistance.

Isolated indigenous peoples

The situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation has also reached deep seriousness, with the practice adopted by the Bolsonaro government of renewing the regulations that restrict access to areas with the presence of these isolated indigenous peoples for periods of only six months - or not even renew them at all, as in the case of the Jacareúba-Katawixi Indigenous Land, which means the isolated people have no protection since December 2021 in their region.

The land invasions affected at least 28 indigenous lands where there is a presence of isolated indigenous peoples, putting the very existence of these indigenous groups at risk. These areas concentrate 53 of the total of 117 records of isolated indigenous peoples maintained by the Cimi Support Team for Free Indigenous Peoples, which analyses this situation in the fourth chapter of the report.

Articles and memory

The report also features special articles that analyse the situation of indigenous people locked up in Brazil, the relationship between racism and violence against indigenous peoples and the Bolsonaro government's indigenous-policy from the perspective of budget execution. The last chapter of the report, dedicated to the theme of “Memory and Justice”, proposes a reflection on mechanisms for reparation and non-repetition of violations against indigenous peoples.

“The 2021 report brings us impactful data, which show that the enemies no longer intended to attack only physical living and coexistence spaces in the villages, but also to annihilate the ways of being, expressed through the spirituality and ancestry of each people”

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



In response to the federal government's omission and violations of their rights, several indigenous peoples mobilized in 2021. In September, the 2nd March of Indigenous Women occupied the federal capital

The flames of hatred and the continuity of devastation

Don Roque Paloschi*

Over the past few years, we have denounced in the report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* the dramatic increase in crimes against indigenous peoples, against the heritage values of original peoples, their lands and the environment.

We have denounced that indigenous rights are systematically violated, the territories of original peoples invaded and destroyed, forests burned and indigenous peoples and their cultures violated and brutalized.

The 2021 report brings us impactful data, showing that the enemies intended not only to attack the physical living and coexistence spaces in the villages, but to annihilate the ways of being, expressed through the spiritualities and ancestry of each people.

Now they invade communities, desecrate and trample upon the sacred ground and set fire to spaces dedicated to God, such as the Houses of Prayer, where their religious belief and rituals are expressed and women, men and children rise to heaven, interconnecting the sadness, joy, hope and dreams of this third earthly dimension with the deities.

It is important to emphasize, in these relations between faith and life, between the sacred and everyday life, that it is also through spirituality that indigenous peoples build resistance against all forms of assault and oppression that plague their communities and territories.

Spiritual practices and ancestral bonds cross the relationship of original peoples with their lands – which, as they themselves say – are sacred territories. The continuous cases of invasion, degradation and destruction of indigenous lands, whose increase is again portrayed in this report, are also attacks on the very existence of these peoples.

Back in 2018, in his meeting with indigenous peoples in Puerto Maldonado, Peru, Pope Francis warned that “The native Amazonian peoples have probably never been so threatened on their own lands as they are at present.”

In Brazil, this desolating scenario has only worsened since then. In recent years, the federal government has encouraged with unparalleled shamelessness the advance of economic and criminal groups over indigenous territories, devastating biomes and ecosystems and destroying, with the active omission of the national state, the source of Life of these peoples.

In 2021, our missionaries recorded cases of unimaginable, cruel and inhumane violence, which caused us deep outrage and indignation. The data shows that girls and boys were murdered after being raped and tortured, and their bodies were torn apart.

What humanity is built in an environment where hatred and intolerance predominate and are fostered by the same authorities in the country that should ensure and implement public policies to protect and inspect the territories of our original peoples?

What else do they intend, what else do they need, now that they have burned down Houses of Prayer, attacked and raped indigenous people, devastated their lands?

In denouncing death projects that kill the peoples and the land, we will not allow ourselves to subside, we will never give up hope and we will always herald that indigenous peoples are “a living memory of the mission that God has entrusted to us all: the protection of our Common Home” (Pope Francis).

Political and legal actions must be promoted to put an end to such cruelty. And the authorities, those who still preserve decency, dignity and humanity, need to react in order to impose limits on criminals that invade indigenous territories.

Society, political leaders, national and international organizations should not watch it all happen and relativize or naturalize violence against indigenous and other ethnic, original and traditional peoples in our country.

Me, you and all of us cannot have a peaceful night's sleep knowing that our sisters and brothers are being decimated by wicked and unbridled greed. Pope Francis asks us: “*How I wish that all of us would hear God's cry: Where is your brother? (Gen 4:9). Let us not be distracted! The question is for everyone!*”. The violation of rights and violence against indigenous peoples should cause in us indignation and lead us to act in defense of life, land and rights.

We need to denounce the brutality and cowardice of tyrants who mutilate lives on mother Earth, who profane and violate the sacred places of peoples.

We will continue to cry and fight with the utmost effort for the end of violence and for respect for life. Enough of all the atrocities. ♦

* **Don Roque Paloschi** – Archbishop of Porto Velho (RO) and President of CIMI

2021: The mobilization of Hope against the death project and its crises

*Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira**

The year 2021 brought with it the aggravation of the already complex contextual and structural situation in Brazil, in an even more negative way for the majority of the population, which can be pointed out as a “conjunction of several crises”:

- **Economic crisis**, with the acceleration of inflation rates, penalizing the poorest;

- **Social crisis**, with the increase in prices of food staples, unemployment and poor labor market conditions; food insecurity, with the consequent return of Brazil to the shameful hunger map;

- **Health crisis**, with the continuity of alarming rates of contamination and deaths from COVID-19, with the emergence of new coronavirus strains, in addition to the lack of coordination and political will to fight the pandemic;

- **Water crisis**, with the reduction of water volumes in reservoirs, recordings of blackouts in various regions and the

entry into operation of thermal power plants, which are more polluting and produce the most expensive energy;

- **Environmental crisis**, with the escalation of deforestation in the Amazon region, uncontrolled and intentional fires, dismantling of inspection and control agencies - hence the invasions of the territories of original and traditional populations and of protection and environmental preservation areas;

- **Political crisis**, with acts and actions against the pillars of democracy, with the support of the political group referred to as “*Centrão*” (a large segment of Brazil’s political class, which comprises center-right and right-wing parties). The so-called “*brucutus*” (armored vehicles used by the police) parading down the Ministries Avenues in front of Planalto Palace and the “September 7” (Brazilian Independence Day) were all a visible mark of the attempt to return to an authoritarian regime.

Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi



The year 2021 was marked not only by the escalation of violations and the advance of anti-indigenous projects, but also by the intense mobilization of indigenous peoples in defense of their territories, rights and life projects

* CIMI Executive Secretary



Indigenous peoples protesting in front of the Ministry of Justice in Brasília, June 2021

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi

Besides these factors, special mention should be made of the politics of disregard for human rights, encouraging the population to carry firearms to fight the “enemies” who, for the most part, are the very advocates of human rights. The main agent of this attack and of the destruction of the Brazilian nation has been President Jair Bolsonaro. It is important to emphasize that the president, along with his allies, is proud of this destructive policy, which has been referred to necropolitics – the politics of death.

The anti-indigenous politics

In 2021, unprecedented violations of the rights of indigenous peoples continued to occur, triggered by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), which neglected to implement the agency’s budget, especially regarding the fight against the pandemic in indigenous villages, the regularization, demarcation and protection of territories, and the territorial, social, environmental, and cultural management of indigenous peoples. For the most part, the budget was used for the benefit of the agency itself, to meet interests that did not match those of the original peoples, under the current guidance of the Executive branch, with a militarized and assimilation-oriented bias, by imposing and opposing the official agency’s mission and indigenous peoples.

There was also a total lack of dialogue with most indigenous peoples, their organizations and leaders. And as if it couldn’t get any worse, contrary to what its institutional role mandates, the board of the indigenous agency has intimidated and persecuted indigenous leaders as well as its own employees who are committed to the rights of indigenous peoples, withdrawn from lawsuits in favor of indigenous peoples - and,

moreover, advocated the anti-indigenous time frame thesis - currently under discussion in Extraordinary Appeal (RE) with general repercussion in the Supreme Court - and legislative actions against indigenous rights.

Normative rulings, expert opinions, resolutions, ordinances, internal guidelines on the agency’s omission and inaction are in the objective called “New FUNAI”, which no longer conceives the agency as a protector of indigenous rights. In this sense, no indigenous land has been delimited, demarcated or ratified in recent years. This attitude and anti-indigenous politics are in complete disagreement with the constitutional principles of 1988 and with the very mission of the agency.

Faced with such deviation, FUNAI issued Resolution 04/2021, later suspended by a Supreme Court decision. The measure restricted self-identification and established new criteria for the hetero-identification of indigenous peoples, limiting access to specific territories and public policies. Another measure, FUNAI/IBAMA Normative Ruling 01/2021, under the pretext of regulating the environmental licensing process for the establishment of enterprises and activities on indigenous lands, aims, in fact, to regulate and institutionalize the harmful practice of rural leases.

Another embarrassing aspect, to say the least, was that FUNAI prevented indigenous peoples from having access to the COVID-19 vaccine, especially indigenous peoples in an urban context, which ultimately led to complaints to the Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF). The agency also did not attend the judgment of the RE, in which it is the plaintiff and was originally an ally of the Xokleng people, whose territory is discussed on the merits of the appeal. FUNAI’s



Indigenous peoples occupy the dome of the National Congress, in one of the demonstrations against Bill 490/2007, in June 2021

position was eventually represented by the Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU), which was in favor of the disgraceful time frame thesis and against the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples.

The report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples, 2021* data, portrays these and other government actions to further increase the violence harshly felt in the daily life of the villages. We see the increase in territorial invasions, the attack on indigenous heritage values, on indigenous people, brutal murders, threats of all sorts and multiple forms of lack of assistance. A scenario of violence sponsored by those who should be protecting, especially during this pandemic period.

Given the escalation of this scenario of violence against the rights of indigenous peoples, it's indisputable that a crisis does exist, but it is also a fact that the crisis is actually a project. A project that excludes indigenous peoples and territories and traditional populations.

Signs of Hope

Faced with all this negative scenario, we can say that 2021 was marked by resistance and struggle, and this struggle has brought us Hope and Joy. The indigenous movement showed that it is in tune with its history and reality, a commitment to the struggle for their rights and to the citizenship of the entire Brazilian people. The demonstrations in Brasília and in all regions of Brazil, which began in April 2021, were the largest and most intense ever seen in recent years, despite all the truculence, violence and the pandemic moment faced in the country.

Indigenous mobilizations, in addition to contaminating national and international society, pressured public authorities to have the courage to maintain the rights of the popula-

tion. It was important to have the indigenous land demarcation process back on the STF agenda in 2021, and since it had not been planned, it was the result of mobilizations.

The first mobilization was held in April 2021, when the pandemic situation was still severe but the territories were also being invaded, mainly by mining; the government's disregard and encouragement were visible, shameless. The Mundurucu people in Itaituba and Jacareacanga, in Pará, and the Yanomami people in Roraima and Amazonas, among others, were constantly attacked in their territories by miners. The government liaised with entrepreneurs from the sector to promote an "Indigenous April" in Brasília - with small indigenous groups supporting mining - and, thus, mischaracterize the massive resistance of indigenous peoples to Bills 490/2007 and 191/2020 in the Federal Chamber.

Aware of the government's intent, indigenous leaders took to the road and marked a position in Brasília. The banner with an allusion to the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles, set the tone of the mobilization: "The pandemic will go away, but the herd will not".

The indigenous people left that mobilization promising to be back in June 2021. And so they did; 72 leaders arrived in Brasília and are already standing in front of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, climbing on top of the slab, marking their position - it was the beginning of the vote for the admissibility of Bill 490 by the Chamber's Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission (CCJC) as well as of another indigenous mobilization. This time, the indigenous people were camped in front of the National Theater; despite constant attacks by the police, they managed to stay. Within a few days, food donations for the maintenance of the camp began to grow, with the solidarity of social movements and society from

everywhere. The number of delegations and indigenous people were also growing, thanks to repercussion across the regions. The initial number of 72 indigenous people had grown to 1,500 at the end of June. This camp was called “Insurrection for the Land” and was marked by the words of order: *Demarcation Now, No to the Time Frame and Out Bolsonaro*. There were two clashes with the police in front of the Chamber of Deputies during the demonstrations against Bill 490, in which indigenous people were injured, but this did not discourage the movement; on the contrary, when they left the camp, another one had already been scheduled for August.

The “Fight for Life” camp began early that month. Coordinated and organized by APIB and with a better structure, about 6,000 indigenous people settled in the camp for more than 30 days, with constant mobilizations against the time frame, carefully watching and monitoring the judgement of the RE in the Supreme Court, which had just begun.

After several demonstrations, the judgement was suspended at the end of August because Justice Alexandre de Moraes requested to see the records, and the camp was closed. Next, the Second March of Indigenous Women was held in September. In the same period, Bolsonaro scheduled his mobilization against the Supreme Court for September 7. Despite the threats of violence, the 4,000 indigenous women participating in the march faced up to the 40,000 Bolsonaro supporters, refused to be intimidated and went to the very

“Despite all the truculence and cruelty, indigenous peoples are true examples of courage and incentive to fight, so that all Brazilian society may stand up in defense of their rights and of democracy”

end, persevering and resisting with the camp. Moments of tension were constant; measures for the protection of participants were important; at the end, on the march towards the Resistance Memorial, where Galdino Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe was murdered, the 4,000 indigenous women promoted an emotional closing ceremony - another victory. In November, the Indigenous and Quilombola Students Camp was held, with about 600 participants, who for a week discussed the specific aspects of indigenous and quilombola education, also with demonstrations in defense of the territories.

The mobilization of indigenous peoples was also very important to incentivize other sectors of society in the struggle and resistance against an authoritarian government and its rights restriction policy. The movement was recognized at the national and international level, with great repercussions. The Indigenist Missionary Council was pleased to participate in this historical moment and period as a partner and ally of indigenous peoples. We bear witness that, in the face of an unfavorable situation, tempers have been positively transformed and the seed of hope has once again been sown, to enable the construction of a just, fraternal and egalitarian society.

Despite all the truculence and cruelty, indigenous peoples show resilience, as examples of courage and encouragement to fight, so that all Brazilian society may rise in defense of their rights and democracy. ♦

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Fight for Life Camp, Brasília (DF)

Under Bolsonaro, violence and impunity against indigenous peoples have been naturalized

Lucia Helena Rangel* and **Roberto Antonio Liebgott****

Indigenous peoples painfully resist a process of dismantling of institutions that should safeguard their rights, territories and protect their ways of being and living. And, first and foremost, they are subjected to a dramatic context of systemic and institutionalized violence. Bodies, spirits, lands, and waters are brutally attacked, and the lives of children, young people, men, women, and the

elderly are being annihilated under the omission and silent connivance of public entities and agents.

Of great impact in this report are the cruelty, brutality, bluntness and continuity of invasions, fires, deforestation, permanent land subdivisions and usurpation, as well as assaults on indigenous lives, expressed in the form of beating, torture, poisoning, and murder.

Girls and boys raped, drinks and food poisoned, attacks on villages, fires in Houses of Prayer and lacerated bodies, these topics of violence sound like narratives of scripts of horror series and films, or remind us of the historical records of periods when indigenous people were hunted by trackers, trailblazers and enslavers. And, to put it bluntly, all this happened in 2021 and will continue in the records of data for 2022.

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Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi





Devastation caused by mining on the Munduruku TI, state of Pará, recorded by Greenpeace Brazil in October 2021

This introduction seeks, in a synthetic way, to clearly expose what 2021 meant for indigenous peoples in Brazil, and based on the data and narratives presented in this report of the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), it can be said that this year may have been, for many indigenous peoples, the worst in this century.

Under the Bolsonaro government, in the relationship of the State with indigenous peoples, at least two fundamental concepts that underpin crimes and impunity have been introduced: the first is linked to the idea that indigenous peoples are not subjects of rights like other humans, prevailing the logic of the “savage” who, as such, can be assaulted, attacked, expelled or killed; the second is linked to the harmful idea that indigenous peoples need no land and that everything that is done for them in terms of public policies is a privilege; therefore, ignoring them, integrating them, violating them and even killing them is not a problem.

These concepts were thoroughly fueled by members of the government and projected through speeches encouraging land invasions on the grounds that “the Indians do not produce”, or that “they are becoming humanized”, or that the lands will not be demarcated because there would

“The Bolsonaro government introduced in the relationship of the State with indigenous peoples, at least two fundamental concepts that underpin crimes and impunity: the first is linked to the idea that indigenous people are not subjects of rights like other humans; the second is linked to the disgraceful idea that indigenous peoples need no land and that everything that is done for them, in terms of public policies, is a privilege”

be “too much land for very few Indians”.

In this environment, FUNAI, the official indigenous agency, has become a regulatory agency of criminal business in territories already demarcated or under demarcation. The Bolsonaro government naturalized the violence committed by invaders for the purpose of logging, mining and prospecting and legalized the subdivision of federal land – after all, indigenous lands are federal government assets, as established by the Federal Constitution.

Invasions escalated because inspection and protection agencies changed their objectives, becoming mediators and enablers of criminal businesses on indigenous lands. And employees who opposed these new objectives and sought to fulfill their duties were either dismissed or murdered (as shown by some records). That is, Bolsonaro excels in the management of anti-politics, anti-law. In Brazil,

the validity of the thesis that crime pays off is sufficient - it just needs to be minimally organized, articulated, in the interest of the government and be structured so as to indistinctly explore the land and its resources. And those men and women who oppose tend to be repelled – and, often, murder is the fastest way to get rid of the opponent.

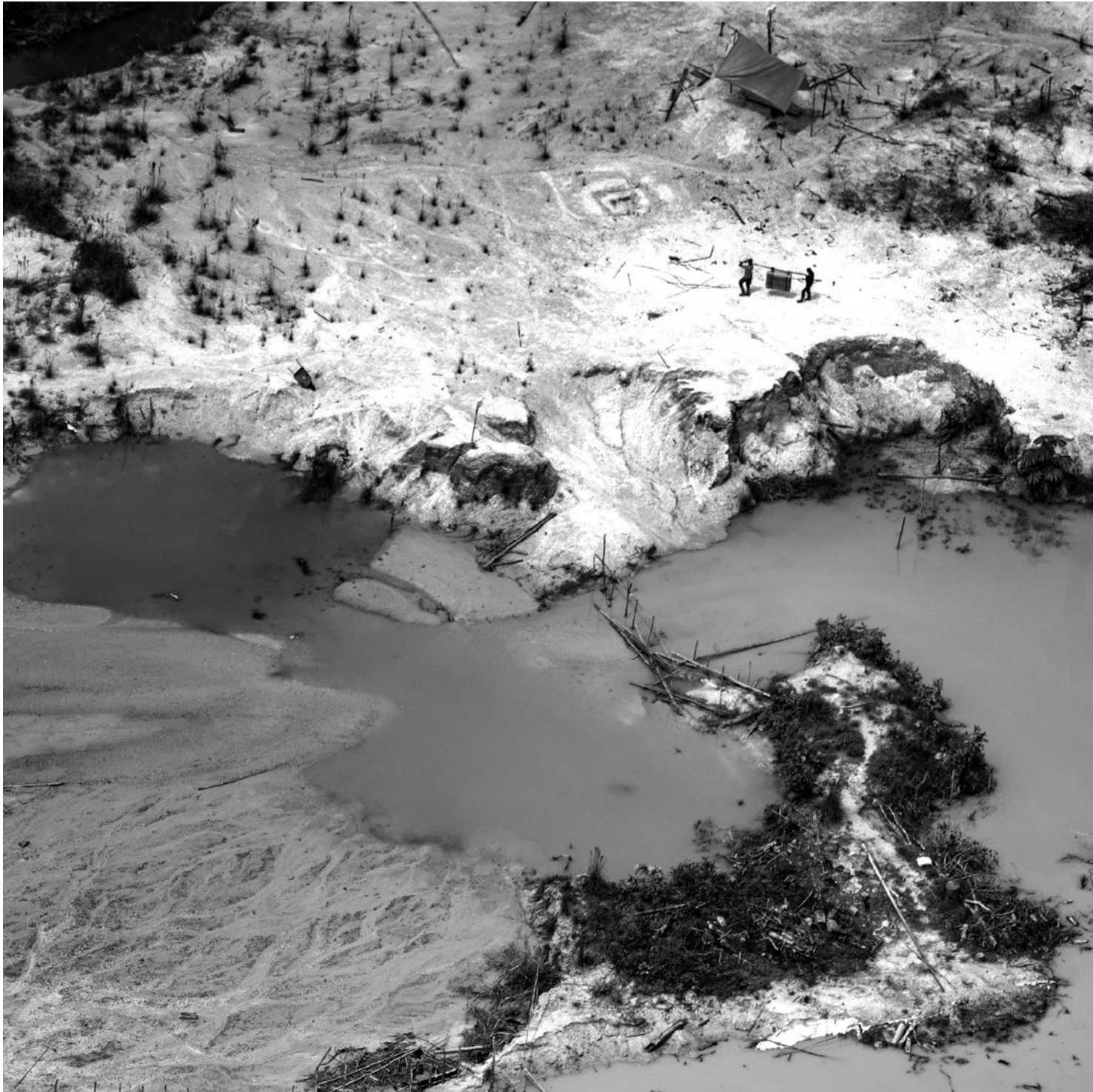
Invasions and damage to heritage values

In recent years, through ordinances, normative rulings and decrees, FUNAI has defended that indigenous lands should be illegally appropriated for sale – subdivisions – and occupation by third parties, including logging, pastures, monocropping, mining, road opening, land-grabbing and other illegal activities.

In 2021, these criminal activities not only continued but also escalated in relation to previous years. This is shown by

the unprecedented number of cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to indigenous heritage values: 305 such cases were recorded in 20 states of the federation, affecting 226 indigenous lands.

The Brazilian government promoted illegal invasions and pressured public officials to take a stand in favor of the exploitation of indigenous lands, seeking to legalize them through legislative proposals such as Bills of Law (PLs)



Devastation on the Yanomami TI, recorded by Greenpeace Brazil in April 2021

191/2020 from by the government itself, and 490/2007, passed by the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission (CCJC) of the Chamber of Deputies, with strong support from members of the government allied base in Congress.

This year, possessory invasions have taken on dramatic contours for the escalation, continuity, quantity and imposition of force and violence against communities in their own territories. Among the peoples most attacked by the criminal advance of invaders are the Yanomami, in Roraima and

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Amazonas; the Munduruku, in Pará; the Pataxó, in Bahia; the Mura, in Amazonas; the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau and Karipuna, in Rondônia; the Chiquitano, in Mato Grosso; and Kadiwéu, in Mato Grosso do Sul.

This situation of complete abandonment has led many indigenous peoples to create by themselves territorial monitoring brigades, forest guardian groups and surveillance posts. In addition, several peoples have created sanitary barriers to control the entry of strangers in living spaces, as a way to protect themselves from the pandemic. Many of these barriers were destroyed by invaders – and in some cases by the Military Police (PM) itself, as happened in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land (TI) in Roraima.

Special mention should be made to the invasion of 28 TIs, where there are 53 records of the presence of isolated peoples. This means that most of the 54 TIs with the presence of isolated tribes, according to the base of CIMI's Free Peoples Support Team (EAPIL), have been affected.

Conflicts over territorial rights, in this report, total 118 cases in at least 20 states, aggravated by conflicts motivated by

“The Brazilian government has encouraged illegal invasions and pressured public officials to defend the exploitation of indigenous lands, seeking to legalize them through legislative proposals from the government itself”

the lease of indigenous lands, especially in Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso, for the use and growth of transgenic soybean, corn and wheat seeds, in addition to pastures; many of these practices have been encouraged by FUNAI agents along with local farmers and interested politicians.

Other federal government measures also continued to promote conflicts and damage to indigenous heritage values, such as FUNAI Normative Ruling 09/2020, which allowed the certification of private properties on non-ratified indigenous lands. According to a survey by the Public Agency, in its two years into force this measure authorized the certification of 239,000 hectares of farms inside indigenous areas.¹

We recorded criminal acts, such as fires in Houses of Prayer and Guarani and Kaiowá houses, in Mato Grosso do Sul, and violent acts in movements for land subdivisions in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Pará and Maranhão, including the sale of land online. This was the case of real estate ads selling land inside the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, according to an investigation by BBC Brazil. The situation led to a lawsuit and the Supreme Court decision to have the offenders identified.²

¹ **Bolsonaro Government certified 239,000 hectares of farms within indigenous areas.** Public Agency, 19/07/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://apublica.org/2022/07/governo-bolsonaro-certificou-239-mil-hectares-de-fazendas-dentro-de-areas-indigenas>

² **Supreme Court determines investigation into sale of indigenous land on Facebook after BBC report.** BBC Brazil, 02/03/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-56255763>

These figures exceed those of 2020, when 96 cases of land conflicts and 271 cases of invasion, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values were recorded on at least 201 TIs.

Among the types of invasions and damage to indigenous heritage values recorded in 2021, the escalation of mining on several indigenous lands stands out. At least 44 TIs were invaded by miners or affected by damage to the environment caused by prospecting and mining, such as water pollution with toxic substances like mercury and the destruction of entire rivers and streams.

This advance by miners, encouraged by the lack of inspection, federal government speeches and practical actions, such as Bill 191, also resulted in the worrying increase in direct violence against leaders and entire communities, which particularly affected the Mundurucu peoples in Pará and Yanomami in Roraima and Amazonas.

The appalling devastation of these territories was accompanied by armed attacks on entire communities, death threats to leaders, destruction of the head office of a Mundurucu women's association, and the criminal burning of the home of one of the people's leaders who opposed mining.

Back in 2019, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) estimated the illegal presence of 20,000 miners on the Yanomami TI.³ The reports and situations observed in the territory have worsened considerably, leading to an outrageous scenario: Today, the number of invaders settled on the Yanomami TI – under the indifferent gaze of federal authorities – is probably the same as that of the indigenous population in the territory, estimated by SESAI at 28,000 people.⁴

A total of 1,000 hectares of the Yanomami TI was devastated by mining in 2021, and the total area destroyed in December reached an incredible 3,272 hectares, as monitored by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples with technical support from the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA).⁵

This situation was reflected in a sequence of attacks on Yanomami communities over the course of months. HAY recorded at least 16 of these attacks in official letters sent to public authorities; the string of complaints is a distressing record of the climate of terror and federal government inaction.

The criminal destruction of several indigenous lands is also accompanied by a huge number of requests for mining in areas overlapping these territories, which comprise as much

as 5.92 million hectares, according to the Amazônia Minada project, from the InfoAmazônia portal.⁶

There are many complaints from indigenous people pointing out the omission of public authorities in fulfilling their duty of inspecting and protecting indigenous lands, which adds to the omission – planned and announced by the Brazilian President when he was still running for office – in demarcating indigenous lands. The Bolsonaro government ended its third year fulfilling the promise not to demarcate “one inch” of indigenous land, which motivated the MPF to file at least 24 public civil actions demanding measures from FUNAI and the federal government.⁷

The delay in demarcation is old, and the liability puts several indigenous communities in situations of extreme vulnerability, fostering conflicts and violations. Some communities have been waiting for measures for decades. Since 2016, no indigenous land has been demarcated and three years ago, in addition to the full suspension of demarcation processes, the Jair Bolsonaro administration violated and sought to amend the Federal Constitution to definitively derail indigenous territorial rights.

Violence, abuse and omissions

Federal government omissions in relation to the protection of indigenous territories have also affected other aspects of the lives of original peoples, with emphasis on the various cases of lack of health care and the widespread lack of basic sanitation – especially serious situations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The authoritarian character of the government was also expressed in the way it reacted to criticism and denunciations – which would be legitimate in any democratic environment – made by indigenous peoples and their organizations.

In a clear case of abuse of power, FUNAI even requested the Federal Police to investigate the contents of the videos published by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) in 2020. After that, in 2021, the organization's national coordinator, Sonia Guajajara, was subpoenaed to testify in this investigation. Almir Suruí was also subpoenaed more than once

to provide clarification to the Federal Police regarding the activities of two institutions coordinated by him. The leaders were constantly pressured and harassed throughout the year.

The unprecedented increase in cases of “abuse of power”, in fact, indicates the reverberation, in the various regions of the country, of the mindset and authoritarianism expressed by the actions and omissions of the federal government. In

“Today, the number of invaders settled on the Yanomami TI – under the indifferent gaze of federal authorities – is probably the same as that of the indigenous population in the territory, estimated by SESAI at 28,000 people”

3 **Invasion on indigenous land reaches 20,000 prospectors, says Yanomami leader.** Rubens Valente, Folha de São Paulo, 05/16/2019. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2019/05/invasao-em-terra-indigena- chega-a-20-mil-garimpeiros-diz-lider-ianomami.shtml>

4 Epidemiological Report of Sesai of 27/06/2022. Available in Portuguese at: https://saudeindigena1.websiteseguro.com/coronavirus/pdf/Informe%20Epidemiol%C3%B3gico%20SE%2024_2022_SESAI_COVID-191-.pdf

5 **Yanomami under attack: mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land and proposals to fight it.** Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, 2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://acervo.socio-ambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/yad00613.pdf>

6 **Mining and mining dispute area larger than Belgium within the Yanomami Indigenous Land.** InfoAmazônia, 22/06/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2021/06/22/mineracao-e-garimpo-disputam-area-maior-do-que-a-belgica-dentro-da-terra-indigena-yanomami>

7 **Government suspends demarcation of indigenous lands and MPF has record number of civil actions.** Carlos Madeira, UOL, 05/03/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/carlos-madeira/2022/05/03/governo-paralisa-demarcacao-de-terras-indigenas-e-mpf-tem-recorde-de-acoes.htm>

2021, 33 such cases were recorded, more than twice that of 2020 (14) and 2019 (13) and three times that recorded in 2018 (11). An emblematic case was that of professor and researcher Márcia Mura, dismissed from a public school in Porto Velho (RO) for “insisting on the indigenous theme”.

Throughout this period, FUNAI’s board was concerned with reshaping staff, replacing civilians and career employees with military personnel, who in February 2021 already held almost 60% of the agency’s regional coordination positions in the Legal Amazon. Captains, lieutenants, Marines, among others, hold these positions in the Amazon; in other regions of Brazil, military personnel account for 26.7% of the coordinator positions.⁸ Despite this large staff, in addition to those occupying secondary and service positions, FUNAI does not inspect, protect and prevent invasions of indigenous lands.

⁸ Military personnel already hold almost 60% of FUNAI’s regional coordination positions in the Legal Amazon. Brazil de Facto, 19/02/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2021/02/19/militares-ja-ocupam-quase-60-das-coordenacoes-regionais-da-funai-na-amazonia-legal>

“The unprecedented increase in cases of “abuse of power” indicates the reverberation, in the various regions of the country, of the mindset and authoritarianism expressed by federal government actions”

Based on data from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and state secretariats, the number of indigenous murders totaled 176 in 2021. This figure, slightly lower than the 182 murders recorded in 2020, is still much higher than the homicides of indigenous people recorded in the previous five years (2015-2019), in which the average was 123 per year.

Based on information from CIMI regional leaders, indigenous leaders and news reports published by the press, our report records and qualifies 77 cases, which allow us to take a closer look at the circumstances of these deaths. Child murders impact for their methods and cruelty. Some of these heinous crimes are described below.

In Acre, a 12-year-old boy was shot dead by a man fishing in a lake on the edge of the Kulina indigenous area, who, at the sight of two indigenous boys began to shout and fire at them; one of the boys, 10, fled but the other was shot and fell in the lake; the shooter dragged him to the border and broke his body into two pieces, dumping one in the water and the other in the woods.

Photo: Verdúnia Holanda/Cimi



Second March of Indigenous Women, September 2021. Brasília (DF)

In Eirunepé (AM), five men hauled a 14-year-old Kanamari boy, tied his neck, raped him and killed him with 29 knife stabs. In Guajará-Mirim (RO), a 5-year-old disabled girl was found dead with signs of violence.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, 11-year-old Guarani Kaiowá Raíssa was drunk, gang raped by five people and thrown off a cliff. In Rio Grande do Sul, on the Guarita TI, Daiane Kaingang, just three years older, was also raped and murdered, and her body was found torn apart days later.

“We have seen day after day the murder of indigenous people. But killing doesn’t seem to be enough. The refinement of cruelty is what tears our souls, just as they literally torn the young body of Daiane, only 14 years old,” the National Articulation of Women Warriors of Ancestry (ANMIGA) said in a statement. “The inhumanity exposed in indigenous female bodies needs to stop.”⁹

In Paraná, a father and son in the urban area of Mangueirinha, and a teenager in the city of Manoel Ribas, were found dead, most likely poisoned from drinking beer.

In Pará, two murders of leaders of the Tembé people within a short time span caused commotion and outrage in

the community of the Alto Rio Guamá TI. On February 12, military police officers murdered 24-year-old teacher Isac Tembé. The PM reported having clashed with a group of indigenous people who were stealing cattle on a property, and claimed to have been shot at and then found a revolver next to Isac’s dead body.

The official version was promptly challenged by the community, which reported that Isac and other young people were hunting in an area traditionally frequented by the Tembé. In a statement, the indigenous people stated that “the Military Police murdered Isac Tembé twice: they killed his body and tried to kill his memory when they attacked the nature of our young warrior and model leader. “Following an investigation, the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Pará pointed to “flagrant human rights violations” by the PM and “possible execution”.

Just a few weeks later, Benedito de Carvalho, known as Didi Tembé, was chased and shot dead while riding his motorcycle from the urban area of Capitão Poço to his family’s village.

In Roraima, two 5- and 8-year-old children of the Yanomami people in Macuxi Yano village disappeared while playing by the river, near a mining dredger. Their bodies were found a few days later. According to the report of the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), the children “drowned while playing on the beach in front of their homes, after

⁹ **Manifesto of indigenous women of Brazil against the barbarism committed to 14-year-old Daiane Kaingang.** Ampto, 05/08/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://apiboficial.org/2021/08/05/manifesto-das-mulheres-indigenas-do-brasil-contra-a-barbarie-cometida-a-jovem-daiane-kaingang-de-14-anos>

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Insurrection for the Land, June 2021

being knocked down and engulfed by the current generated by a mining dredger that operated a few meters from the community. The children's disappearance was witnessed by family members, who were unable to do anything to save them".¹⁰ Is it possible to soften this episode, knowing that a dredger is a danger to those who come close to it? How close should a dredger be to a community? Is this an accident or premeditated murder?

Lives lost

The data recorded by this report indicate that the various acts of omission by the federal government, and the many conflicts and situations of vulnerability stemming therefrom had serious repercussions for the entire indigenous population in the country. The year 2021 was marked by the large number of indigenous lives lost.

The number of indigenous suicides was alarming, totaling 148 cases in 20 states, according to data from SIM and state health secretariats. Of this total, 33 were female and 115 were male. The states with the most cases were Amazonas (51), Mato Grosso do Sul (35) and Roraima (13).

Equally alarming were the numbers recorded by CIMI, SESAI and SIM regarding childhood mortality, deaths for lack of health care and deaths from COVID-19.

The data on childhood mortality obtained from SESAI, with the selection of cases involving children 0 to 5 years of age, total 744 deaths. It is important to point out that this number is certainly outdated because the information passed on by the secretariat to CIMI, via the Law on Access to Information (LAI), was collected in January 2022.

¹⁰ Yanomami under attack: mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land and proposals to fight it. Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, 2022.

In 2021, CIMI recorded 39 deaths from lack of health care - the highest number since at least 2015. SESAI's data, in turn, classifies 124 as "deaths from lack of assistance."

The serious consequences of the pandemic among indigenous peoples in Brazil are also evidenced by SIM data, which record 847 deaths of indigenous peoples from coronavirus infection in 2021. In the same period, SESAI recorded 315 indigenous deaths from COVID-19.

This discrepancy is partly explained by the fact that SESAI considers only data on indigenous peoples assisted by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SasiSUS), which does not include, for example, indigenous people in urban contexts and many peoples and communities engaged in the struggle for land.

Nonetheless, these data show the possible underreporting of indigenous deaths in the midst of the pandemic, widely denounced by indigenous organizations such as APIB, and spark a warning: these deaths occurred when vaccination had already begun and seem to corroborate the complaints that a considerable part of the indigenous population was largely neglected in the midst of the health crisis.

This scenario of violence requires jointly coordinated administrative, legislative and legal measures. And, among all measures, it is imperative that the Federal Constitution be respected in its articles 231 and 232, where the rights and obligations of public agencies are also expressed. In any case, land demarcation, inspection and protection is urgent; the structuring

of public policies that respect ethnic and cultural differences and ways of being and living of indigenous peoples; and the administrative and judicial accountability of all those who have committed crimes against life, the environment and public heritage.

“Given this scenario of violence, administrative, legislative and legal measures are necessary, but they need to be jointly coordinated. And, among all measures, it is imperative that the Federal Constitution be respected in articles 231 and 232, where the rights and obligations of public agencies are also expressed”

Methodological note

The report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* is published annually by CIMI and uses, as a basis, information obtained from various and diverse sources. Among them is the information collected and forwarded by its missionaries, who work in the entity's regional teams and offices; the information reported in news and reports produced by CIMI's Press Office; complaints and reports from organizations, associations, communities and indigenous leaders at the local, regional and national levels; news, studies and reports from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), research institutes and indigenous organizations and from the socio-environmental field; and news about different types of violence against

indigenous peoples published in various media outlets that are daily monitored by CIMI.

In addition, information obtained from government agencies such as state health secretariats and the Special Indigenous Health Secretariat (SESAI) is also used, often upon requests made through the Law on Access to Information (LAI). In 2021, due to the lag in the availability of SESAI data and the delay in responses to requests made via LAI, we also began to use data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), with a greater cover – and less details – than the information recorded by SESAI. These data, once systematized, are added to the records of violence and become part of our studies and analyses.

Violence as a visible feature of racism against indigenous peoples

Iara Tatiana Bonin*

For indigenous peoples, 2021 represented the continuity and escalation of an appalling scenario of violence, largely derived from attacks against the right to life and territories. This report contains only a sample of the large set of daily and systematic violations of the rights of indigenous peoples and communities living in all Brazilian states. These cannot be seen only as acts of intolerance, ill will or perversion of individuals, or as a result of the isolated action of groups in the social sphere. It must be recognized that the violence committed against indigenous peoples is supported by what Silvio Almeida (2020) terms structural racism.¹

The author states that modernity has established an order from which human beings are classified by racial criteria, and these criteria – constructed from the perspective of the oppressor – are considered indicative of people's intellectual, moral and psychological skills and serve to legitimize the privileges of those who hold the social, economic and political power. The author explains that, in Brazil, racism is based on the notion of meritocracy as an ethical ordering principle of social life. Racism creates the structural conditions so that, directly or indirectly, racially identified groups (by biological, ethnic or cultural characteristics) are systematically discriminated against and imposed material and symbolic barriers.

Thus, it can be understood that the oppression perpetrated by racism against indigenous peoples is visibly translated into violence. Racism lies not only in the express desire to annihilate or make die, but also in the definition of the value of life by hierarchical distinctions such as the idea of merit, utilitarian sense or the notion of development seen through a purely economic bias. Racism structures the relations established with indigenous peoples and their territories to the extent that it enables illegal acts of invasion, exploitation, the extraction of wealth on indigenous lands.

For the continuity of this discussion, racism against indigenous peoples is focused on its structural dimension, through four main aspects: deterritorialization, new integrationist arrangements, direct practices of extermination and, finally, racism expressed in disrespect and discrimination.

Racism and deterritorialization

The growing scenario of violence gives visibility to acts of violence linked to the right of exclusive enjoyment of the territory. The arguments commonly used to challenge this right and promote gradual deterritorialization are based on racism, as they establish hierarchies to indicate who “is more worthy” of the land. In the case of indigenous peoples, the loss of territorial possession also means the loss of control over one's own life and the future. To them, the territory is a space of experience of the human being and of production of cultures and unique ways of living and, therefore, the violation of the right to land is also a way of dehumanizing the person.

There are abundant data showing the gradual process of territorial usurpation, but also, at the institutional level, the actions that weaken entities responsible for ensuring the exclusive enjoyment of traditionally occupied lands, as well as their unavailability and inalienability. There are also strategies for straightjacketing administrative procedures aimed at the demarcation, protection and guarantee of indigenous territories in their entirety and integrity. As in previous years, in 2021 no land was demarcated by the federal government. For decades, countless communities have been waiting for the regularization of their lands: there are processes parked at some stage of the demarcation procedure, there are processes that had the WG established but the identification work was never started, and there are those claims that have not even been considered by FUNAI.

Racism and the new integrationist arrangements

The integration of indigenous peoples into national communion is a perspective overcome by the Federal Constitution of 1988, when it recognizes, in Article 231, the social organizations, cultures, languages, beliefs, traditions, and future projects of these peoples. However, contrary to the Brazilian constitution, FUNAI issued resolution number 04/2021 – later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (STF) Justice Luís Roberto Barroso² – which aimed to impose the hetero-identification of the indigenous person, that is, the external validation of belonging to a group other than indigenous peoples. Through this measure, FUNAI would

1 ALMEIDA, Silvio Luiz de. **Racismo estrutural**. São Paulo: Jandaíra, 2020.

2 See Action against the violation of a constitutional fundamental right (ADPF) 709. More information at: <https://cimi.org.br/2021/03/stf-suspende-resolucao-funai-restringia-autodeclaracao-indigena>

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Second March of Indigenous Women, Brasília, September 2021

Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi

be competent to determine the defining criteria of who is or is not an indigenous person, based on the idea that there are those who have been “integrated” or “are in the process of being integrated”.

Also in relation to the integrationist arrangements promoted by the Executive branch, it should be mentioned that at the end of 2021 the Federal Attorney General’s Office (AGU) and FUNAI issued orders determining that the regional coordination units of the indigenous agency refrained from providing assistance to communities and peoples living on lands that had not been ratified by the Presidency of the Republic. The determination, disseminated through FUNAI’s letter 18/2021, excludes more than half of the land from the indigenous agency’s protection plans, leaving hundreds of communities unassisted, at the mercy of pressure from invaders, farmers, mining companies and other economic agents. This measure has also been declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court Justice Luís Roberto Barroso. These two rules show how the federal government guides its action through the logic of compulsory integration of indigenous populations. Integration is seen as a solution to definitively give the lands away to economic interests, and/or as a way to legitimize lack of assistance and omission.

Racism expressed in the desire to exterminate

The continuous string of murders, which is described year after year in the report on violence against indigenous peoples, is one of the most perverse and visible effects of racism. In 2021 outrage was visible in cases of extreme violence, which indicate a desire to exterminate not only the murdered person but also the collectivity of which he or she is a part.

The following case is emblematic: on the afternoon of August 4, 2021, Daiane Griá Sales, a 14-year-old Kaingang girl, was found dead on the Guarita Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Redentora (RS). Her body was found naked and her lower members pulled out and torn apart. In a public statement, the National Articulation of Indigenous Women Warriors of Ancestry (ANMIGA) denounced the barbarism of crime:

We have seen, day after day, the murder of indigenous people. But killing doesn’t seem to be enough. The refinement of cruelty is what tears our souls apart, just as they literally torn apart the body of Daiane, who was only 14 years old. They tear to pieces the young bodies of women, of peoples. We understand that the acts of violence committed against us, indigenous women, since the invasion of Brazil is a cold attempt to exterminate us through heinous crimes that bleed our souls. The inhumanity exposed in female indigenous bodies needs to stop!³

About the same brutal violence, on October 5, 2021, the Public Prosecutor’s Office (MP) denounced a man for the death of the Kaingang girl.⁴ In the complaint, the MP argues that the crime was committed for vile motives, akin to “the suspect’s contempt for the Kaingang population”.

3 **Young 14-year-old Kaingang girl is killed and has her body torn apart in the Guarita Indigenous Land.** Sul21, 08/05/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://sul21.com.br/noticias/geral/2021/08/jovem-kaingang-de-14-anos-e-morta-e-tem-o-corpo-dilacerado-na-terra-indigena-do-guarita>

4 **Public Prosecutor’s Office denounces man for the death of a Kaingang girl: vile motives and contempt for indigenous peoples.** Marco Weissheimer, Sul21, 05/10/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://sul21.com.br/noticias/geral/2021/10/mp-denuncia-homem-por-morte-de-menina-kaingang-motivo-torpe-e-desprezo-aos-indigenas>

Other equally cruel cases are found in the report, such as the murder and butchering of a Kulina boy in Acre, who was only 12 years old. He was shot dead by a man because he was fishing in a lake on the edge of the indigenous area. The killer shot the boy, then removed his dead body from the lake and dragged it to the edge. Breaking the boy's body into two pieces, he threw one part in the lake and the other towards the indigenous village. These cases evidence the dehumanization and trivialization of the life of the indigenous person, and brutality is an utmost expression of hatred of the other and the desire to exterminate and, for fear, eliminate the plural existence that this body represents.

Racism expressed in everyday acts of disrespect and discrimination

In 2021, acts of disrespect and discrimination were disseminated through different media and information outlets. A statement by a participant in a prime-time television show illustrates the situation: indigenous people “accept crumbs”, “accept small mirrors”, “give away the land in exchange for a mirror”. In April, when a large indigenous mobilization was held in Brasília, photographs of one of the peoples’ demonstrations were published on a social media account of the then Minister of the Environ-

“Acts of racism against indigenous peoples based on purity and primitivism stereotypes have been recurrent, precluding the dynamism of their cultures and forms of social organization”

ment, Ricardo Salles. Circles were drawn around the images to highlight the hands of indigenous people holding cell phones, accompanied by the following text: “We received a visit from the iPhone tribe”. In the state of Acre, the Huni Kui People’s Federation pressed charges against the hosts of the Underworld Podcast, and the Public Prosecutor’s Office instituted a civil investigation into the crime of racism. In a video that circulated on the Internet, the hosts reported the rescue of an indigenous man who had been lost in

the woods, making derogatory and racist comments such as “That’s why Bolsonaro denigrates indigenous people. They have just one job, they are born, they live. Their only job is to get to know the forest. Not even that this good for nothing has been able to do; “Good for nothing. He doesn’t know the forest; he is a good for nothing. I’m going to prove that this Indian is Nutella.”^{5TN}

In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the Federal Prosecutor’s Office instituted an investigation into racist and discriminatory attacks against indigenous people, notably on social media posts. The offensive and racist comments by internet users when indigenous people were included in the

⁵ ^{TN} Currently, the brand has become a meme on social media as a synonym for refined and delicate things, as opposed to coarse/rustic things.



Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi

Second March of Indigenous Women, Brasília, September 2021



House of Prayer – or Oga Pysy, as the Guarani Kaiowá call it – burned in October in the Rancho Jacaré tekoha, in Laguna Carapã (MS) – one of five such cases recorded in 2021

priority group for COVID-19 vaccination are supported by notions of productivism and merit: “that’s right, vaccinate these plagues that produce nothing... bunch of boozers”; “I think this is outrageous. For us who go out every day to work and produce, who pay taxes, we have to be the last in line. Now, Indians and gangsters who only cost us money have to be the first. That’s Brazil!”.

In February, the room of the Grande Dourados Federal University where the Guarani Kaiowá Álvaro de Azevedo Gonzaga was presenting the results of his postdoctoral research online, was invaded by hackers, who interrupted the session with hymns, songs, screams, as well as verbal assaults and death threats, and repeating the slogan “Bolsonaro 2022”.

Indigenous people in urban centers are also treated with hostility, as seen in the fact described in this report, which occurred in the municipality of Maracaju (MS), when Guarani Kaiowá indigenous peoples in a shop were attacked with words such as “the place of Indians is in the village”. Also in Braúna (SP), Guarani Nhandeva people were prevented from going into local shops. In the municipality of Santa Helena (PR), an Avá-Guarani family was discriminated against when they went to the head office of the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) to ask for food staples, and the institution’s employee not only refused to help them but added that: “here there is no food for Indians, Indians have to work to eat”. Guarani children are also prohibited from using their mother tongue in the school space and in Blumenau, in the state of Santa Catarina, people with names in the Xokleng language cannot be registered by the notary public.

The cases listed represent the broad set of attacks on indigenous peoples on social media, on media outlets and in urban spaces, evidencing the way racism structures the way of thinking, justifies oppression and increases risks to life. Acts of racism against indigenous peoples based on

purity and primitivism stereotypes have been recurrent, precluding the dynamism of their cultures and their forms of social organization. The incorporation of technologies such as cell phones, for example, is qualified in speeches as loss of a supposed purity or authenticity. Therefore, the fact that indigenous cultures are in a constant process of production and redevelopment, even when they rest on solid bases of ancestry, is not taken into account. Some of these changes stem from external pressures, which produce progressive impoverishment, the loss of land and resources for survival, while others are the result of the selection of resources, techniques and products that favor well-being, as with any society.

Also worth mentioning as an act of racism is the destruction of ritualistic spaces in indigenous communities. This report records at least five burnings of houses of prayer in 2021: four of the Guarani Kaiowá people in Mato Grosso do Sul and one of the Guarnai Mbya people in Rio Grande do Sul. In August, in the Amambai village (MS), the ñandesy (healers) were threatened and insulted by people linked to evangelical churches, who accused them of witchcraft and sorcery. In October, at the Rancho Jacaré Tekoha, in the municipality of Laguna Carapã (MS), a house of prayer – Oga Pysy, as they are called by these peoples – was the target of arson.⁶

Together with the destruction of indigenous heritage values, what is recorded through these acts of violence is an attempt at the symbolic destruction of ancestral spaces, where faith, resistance and vital force are ritualized. These are crimes of religious intolerance. As established by the Federal Constitution, Article 5, VI, “– freedom of conscience and of belief is inviolable, the free exercise of religious cults being ensured and, under the terms of the law, the protection of places of worship and their rites being guaranteed.” This type of violence has been reported in Brazil against sacred spaces of African religions and indigenous peoples, showing that, also in these cases, it is a practice associated with racism.

The fight against indigenous lives – explicit in the forms of violence presented throughout this report – highlights the exercise of power at the margins of the law, an endless war against other models of existence. It is indigenous lives, land and nature in their entirety that are the targets of this fight, which is intended to integrate and give everything away to economic capital. ♦

⁶ **Another Guarani and Kaiowá prayer house under attack in Mato Grosso do Sul.** CIMI Press Office, 10/21/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://cimi.org.br/2021/10/mais-uma-casa-de-reza-guarani-e-kaiowa-e-alvo-de-ataques-em-mato-grosso-do-sul>

More data, more rights: Whom does the problem of invisibility of indigenous people in prisons serve?

Caroline D. Hilgert*, Michael M. Nolan** and Viviane Balbuglio***

The issue of indigenous (in)visibility in national censuses has been questioned for some time, which is why we present below a brief account, considerations and updated data on the incarceration of indigenous people in Brazil, according to the periodic survey conducted by the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC) in partnership with CIMI.

Anthropologist João Pacheco de Oliveira (1999)¹ pointed out that statistical and historical data can be looked at in a way that exceeds the intentions of the agents that produced them. It is in this context that the author finds that the production of quantitative data on indigenous people in Brazil emerges from a concern with social control, and that its omission also reflects a state embodied in the colonial view, which operates especially under the logic that the *Indians* category would be temporary.

According to the author, during the colonial period, in the missionaries' villages indigenous people were counted as *souls*², indicating those who would have already been "saved" by baptism and colonial incorporation. It made no sense to know the number of *savage indigenous people*, as this was considered a temporary condition. In the pre-independence period, between 1815 and 1816, parishes and communities of parishioners, through the counsellor Antonio Rodrigues Velloso de Oliveira, provided quantitative data indicating the existence of about 3.6 million indigenous people in Brazil and some 800,000 savage Indians. Here it is worth remembering the reflections on the nation's need to obtain labor for agriculture and the strategy of colonization and catechization of the Indians.³

Distinguishing the *Indians* from the other segments of society was no longer a concern, and it was impossible to

measure the participation of the colonial Indian in the development of the country. In the independence period, however, a *bland and persuasive* policy began to be recommended, aiming to promote the *civilization of the Indians* for the benefit of national development.

Data from the 1872 national census showed the number of indigenous people who were catechized and integrated into the *caboclo* category, which was used in opposition to the slave condition.⁴ In 1890, *caboclo* as a category continued to exist, but not in opposition to *slave*, since the latter would supposedly cease to exist. Then there a shift to a gradient of categorizations based on the nation's criteria: caboclos, blacks, whites, and browns. In consecutive censuses, *caboclo* became a possibility within the *brown* category.

Between 1940 and 1950, national censuses again collected information on the number of indigenous people in Brazil. Given the scenario of The Second World War, it was asked whether the person used another language within their family units, including Guarani or another Aboriginal language, an option that was chosen by 3.5% of respondents, who totaled 58,027 indigenous people in 1940 and 46,208 in 1950. After that, this information was no longer mapped.

According to Manuela Carneiro da Cunha, "*macropolitics was assimilation, this conquest of minds and souls, which resulted in the dilution of the Indians into the most vulnerable strata of the population: the shift, as Darcy Ribeiro pointed out, from specific Indians to generic Indians.*"⁵ Darcy Ribeiro's research on the administrative records of the Indian Protection Service (SPI) shows the existence of 68,100 to 99,700 indigenous people in Brazil⁶ in 1957. These people were classified based on the

1 OLIVEIRA, João Pacheco. **Mensurando alteridades, estabelecendo direitos: práticas e saberes governamentais na criação de fronteiras étnicas.** In: O nascimento do Brasil e outros ensaios. Rio de Janeiro: Contra Capa, 2016 (1999), pp. 229-264. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.scielo.br/j/dados/a/tRJwGn7RT4j9Njhmwcv6RwG/?lang=pt>

2 Ditto.

3 See also, on the subject of indigenous incarceration: BAINES, Stephen Grant. **A situação prisional de indígenas no sistema penitenciário de Boa Vista, Roraima.** Vivência: Revista de Antropologia, no. 46, 201

4 OLIVEIRA, João Pacheco. **Mensurando alteridades, estabelecendo direitos: práticas e saberes governamentais na criação de fronteiras étnicas.** In: O nascimento do Brasil e outros ensaios. Rio de Janeiro: Contra Capa, 2016a, pp. 229-264. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.scielo.br/j/dados/a/tRJwGn7RT4j9Njhmwcv6RwG/?lang=pt>

5 CUNHA, Manuela Carneiro. **Introdução.** In Políticas culturais e povos indígenas / org.: Manuela C. da Cunha; Pedro N. Cesarino. São Paulo: Cultura Acadêmica, 2014. p. 11.

6 OLIVEIRA, João Pacheco. **Mensurando alteridades, estabelecendo direitos: práticas e saberes governamentais na criação de fronteiras étnicas.** In: O nascimento do Brasil e outros ensaios. Rio de Janeiro: Contra Capa, 2016a, pp. 229-264

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The image is part of the comic book “The rights of indigenous people in conflict with the law”, published in 2020

level of contact, that is, on a supposedly evolutionary scale, and the image sold by the SPI was of small and fragile isolated microsocieties within the Amazon rainforest.

After several reports of ill-treatment and torture perpetrated by the federal government against indigenous peoples, the SPI was replaced by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI). The Statue of the Indian was released a few years later. In the late 1960s and the following decade, FUNAI and the military government were severely criticized for the policy enacted by then Interior Minister Rangel Reis, in the Geisel government, called “emancipation of the Indians”.

Such was the context in which the first survey of land occupied by indigenous people, conducted by FUNAI in 1981, emerged. In it, the general data on indigenous lands (41 million hectares) highlighted the protectionism of tutelary indigenous policies. However, only 12.3 million hectares was demarcated, that is, not half of the estimated and distributed indigenous population would be protected in their traditional territories.

In 1985, anthropologists from the National Museum and the Ecumenical Center for Documentation and Information (CEDI) began their own survey of indigenous lands, reaching a different result from that presented by FUNAI in 1981: a total of 74 million hectares were identified. In a 1990 reissue, the study reached 79.3 million hectares, becoming an “instrument for the recognition of local rights and identities”.⁷ Data released in 2004, the same year convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) was ratified by Brazil, FUNAI presumed the existence of at least 599 indigenous

lands, totaling 101.4 million hectares, 98.8% of them in the Amazon region.

In the pre-Constituent and Constituent period, the debate on the rights of indigenous peoples was inflamed. It was in this scenario of mobilization that indigenous peoples, together with indigenists and anthropologists, claimed all the terms conquered in the Federal Constitution of 1988, ensuring a chapter within it dedicated to indigenous peoples.

In the post-Constitution context, 2000 data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) caused perplexity, revealing 734,000 indigenous people, while FUNAI, in its tutelary view, continued to affirm the existence of only 323,000 indigenous people in the country, since it did not consider those who lived in urban contexts. It is worth noting that 63.3% of Brazilian municipalities reported the presence of indigenous people.

Years into the internalization of ILO Convention 169, the last census conducted by IBGE in 2010 pointed to the existence of 817,963 indigenous people in the country, with at least 315,180 of them in urban areas. It is noteworthy that the municipality with the highest concentration of self-identified indigenous people was the capital of São Paulo, followed by São Gabriel da Cachoeira, in the state of Amazonas.

This brief history allows us to observe how the categories and recognition of indigenous people fluctuate according to the intentions of the Brazilian State. In the colonial period, indigenous people were presented as *souls*, while the so-called savage Indians were not even presented or accounted for, since they were understood as belonging to a purely transient category. Later, it were the *souls* that disappeared from the censuses, and the *savage Indians* appeared as docile under the ecological discourse stimulated by international cooperation, and entitled to the demarcation of lands. It was only based

⁷ OLIVEIRA, Joao Pacheco. Mensurando alteridades, estabelecendo direitos: práticas e saberes governamentais na criação de fronteiras étnicas. In: O nascimento do Brasil e outros ensaios. Rio de Janeiro: Contra Capa, 2016a, pp. 229-264. Available in: <https://www.scielo.br/j/dados/a/tRJwGn7RT4j9Njhmwcv6RwG/?lang=pt>

on IBGE data in 2000 that indigenous people living in urban contexts, the *souls*, reappeared in opposition to FUNAI's tutelary role and also as a result of the end of its post-Constitution monopoly.

In this history, where the administration and public policies exclude indigenous people who do not fit the required standard for the international projection of the country, the maintenance of tutelage by FUNAI and the apparatus and agents of the criminal justice system is complemented by violations of the advances of the constitutional text and in the perpetuation of the assimilationist policy, to the detriment of multiculturalism.⁸

Where have the institutions of the criminal justice system been located on this historical journey? Fulfilling their role as repressive agents and guarantors of the final goal, which was the assimilation or integration of indigenous peoples into national society; an objective that could only be achieved through control, mediation and tutelary supervision.

It should be remembered that the Penal Code, in force to this day, dates back to 1940. The indigenous person was treated as "incapable", according to Roberto Lemos:⁹

"Before the advent of the 1988 Constitution and the new Civil Code (Law No. 10,406/2002), doctrine and court precedents interpreted the criminal capacity of the Indians in the light of Art. 26 of the Penal Code and Art. 4 of the Indian Statute (Law No. 6,001/1973), according to which Indians are considered to be isolated, in the process of integration and integrated. The predominant understanding, in summary, leaned towards the criminal incapacity of isolated Indians, the criminal capacity of integrated Indians, and the need for expert examination to assess the criminal liability of Indians in the process of integration".

Throughout Brazil's history, several prisons were created to repress indigenous people who were considered to be "non-integrated". Their languages, cultures, beliefs and religions were forbidden and punished, and their lands were not guaranteed. For example, in 1942 the Icatu prison, under the management of the SPI, was in full swing and held indigenous "rebels" from different regions of the country. In 1969, the Krenak Indigenous Agricultural Reformatory was opened, where indigenous inmates carried out forced labor and were tortured.¹⁰

It was only with the Federal Constitution that the criminalization of indigenous people because of manifestations of their cultures became illegal. However, there are still public policies and rights to be implemented that consider the situations of urban mobility and the migrations of indigenous peoples between different regions of Brazil. These have been propelled and provided by the State itself since the colonial period, which is noticeable given the invisibility of data on

indigenous people deprived of freedoms and by the persistent relativization of indigenous identity based on alleged levels of integration. *Souls* of the colony are in prison and need to be identified and immediately released, so that these people, bodies and cultures can be subjects of rights and respect, as enshrined in the multiculturalism of the current Brazilian nation under the aegis of the Federal Constitution and international agreements to which Brazil is a signatory.

It was only in 2006 that the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN) first released data on indigenous people in prisons. According to the agency, there were 602 people imprisoned in Brazil in only 71% of the country's prisons. In 2021, however, when the latest data available were released, DEPEN found that at least 1,300 indigenous people, both men and women, were incarcerated in the country.

CIMI has for years denounced the violence suffered by indigenous people in prisons. In this context, this entity, in partnership with the IISC, for more than eight years has been collecting information via the Law on Access to Information (LAI) on indigenous people arrested. If those who are visible are no longer guaranteed their indigenous rights, it is impossible to seek to guarantee the rights of the others. In CIMI's report *Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2019 data*,¹¹ in our article entitled "*The place of incarceration in institutional violence against indigenous peoples*," we draw attention to the consequences of the invisibility of indigenous identity in the prison system and present a comparative table, state by state, from 2017 to 2019, with data on the deprivation of liberty of indigenous people collected through LAI.

In 2017, for example, in the massacre that occurred during the rebellion in Manaus, five indigenous people were killed inside the Anísio Jobim Penitentiary Complex (COMPAJ). It is noteworthy that the state of Amazonas had informed that only seven indigenous men were there. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) filed a Public Civil Action¹² to ensure compensation to the men's families and seek a way to give visibility to the situation of indigenous people deprived of liberty in the state.

The entry into force of CNJ Resolution 287, in 2019, provided judges with specific guidance on and systematized the rights of accused and/or imprisoned indigenous people, which apply to all who self-identify as indigenous people, whether national or not, urban or not. It also recommends that the courts record information about ethnicity and indigenous language in the minutes of the custody hearing and/or in the proceedings at any time of self-identification.

In 2020, the survey found that at least 1,038 indigenous people were imprisoned in Brazil.¹³ Serious and historical underreporting and the corresponding invisibility of the ethnic identity of the indigenous person subjected to criminal justice is one of the factors previously identified.

8 Article 5, §2 of the Federal Constitution.

9 SANTOS FILHO, Roberto Lemos dos. Índios e imputabilidade penal. Available at: http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/ccr6/documentos-e-publicacoes/artigos/docs/artigos/docs_artigos/indios_imputabilidade_Penal.pdf

10 See more at: <https://apublica.org/2013/06/ditadura-criou-cadeias-para-indios-trabalhos-forcados-torturas/>.

11 **Violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil - 2019 data.** Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI). Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/relatorio-violencia-contra-os-povos-indigenas-brasil-2019-cimi.pdf>

12 Part of this article is being used in the Amicus Curiae which will be presented by CIMI in Public Civil Action (ACP) No. 1000482-70.2017.401.3200

13 Infographic available at: <https://www.iisc.org.br/post/addiisc-realiza-pesquisa-com-intuito-de-monitorar-dados-p%C3%BAblicos-acerca-da-pris%C3%A3o-de-povos-ind%C3%ADgenas>

It is observed that both the Judiciary and the Executive, especially prison authorities, identify - often without even asking them- an indigenous person merely as brown, without regard for their people. Furthermore, when using the self-identification criterion, authorities need to take into account that many indigenous people, even when asked, do not self-identify as such because they do not know their rights and/or are afraid of being discriminated against.¹⁴

It has also been possible to diagnose that, even in the face of the normative advance of CNJ Resolution No. 287, there have been no significant changes in the collection and systematization of data on indigenous peoples in the Brazilian criminal justice system.

Much of this problem can be diagnosed by the government's unwillingness to properly apply the self-identification criterion, but above all and in a combined way, by the history of fear of indigenous people and the lack of information about their rights. ILO Convention 169, in Article 1, item 1, provides that self-identification may be understood as "*self-identification as indigenous or tribal*", which "*shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply*". This definition was followed by the text of Article 3 of CNJ Resolution No. 287: "*the recognition of the person as an indigenous individual will take place through self-identification, which may be expressed at any stage of the criminal proceedings or in the custody hearing*".

¹⁴ Violence against Indigenous peoples in Brazil - 2019 data. Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI).

Finally, the orientation of Resolution 287, combined with the Federal Constitution and ILO Convention 169, must also immediately reach the prison system with regard to the right to health, religion, customs and other specific cultural rights.

In conclusion, the Federal Constitution broke with the tutelary policy and recognized the rights of indigenous peoples to their languages, cultures, beliefs and customs, traditions, social organization and the lands they traditionally occupy. ILO Convention 169 replaced Convention 107, which had an assimilationist approach, and appeased controversies regarding the identification of the indigenous *being*, expanding the concept of reciprocal belonging and self-identification. None of this affected the incarceration system and there were even instruments to be used for the systematization and identification of indigenous people in prisons, as evidenced in the Public Civil Action mentioned.

Data from the aforementioned survey via LAI on the incarceration of indigenous people conducted by CIMI and IISC indicate that, in March 2021, 887 indigenous people were deprived of liberty. As of September 2021, at least 1,038 indigenous people were imprisoned in Brazil, 70 of them women. Mato Grosso do Sul, followed by Roraima, are the states with the highest numbers of indigenous people identified as being incarcerated. The state of Amazonas reported the existence of 49 indigenous men and women in prison, showing extreme underreporting and invisibility.

If there is no information, there are no public policies to guarantee special rights to indigenous people within the criminal justice system. State institutions still operate under the tutelary logic and cannot – and do not seem to want to

Illustration: Otto Mendes



The image is part of the comic book "*The rights of indigenous people in conflict with the law*", published in 2020

– abandon the assimilationist policy and accept the advances of the Constitution and international norms.

However, we still want to believe in the efforts of the CNJ through recent resolutions on ensuring access to justice for indigenous peoples and persons¹⁵, as well as in the mobilization of indigenous peoples, indigenists judicial actors around the criminal topic to respect the right to culture, language and social organization of indigenous peoples, as a way to celebrate multiculturalism and the search for the release of indigenous people.

Indigenous prisons by states

- 2nd half of 2021 – Survey by CIMI and IISC

State	No. of indigenous women in prisons	No. of indigenous men in prisons	Total number of indigenous people in prisons
AC	didn't answer	didn't answer	0
AL	1	6	7
AM	1	49	50
AP	0	0	0
BA	1	16	17
EC	0	53	53

¹⁵ It also refers to CNJ resolutions 453 and 454. The first establishes the National Forum of the Judiciary for monitoring and effectiveness of demands related to indigenous and tribal peoples (FONIT), with the objective of conducting studies and proposing measures for the improvement of the judicial system regarding the subject matter. The second establishes guidelines and procedures to ensure the right of indigenous peoples and persons to access to the Judiciary.

State	No. of indigenous women in prisons	No. of indigenous men in prisons	Total number of indigenous people in prisons
DF	0	3	3
ES	0	15	15
GO	0	22	22
MA	0	26	26
MG	(*)	(*)	0
MS	38	365	403
MT	0	4	4
PA	1	10	11
PB	0	17	17
PE	(*)	(*)	0
PI	0	0	0
PR	1	13	14
RJ	0	0	0
RN	1	11	12
RO	1	24	25
RR	19	229	248
RS	0	62	62
SC	3	20	23
IF	0	0	0
SP	2	16	18
TO	1	7	8
BRAZIL	70	968	1.038

(*) States that responded to requests for access to information, but did not report the number of indigenous people arrested or reported that it was not possible to extract this data from their systems.

Indigenous persons deprived of liberty by people and state - 2021 - 1st and 2nd halves

State	People*	Language*	Women	Men	Total
RR	Macuxi	Macuxi	9	148	157
RR	Wapixana	Arawak	7	43	50
RR	Yanomami	Yanomami	3	3	6
RR	Patamona	Karib	0	1	1
RR	Tupi Guarani		0	2	2
RR	Ingariko	Kapong	0	3	3
MA	Guajajara	Zeeteh, Portuguese, Guarani Tupi, Guajajara	0	20	20
MA	Kaapor	Guajá	0	1	1
AM	Kokama	Kokama	0	19	19
AM	Tikuna	Tikuna	0	10	10
AM	Yucuna		0	5	5
AM	Bare	Baré or Aruak	0	2	2
AM	Diarhui		0	1	1
AM	Miraña, Miranhas	Miraña	0	2	2
AM	Sateré Mawé	Sateré Mawé	0	1	1
AM	Kambebe		0	1	1
AM	Mura		0	1	1
AM	Piratapuia		0	1	1
AM	Sakirabiat		0	1	1
AM	Bora	Bora	0	1	1
AM	Desano		0	1	1
AM	Apurinan		0	1	1
AM	Mangaré	Mangaré	0	1	1
AM	Matapi	Matapi	0	1	1

State	People*	Language*	Women	Men	Total
AM	Tupinambá	Portuguese	1	0	1
SC	Kaingang		2	14	16
SC	Xokleng		0	3	3
SC	Guaraní		1	1	2
SC	Guarani-Kaiowá		0	2	2
RS	Kaingang	Kaingang, Jê, Portuguese	0	62	62
MS**	Guaraní		4	78	82
MS**	Kaiowa		2	158	160
MS**	Guarani-Kaiowa		11	12	23
MS**	Kadweu		1	5	6
MS**	Terena		1	56	57
MS**	Pirakuá District		0	3	3
MS**	Bororo		1	0	1
MS**	Paresis		1	0	1
MT	Guaraní		0	1	1
MT	Xavante		0	1	1
MT	Bororo		0	1	1
TO	Xerente	Akuwen	0	1	1
TO	Guajajara	Tenete'hara	0	3	3
TO	Karajá	Carajá	0	1	1
TO	Apinajé	Akuwen	0	1	1
SP	Tupi Guarani		0	1	1
SP	Pankararu	Pnakararu; Guarani Tupi; Portuguese	1	2	3
SP	Guaraní	Guarani Mbya; Portuguese	1	4	5
SP	Terena		0	1	1
SP	Guarani Mbya and Terena		0	5	5
SP	Xukuru-Kariri		0	1	1
SP	Tabajaras	Tupi	0	1	1
RO	Karitiana		0	1	1
RO	Suruí		0	2	2
RO	Hawk		0	1	1
RO	Cinta Larga		0	1	1
RO	Sakirabiat		0	1	1
RO	Aikanã Sabenê		0	1	1
RO	Uru Ue Wau		0	2	2
RO	Okaia		1	0	1
RO	Oro Mon		0	1	1
RO	Oro Win		0	1	1
RO	Macurap		0	7	7
RO	Xapuraz		0	1	1
RO	Jabuti		0	1	1
RO	Apurinã		0	1	1
PE**	Aitkun	Aitkun	0	9	9
PE**	Kambiua	Kambiua	0	3	3
PE**	Xukuru	Xukuru	0	2	2
PE**	Xukuru of Ororuba	Xukuru of Ororuba	0	1	1
PE**	Funiô	Funiô	0	3	3
PE**	Kapinoá	Kapinoá	0	3	3
PE**	Kiriri	Kiriri	0	2	2
PE**	Pankararu	Pankararu	0	3	3
PE**	Pankara	Pankara	0	2	2
PE**	Truká	Truká	0	6	6
TOTAL			47	743	790

* Spelling/classification according to information provided by the state.

** MS and PE data are from the first half of 2021. The state of PE only informed the ethnicity of the men.

The “new indigenism” is unsustainable and exposes the indigenous population to violations

Ricardo Verdum*

2021 was the third year of the Bolsonaro government and the second year of implementation of the 2020-2023 Multi-annual Plan. It was also a year in which the federal government took new steps to implement the project to extend to indigenous lands and to the indigenous policy and action the so-called neoliberal form of governance. To advance, with a minimum of concessions to local populations, the process of access to natural resources existing in indigenous territories by private agents.

This has required undoing or removing any obstacles, both institutional and of a resistance and reaction nature. In this journey, the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) is being transformed from a “protective” agency into an “exposing” agency of indigenous peoples and territories to different situations of violation. Not demarcating, not ratifying and not removing invaders from the ratified indigenous lands are three different ways for the indigenous agency to act so that indigenous peoples and communities either physically disappear or, at the limit, disappear as an organized, autonomous and territorialized collectivity. And to do so, weakening the relationship of people and collectivities with each other and with the land and the territory is fundamental. Transforming the territory into goods or source of goods is the goal and the final result.¹

In this chapter we will question and analyze some evidence of this process, together with aspects of government the indigenous policy and action with direct effects and reflections on territories, communities and indigenous peoples in all units of the federation. A phenomenon that is simultaneously political, social, economic and ideological, and which is also expressed in the budgetary-financial dimension. That is, in the money spent and in the priorities met with the public resources made available.

¹ I recommend reading the article by the geographer Jaime Peck, “Neoliberalismo y crisis actual”, *DAAPGE*, 12(19): 7-27, 2012 (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina). It seems to me to be a good antidote against simplifications and clichés that circulate in the public sphere and in the political milieu, including progressive parties, on neoliberalization processes. It is a polymorphic, multifaceted, dynamic, flexible, resilient, mutant phenomenon that has proven to be adaptable to different locations, territories, countries, and scales.



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Contextual elements

Let's start with the following: since President Bolsonaro and his team took office in January 2019, no new Indigenous Land (TI) has been demarcated or ratified by presidential decree.² The operational units of the indigenous agency, those that are in direct contact with territories and populations, and that should "protect" them from invasions and other violations, today work with insufficient resources, scrapped equipment and under the political guidance of meeting exclusively the demands of ratified TIs. The rest of the population and its territories are literally being left to

their own devices, in a context of advance of agropastoral, mineral, logging and associated infrastructure and logistics over the territories occupied by indigenous peoples. Not to mention the growing presence of unusual and diffuse networks of illegal trade (drugs, weapons, sex) and criminal factions controlling rivers, streams and territorial portions, as is the case in different parts of the state of Amazonas, in connection with groups and networks that go beyond the national territory.³

² In 2021, only 3 ordinances for the establishment or reestablishment of Technical Groups (TGs) of multidisciplinary studies for the identification and delimitation of Indigenous Land were published.

³ See Aiala Colares O. Couto, "Fronteiras e estrutura espacial do narcotráfico na Amazônia", *Boletim Gaúcho de Geografia*, Vol. 47 no. 1, p. 365–388, 2020; Aiala Colares O. Couto, "Ameaça e caráter transnacional do narcotráfico na Amazônia brasileira", *Confin - Revue franco-brésilienne de géographie*, 44, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.4000/confin.25852>

Photo: Tuane Fernandes/Greenpeace



The suspension of demarcations and the omission in the inspection of indigenous lands, left at the mercy of invaders by the federal government, motivated several mobilizations of indigenous peoples in the Brazilian capital in 2021

The Bolsonaro government is the expression of the process of reemergence and reestablishment of the partnership between military segments and public and private business groups, both national and international, in the control of the bureaucratic-administrative apparatus of the Brazilian State. A partnership based on social relationships that create structures and processes, and that weave networks and intertwining between different agents, some visible and documentable, and others intentionally invisible or of extremely difficult access. They include an agency and institutions from the federal government, an agency and institutions from state governments, rural (agriculture), mining, logging, infrastructure and machinery businesses and inputs associated with these activities, and land grabbing.⁴ They also include specialized consulting firms, multi-lateral organizations and international cooperation agencies, national, foreign and multilateral financial agents, digital platform and satellite internet companies, among others. Finally, a dynamic network of interactions and exchanges that seeks to establish roots between indigenous and indigenist social sectors. Especially among those who see it as an opportunity to develop their specific, personal and collective projects, ambitions and interests. Unveiling these arrangements and how they operate and move concretely is a challenge that, unfortunately, is beyond our goal here.⁵

In the National Congress, in 2021 the main objective of the government allied base was to suspend the demarcation of indigenous lands and cancel demarcation processes that had been completed and ratified. It has also been pushing for the “regulation” of the development of economic activities such as mining and extensive mechanized agriculture on ratified TIs. The Parliamentary Front for Agriculture (FPA) published on its website a note in which it fully supports Bill no. 177/2021 authorizing the President of the Republic to denounce Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which guarantees to the original peoples, among other things, the right to free, informed and previous consultation about any project or undertaking that impacts their ways of life and their territories. It also worked ruthlessly to pass in the plenary of the

Chamber of Deputies the substitute Bill to original Bill (PL) no. 490, 2007. The substitute bill incorporates provisions from other bills that hinder the recognition and titling of indigenous territories, establishes the so-called “time frame” and proposes the regulation of “productive activities” within indigenous lands, mainly serving the interests of corporations in the agricultural and mineral sectors. The main block of reaction and resistance to this is the Joint Parliamentary Front in Defense of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, coordinated by Congresswoman Joenia Wapichana (Rede/RR).⁶

In addition, the channels of communication between the federal government and indigenous social and socio-environmental organizations are closed. The institutionality of social participation built with great difficulty in the long 30 years after the Federal Constitution of 1988 was eliminated

by decree, with the “stoke of a pen”. Criminalization and harassment have become routine practices. After three years, it has become clearer and more evident how much we still live in a make-believe democracy, with strong authoritarian, anti-popular and exclusionary connotations.

That’s the big picture.

The Bolsonaro government and the new FUNAI

To those who have not yet realized it, I regret to inform that FUNAI is aligned and subordinated to the political and corporate-capitalist interests that seek, fundamentally, to profit from the exploitation and drainage of natural resources from within indigenous territories. It was incorporated into a project of simultaneous integration and exclusion of the indigenous population. Yes, a project, because it is not something improvised or a failure to address the “indigenous issue”. It is a project that, to

be implemented, is requiring reengineering actions in the agency’s structures and form of governance; the establishment of priorities consistent with the objectives that one wants to bring to practice; the exclusion of professional critics of the “new order”; and the incorporation of people who are relatively aligned and wish to collaborate with it.

And for those who are still left with a residue of doubt about the situation, just remember the first act of the current government, on the first day after its inauguration: to propose to directly subordinate strategic sectors of the indigenous agency to the Ministry of Agriculture – for example, which would be responsible for the realization of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples. Fortunately, this attack has been finding resistance and reactions against its implementation, both inside and outside the agency. But that

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4 As Maurício Torres, Cândido Neto da Cunha and Natalia Ribas Guerreiro recalled, land grabbing is a fundamental part of Brazilian land history, at least since 1850, and often the loot of public lands relied on public policies and state actions to turn it into “property”; Illegal invasions are systematically pardoned, motivating new invasions. See “Ilegalidade em moto contínuo: o aporte legal para destinação de terras públicas e a grilagem Na Amazônia”, in Ariovaldo Umbelino de Oliveira, *A grilagem de terras na formação territorial brasileira*, São Paulo: FFLCH/USP, 2020, p. 202-224.

5 For those who want to expand the research and broaden their understanding of this process, I recommend adopting the notion of *Enlarged state* as an auxiliary theoretical-methodological resource. I suggest reading the texts by Sonia Regina de Mendonça, “Estado Ampliado como ferramenta metodológica”, *Revista Marx e o Marxismo*, 2 (2): 27-43, 2014; e “Estado e Políticas Públicas: considerações político-conceituais”, *Revista Outros Tempos*, 1: 1-12, 2007.

6 The “time frame” thesis was also on the agenda and was the subject of analysis and deliberation by the Supreme Court (STF). But the year ended without a final decision. The Justices agreed to postpone the decision until mid-2022. But in the meantime, indigenous territories continue to be invaded and transformed into a stage of conflict and violence.

didn't prevent the agency from being occupied and having its action redirected.

In 2021, the board of the "new FUNAI" continued in its mission as a leading and active political agent in the exposure of indigenous territories and populations to external agents. It exposed indigenous groups in voluntary isolation to contact with people from outside their territories and allowed them to be invaded and exploited. It did not demarcate nor proposed the ratification of any indigenous land, and remained silent and taking palliative measures in the face of invasions and occupations of ratified TIs – as is the case of the Yanomami TI.

In the case of indigenous territories not ratified by presidential decree, FUNAI continued to issue certificates allowing invaders the possibility to register illegally occupied areas as their own in the Land Management System (SIGEF). It also determined in a letter to its Regional Coordination Offices, Environmental and Territorial Management Services and Local Technical Coordination Offices that non-ratified TIs should not be included in the work plans and budget of Territorial Protection activities. According to FUNAI's Management Report for Fiscal Year 2021 (Brasília-DF, 2021, p. 105), the General Geoprocessing Coordination Unit (CGGeo) analyzed 401 applications for the recognition of indigenous land limits but considered only those requested directly by citizens via FUNAI protocol.⁷

⁷ The Report is available at <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/funai-divulga-relatorio-anual-de-gestao-de-2021>

Finally, it tried to impose "new" more restrictive and exclusionary indicators and criteria of 'Indianness', in addition to expanding its tutelage power. Through it, it sought to delegitimize indigenous demands for rights, especially the territorial right. The agency's highest management and command positions are held either by military or federal police officers.⁸

As these subjects, circumstances and issues will be focused and analyzed in the other chapters, I will from here on focus on the analysis of the indigenous policies and actions of the federal government from the budget execution perspective in 2021.

FUNAI's priorities in 2020-2023

What are FUNAI's priority policies in the current government? Analyzing its 2020-2023 *Strategic Plan (PE)*, we saw no goals and no strategic objectives related to the identification, delimitation, demarcation and ratification of TIs. The document refers to benefiting 240,000 indigenous people with "ethno-development" projects, 156,000 with "territorial protection" projects and 84,000 with "environmental management" projects. It talks about conducting five expeditions a

⁸ This attack by the "new FUNAI" and reactions was analyzed by me in "A Resolução n.º 4/2021 e os critérios de indianidade: a tentativa de restrição à autoidentificação indígena e seus efeitos", published in the book organized by Daniela F. Alarcon, Ana Lúcia de M. Pontes, Felipe S. Maior Cruz and Ricardo V. Santos, "A gente precisa lutar de todas as formas": povos indígenas e o enfrentamento da Covid-19 no Brasil, São Paulo/ Rio de Janeiro: Hucitec/ ABRASCO, 2022, p. 471-507.

Photo: Oliver Kornblith/Mídia NINJA



In June 2021, leaders of several indigenous peoples asked to be received by the president of FUNAI, at the agency's head office in Brasília. They were not received and were ultimately attacked by the police

year to locate and monitor isolated indigenous peoples; about getting the 5% annual increase in resources (R\$) contracted and invested in agricultural and extractive products for indigenous family agriculture; about implementing 50 specific community infrastructure projects; about assisting 50,000 indigenous people in topics related to “access to the social rights promotion policy”; about holding 100 “conclusive demonstrations” in environmental licensing processes per year by 2023; about reaching 10% of the national indigenous population per year with projects aimed at the “promotion of citizenship”; about implementing 10 georeferencing projects on TIs by 2023; about assisting 40% of TIs with “territorial monitoring” actions; about recovering 150 hectares of degraded areas on TIs by 2023; and also about developing business intelligence projects within the Directorate for the Promotion to Sustainable Development (DPDS), focusing on “territorial and environmental management and the promotion of ethno-development”, involving modeling and implementation of databases, etc.⁹

Briefly, these are the objectives and targets of the “new FUNAI’s” EP for the four-year period 2020-2023. We found that they are consistent and supported by with what was established in 2019 in the Program (0617) Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the 2020-2023 PPA. On the other hand, in addition to not establishing actions to identify and regularize new TIs, the “new FUNAI” explicitly says in the analyzed documentation, that it will be oriented towards the promotion of economic-productive activities on TIs, and in the search for ways to generate income from the natural heritage existing therein. At the core of its strategy lies Bill No. 191, submitted by the Executive Branch to the National Congress in February 2020, and where the general lines of economic-political action of the ‘indigenism’ of the Bolsonaro government are shaped.¹⁰

One of the main “laboratories” of the ‘neoliberalizing indigenism’ of the “new FUNAI” is located in the state of Mato Grosso, on the Sangradouro/Volta Grande TI of the Xavante indigenous people, where a large extensive mechanized tillage project deemed by the board of the indigenous agency as a model and reference for other situations in the country. The Sangradouro and Volta Grande Indigenous Cooperative (COOIGRANDESAN) was created and the so-called “Indigenous Independence Project” was designed. It is a public-private-social business experience, presented as aimed at strengthening indigenous “protagonism” and promoting “autonomy” – an “ethno-development” experience.

“The “new FUNAI” says explicitly, in the analyzed documentation, that it will be oriented towards the promotion of economic-productive activities on Indigenous Lands, and in the search for ways to generate income from the natural heritage existing therein”

rience.¹¹ It is said that the project was encouraged, and counted on its design with the collaboration of the Rural Union of Primavera do Leste. In practice, it is a covert *land lease* project; a concession of indigenous territory (and Union land) to be exploited by private entities, which is not permitted by current law.¹²

The Haliti Paresi people from western Mato Grosso also move in the same direction: extensive mechanized agriculture. The experience has also been appropriated by the Bolsonaro government to, in an opportunistic way, promote itself and proceed to the desired economic and environmental concession of indigenous lands to agropastoral enterprises and associated sectors – both national and transnational. The Pareci’s experience with mechanized agriculture dates back to the 1970s, when they began to live and work, as a labor force, in mechanized soybeans, corn and rice crops, in areas close or contiguous to the territories they then traditionally occupied – in Chapada dos Parecis. In the process, they learned about cultivation techniques and care as well as to manage machinery and vehicles, etc. From there to the creation of indigenous associations and the establishment of “agricultural partnerships”

with farmers in the region, in order to extend the areas of cultivation to the interior of their territories, it was a matter of time and incentives, including from FUNAI employees. In 2018, the Haliti Pareci completed the process of preparing their first Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) started in 2016. The Plan encompasses nine indigenous lands and includes mechanized agriculture. It covers the Estação Parecis, Estivadinho, Figueiras, Juininha, Pareci, Ponte de Pedra, Rio Formoso, Uirapuru, and Utariti TIs. It was developed with the collaboration and support of Operation Native Amazon (OPAN) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), in addition to FUNAI. Today, mechanized crops are one of the main sources of income for the Haliti Pareci population.¹³

These are just two examples of economic-political processes that – appropriated by the Bolsonaro government – have been encouraged, supported, used, and manipulated by government agencies and entities for political purposes. I

9 This is currently the main strategic project of CGETNO - General Ethno-development Coordination Unit, with the technical support of GIZ.

10 For information about FUNAI’s EP see <https://www.gov.br/museudoindio/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/planejamento/planejamento-estrategico-2020-2023>; on Program 0617, see <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programa-0617-protecao-e-promocao-dos-direitos-dos-povos-indigenas>.

11 Interestingly, in recent years terms that until very recently were used especially by indigenism of progressive bias, identified ideologically with left-wing political traditions, began to be used as a language device in the argumentation of the operators of the “new FUNAI” and in legislative propositions by parliamentarians from the Federal Government allied base, currently following the proper channels in the National Congress. This is the case of Bill 191/2020.

12 See the article by Joana de Oliveira, *Agronegócio patrocina cooperativa agrícola em terra dos Xavante e projeto vira propaganda para Bolsonaro*, published in El País on 05/27/2021 (<https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2021-05-27/agronegocio-patrocina-cooperativa-agricola-em-terra-dos-xavante-e-projeto-vira-propaganda-para-bolsonaro.html>).

13 See the article by Anna Beatriz Anjos, *Índios Paresi buscam autonomia para manter lavoura de soja*, published in Agência Pública on 04/03/2018 (<https://apublica.org/2018/04/indios-paresi-buscam-autonomia-para-manter-lavouras-de-soja/>). The PGTA is available at https://amazonianativa.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/PGTA_Haliti-Paresi_2019.pdf.

say appropriated because extensive mechanized agriculture is not something that started in this government as it has been developed for a few decades in some indigenous lands such as, for example, in Southern states and among indigenous communities in Mato Grosso do Sul.¹⁴

Budget Programs and spending

In 2021, federal government agencies directly involved in the implementation of the official indigenous policy used funds from four Budget Programs, two of which came from Multiannual Plans (PPAs) preceding the current one. They are:

- 0151 - Protection of indigenous lands, territorial management and ethno-development
- 0617 - Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples (PPA 2020-2023)
- 2065 - Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples
- 5022 - Protection, promotion and recovery of indigenous health (PPA 2020-2023)

¹⁴ See Thamires Riter de Faria's master's thesis, *Projetos de desenvolvimento entre os Guarani e Kaiowá do Mato Grosso do Sul nos anos 1970 e 1980: Uma contribuição através da teoria da dependência* (São Bernardo do Campo - SP, PPG World Political Economy, UFABC, 2022); Diana Nascimento's master's thesis, *A resiliência do sistema agrícola tradicional Kaingang frente ao avanço do agronegócio: o caso da terra indígena Nonoai- RS* (Brasília - DF, CDS/UnB, 2017); the doctoral thesis of Rosemary Negreiros de Araújo, *Os territórios, os modos de vida e as cosmologias dos indígenas Akwê-xerente, e os impactos da UHE de Lajeado* (Fortaleza - CE, PPGG/UFC, 2016);

Expenditure data by Program and Budget Action in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 were taken directly from the Transparency Portal, a database maintained by the Federal Comptroller General (CGU) and available on the web for public consultation.¹⁵

In it we learned that 2,335 spending actions were carried out in 2021; that the agencies involved committed approximately R\$1.713 billion; paid about R\$1.532 billion; and made payments from the 2021 budget totaling about R\$1.52 billion. Also, that about R\$125.7 million was paid in "remaining balances" stemming from commitments made in previous years. In total, the payments made by the federal government in 2021 totaled about R\$1.646 billion.¹⁶

Next I will provide a brief review of the budget execution for the four Budget Programs. For the sake of space, I will not go into the individual details of each expense –amount paid, beneficiaries and type of good or service contracted. This information is available on the Transparency Portal, which I hope will be consulted by the readers of this article.¹⁷

¹⁵ Consultation to the Transparency Portal on 05/24/2022.

¹⁶ FUNAI had R\$3 million in individual amendments from parliamentarians, namely: federal deputies Edna Henrique (R\$500,000), Joênia Wapichana (R\$800,000), José Ricardo (R\$200,000), and Luiza Erundina (R\$500,000); senator Plínio Valério (R\$475,000), federal deputy Professor Rosa Neide (R\$270,000), and senator Randolfe Rodrigues (R\$289,000).

¹⁷ Access link: <https://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/lista-consultas>

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



In a demonstration in front of the Ministry of Justice in April, indigenous peoples demand the resumption of land demarcations – completely suspended under the Bolsonaro government

Program 0151 - Protection of indigenous lands, territorial management and ethno-development

In 2021, Program 0151 paid about R\$1.497 million in “remaining balances” (Annex 1). The budget actions are basically specific Projects and Programs arising from agreements and compensation and mitigation of impacts generated by infrastructure works, mining activity, etc., and which are under the governance of FUNAI. I cite as examples the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce Project (CVRD), the Jurueña Complex Compensation Program and the Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project BR-429 (RO).

The four largest amounts paid in 2021 are related to the following budget actions: Compensation for the Belo Monte dam, totaling R\$706,300; Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project BR-429 (RO), totaling R\$379,500; Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project, totaling R\$193,500; and the Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community - Royalties Project (GO), totaling R\$120,900.¹⁸

Program 0617 - Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples

Program 0617 is composed of four budget actions, namely:

- Improvement of FUNAI's infrastructure;
- Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples;
- Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples;
- Coping with the public health emergency of international importance resulting from the coronavirus.

FUNAI was the implementing agency of the action through the Regional Coordination Offices (CRs), responsible to a greater extent for the use of the funds allocated to the Program (Annex 2).

Performance was very low in virtually all actions. Of the approximately R\$129.8 million committed in 2021, R\$60.2 million was paid, accounting for 46.4% of the amount committed. On the other hand, approximately R\$25.2 million was paid as remaining balances in 2020.

This performance was also expressed in the action aimed at “coping with the public health emergency”, resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic: of the R\$40.9 million committed, a little more than R\$8.7 million (21.2%) was paid, complemented with R\$1.9 million in remaining balances. That is, almost 79% of the amount committed was for 2022 and 2023. I believe that this performance should be the subject of an accurate audit analysis, as well as the allocation of the 79% committed.

Among the more striking specific cases is the commitment of R\$15.9 million by FUNAI's head office in Brasília, but of which not a single cent was paid. Or the Regional Coordination Office of Jurua (CA), where R\$2.3 million was

committed, but just over R\$157,000 was paid. The Regional Coordination of Amapá and Northern Pará committed about R\$4.6 million, but paid only R\$1.5 million.

In action *Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples*, R\$48.8 million was committed, and a little more than R\$32.8 million (67.2%) was paid.

There is no way the amount committed by the Regional Coordination Office in the South of Bahia could go unnoticed. R\$14.8 million was committed, accounting for 30.4% of the total amount committed in this budget action as a whole, while R\$14.5 million - or 94.8% of the amount committed - was paid.

The second management unit with the highest volume of funds committed was FUNAI's Territorial Protection Directorate (DPT): about R\$7.8 million, of which R\$7.7 million (99.7%) was paid.¹⁹

In action *Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples*, of the R\$40.3 million committed, FUNAI paid a little over R\$19.2 million. It also paid about R\$17.6 million in remaining balances from 2020.

A fact that is at least curious, and that would deserve attention to understand the why behind all of this happened in the Regional Coordination Office of Roraima: R\$6.5 million was committed, but only R\$295,600 was actually paid. The equivalent of only 4.5% of the total amount committed.

The Directorate for Promotion of Sustainable Development (DPDS) committed R\$957,400 and paid R\$917,000.²⁰

Program 2065 - Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples

In 2021, Program 2065 paid about R\$8.8 million in remaining balances, distributed through seven budget actions. The larger amounts were paid by FUNAI's regional coordination offices and the special indigenous health districts (DSEI). With lower levels of commitment and payments are the General Coordination of Materials and Heritage (CGMAP/SAA) of the Ministry of Health and the Special Procurement Center of the Airforce Command (Annex 3).

The largest amount paid in remaining balances came from action *Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health*: R\$3.2 million. Next come actions *Social and Cultural Rights and Citizenship*, which paid R\$1.6 million in remaining balances, and *Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples*, with R\$1.2 million. Through action *Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples*, the Indian Museum, in Rio de Janeiro, paid R\$991,200 in remaining balances. And last but not least, comes action *Environmental Management and Ethno-development*, which paid R\$656,00 in remaining balances.

Of the 34 DSEIs, only six had remaining balances from budget action *Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the*

¹⁸ The compensation amounts paid are formally related to the following situations: city indigenous people, riverside indigenous people, Juruna KM 17 TI, Trinchira Bacajá TI, Cachoeira Seca TI, Arara da Volta Grande TI, Arara TI, Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna TI, and Paquicamba TI.

¹⁹ The following General Coordination Offices are linked to the DPT: Land Affairs (CGAF); Geoprocessing, Identification and Delimitation (CGID); Territorial Monitoring (CGMT); and Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples (CGIIRC).

²⁰ The following General Coordination Offices are linked to the DPDS: Environmental Management (CGGAM); Environmental Licensing (CGLIC); Promotion of Citizenship (CGPC); Promotion to Ethno-development (CGETNO); and Promotion of Social Rights (CGPDS).

Prevention of Diseases and Injuries: a total of R\$433,200. Special mention should be made of DSEI Xavante, which had R\$159,600 in remaining balances and DSEI MG/ES, with R\$143,500.

Only 15 DSEIs paid remaining balances from action *Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health*. The largest amount was paid by DSEI Javari, totaling R\$1.5 million, followed by DSEI Manaus, with R\$645,600 in remaining balances, DSEI Tapajós, with R\$ 171,500 and DSEI South Coast, with R\$153,000.

Program 5022 - Protection, promotion and recovery of indigenous health

Program 5022 is comprised of only two budget actions: *Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health* (Annex 4A) and *Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for The Prevention of Diseases and Injuries* (Annex 4B).

In relation to action *Promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health*, the data collected show that six units linked to the Air Force and Army Commands (Ministry of Defense) used R\$2.25 million (amount committed). Of this amount, they paid for goods and services the amount of R\$2.23 million, and R\$230,000 in remaining balances. As can be seen in table 2A, among the six units, the largest amount was used by the Airforce Center for Special Acquisitions.

Another agent strange to the Ministry of Health and that received funds from this action was the Jorge Duprat Figueiredo Foundation for Occupational Safety and Medicine (FUNDACENTRO) - more specifically its office located in the state of Bahia. About R\$194,000 was committed and paid. The Foundation, which was officially established in 1966, is a public foundation linked to the Ministry of Labor and dedicated to the study and research of work environment conditions.

Within the Ministry of Health (MS), the largest amounts were committed by the National Health Fund (FNS) - approximately R\$736.3 million, of which R\$ 735.5 million was paid, in addition to another R\$5.7 million in remaining balances for commitments made in 2020.

The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation committed approximately R\$17.4 million in 2021, of which R\$15.3 million was paid.

The General Coordination of Material and Heritage of the Undersecretariat of Administrative Affairs (SAA) linked to the Executive Secretariat of the Ministry of Health committed about R\$82.8 million and paid R\$70.6 million, in addition to about R\$10.4 million in remaining balances.

Finally, the Health Logistics Department (DLOG) of the Ministry of Health committed approximately R\$19.9 million, paid R\$10.3 million and an additional R\$4.97 million in remaining balances.

Under the *Subsystem of Indigenous Health Care* (SASI-SUS), the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (SESAI) committed R\$387.300, which was fully paid. The 34 DSEIs together committed about R\$681.7 million and ended the year having paid R\$598.5 million. They also paid about R\$53.97 million in remaining balances.

DSEI Yanomami committed R\$62.7 million, the highest amount among the 34 DSEIs. Of this amount, it paid about R\$54.5 million, in addition to R\$4.2 million in remaining

balances. Next comes DSEI East RR, which committed about R\$38.6 million and paid R\$30.6 million, besides R\$3.3 million in remaining balances. DSEI Guamá Tocantins ranks third, with about R\$37.1 million committed and R\$33.5 million paid, in addition to R\$2.9 million in remaining balances. For the other DSEIs see Annex 4A.

In relation to action *Basic sanitation in indigenous villages for the prevention of diseases and injuries*, the data collected show that approximately R\$35.4 million was committed throughout the year, of which R\$20.6 million was paid, in addition to R\$5.4 million in remaining balances.

The DSEI with the largest amount of funds commitment was DSEI Pernambuco - about R\$4.1 million, of which R\$1.8 million was paid, in addition to R\$602,500 in remaining balances. Next we have DSEI Yanomami, with about R\$2.6 million committed and R\$1.77 million paid, in addition to R\$52,500 in remaining balances. And in third place comes DSEI Interior Sul, with about R\$2.4 million commitment and R\$1.8 million paid, in addition to R\$555,600 in remaining balances. For the other DSEIs see Annex 4B.

Final considerations

Considering that the demarcation process has been suspended and there is no shortage of news of invasions of indigenous lands from all sides, what exactly is FUNAI doing to meet the lack of public policies to promote and support food sustainability and the problems caused by the invasions, besides distributing food staples?

FUNAI's 2021 Management Report offers some clues about activities carried out throughout the year. But as the information is presented succinctly, it is difficult to identify its materiality. There is talk of "assistance" to 296 indigenous lands with 320 "ethno-development projects" (data collected by 12/10/2021). Also, 28 grant agreements were signed for the recovery of native vegetation on indigenous lands located in the Cerrado, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest biomes, in the form of small projects with indigenous organizations, covering 24 indigenous lands.²¹ It talks about the progress of technical and financial cooperation agreements with international agencies for environmental recovery actions and institutional partnerships with other federal and state agencies and entities. There are many clues in the report about what has been done, as well as the limits of what has been achieved and the limitations imposed. Our conclusion, based on what can be analyzed in the process of preparing this report, is as follows: the funds are insufficient to meet the challenges involved in the realization of indigenous rights, and if even then the small amount allocated failed to be used in its entirety in the actions for which it was intended in the original plan, this was mainly due to the resistance and reactions of the political forces that control the agency. But they may also be preparing to spend the funds committed in the 2022 re-election campaign.

21 Namely: Xerente, Krahô-Kanela, Fulni-ô, Pankararu, Cachoeirinha, Merure, Nambikwara, Dourados, Marrecas, Areia River, Mangueirinha, Guarani do Bracuí, Morro dos Cavalos, Comboios, Caxixó, Xacriabá (Aldeias Barreiro Preto and Riacho dos Buritis), Kapinawá, Kariri-Xocó, Tingui Botó (Young Indigenous Producers and Olho D'Água do Meio), Xukuru, Tupinambá de Olivença, Comexatiba, Coroa Vermelha (Novos Guerreiros and Reserva da Jaqueira Village), and São Marcos, in addition to Vitoria Village (domain area).

ANNEX 1

Program 0151 - Protection of indigenous lands, territorial management and ethno-development

Higher Agency: Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Higher Agency/Entity: National Indian Foundation

Budget Action	Management Unit	Remaining Balances
Sarare Indigenous Development Program	Indigenous Land Management Sarare - MT	19,999.75
Companhia Vale do Rio Doce Project - CVRD	CVRD Project - Impeatriz - MA	3,448.00
Urubu/Ka'apor Timbira Project - Alto Turiaçu T I	Judicial Project - Alto Turiaçu TI - MA	0
Assurini Indigenous Community Project	Assurini Indigenous Community Project - Trocara TI	3,927.70
Surui/Sororó Indigenous Community Project	Indigenous Income - FUNAI - Marabá - PA	0
Kayapó Indigenous Community Project	Kayapó Indigenous Community Project	36,310.59
Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project	Avá-Canoeiro Support Program/Agreement	193,466.38
Guarani Indigenous Community Project/BR101 - DNIT	Guarani Project - BR 101	0
Artindia Indian Museum Shop	Artindia Indian Museum Store - RJ	0
Kaingang Indigenous Community Project of Kondá Reserve	Kondá Reserve Project - Chapeco - SC	0
Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project - Royalties - GO	Avá-Canoeiro Project - Royalties - Palmas - TO	120,087.39
Comboios Indigenous Community Project	FUNAI - Indigenous Comboios Community Project	34,377.74
Zoé Indigenous Community - Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project - PA	Project C. I. Zoé Indians Isolated	0
Juruena Complex Compensation Program	Enawenê-nawê PCH Juruena Program - FUNAI Juína	0
Juruena Complex Compensation Program	Software Menku PCH Juruena-FUNAI Juína - MT	0
Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project BR-429 - RO	FUNAI - Ji-Paraná - BR 429	379,504.12
Belo Monte Compensation	Several TIs.	706,287.66
Roosevelt Project	Roosevelt Cacao Project - RO	0
TOTAL (R\$)		1,497,409.33

Source: Transparency Portal, data collected on 05/24/2022. Prepared by the author.

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Fight for Life Camp, Brasília (DF). August 2021

ANNEX 2

Program 0617 - Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples

Budget Action	Higher Agency Linked Agency/ Entity	Management Unit	Amount Committed	Amount Settled	Amount Paid	Amount Paid in Remaining Balances
Improvement of the infrastructure of the National Indian Foundation	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coordination Office Baixo Tocantins/PA	0	0	0	3,791.77
		Regional Coord. Office Baixo São Francisco/BA	17,818.92	17,818.92	17,818.92	0
		Regional Coordination Office MG/ES	0	0	0	3,740.00
		Regional Coordination Office Cuiabá/MT	19,100.00	19,100.00	19,100.00	122,363.70
		Regional Coordination Office North of MT	0	0	0	6,021.00
		Regional Coordination Office South Coast/SC	148,528.50	0	0	
		Regional Coordination Office South Interior /SC	15,258.05	15,258.05	15,258.05	5,499.96
		Regional Coordination Office Dourados/MS	966.52	0	0	
		Regional Coordination South of Bahia/BA	14,840.00	0	0	148,452.24
		Regional Coordination Office Maranhão/MA	0	0	0	28,311.1
		Northeast Regional Coordination Office 1/AL	0	0	0	136,675.68
Regional Coordination Office Joao Pessoa/PB	139,705.97	0	0	4,979.00		
Subtotal			356,217.96	52,176.97	52,176.97	459,834.45
Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples	Min, of Defense Air Force Command	Specific Procurement Center	0	0	0	152,292.55
	Min, of Defense Army Command	Army Acquisitions Center	0	0	0	113,446.08
	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coordination Office Ji-Paraná/RO	1,186,711.06	706,422.48	706,422.48	297,571.37
		Regional Coordination Office Cacoal/RO	7,997.48	2,078.35	2,078.35	20,641.04
		Regional Coordination Office Guajará Mirim/RO	77,445.49	71,582.14	71,582.14	0
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Purus	997,796.65	415,275.55	415,275.55	138,323.17
		Regional Coordination Office Manaus /AM	61,141.51	61,141.51	61,141.51	0
		Regional Coordination Office Vale do Javari/AM	1,522,099.94	564,519.56	564,519.56	518,235.26
		Regional Coordination Office Rio Negro/AM	1,401,226.72	515.4	515.4	32,407.44
		Regional Coordination Office Roraima/RR	2,118,271.65	828,580.54	827,041.51	828,998.84
		Regional Coord. Office East-Central Para/PA	1,323,640.47	637,313.62	637,313.62	488,522.69
		Regional Coordination Office Baixo Tocantins/PA	82,462.12	79,782.54	77,380.29	15,544.58
		Regional Coordination Office Tapajós /PA	21,929.24	13,659.60	13,659.60	0
		Regional Coord. Office Baixo São Francisco/BA	1,325,786.16	12,639.62	12,639.62	0
		Regional Coord. Office M. Gerais and E. Santo/MG	5,467.84	5,467.84	5,467.84	834.59
		Regional Coordination Office Campo Grande/MS	33,881.25	15,609.69	15,609.69	138,560.00
		Regional Coordination Office Guarapuava/PR	6,216.59	4,883.1	4,883.01	0
		Regional Coordination Office Passo Fundo/RS	245,439.77	245,439.77	245,439.77	867.0
		Regional Coordination Office Cuiabá/MT	1,848,978.14	403,376.51	403,376.51	518,950.05
		Regional Coordination Office Xavante/MT	70,461.66	52,448.7	52,448.7	9,530.22
		Regional Coordination Office Xingu/MT	228,632.64	207,938.54	207,938.54	531.58
		Regional Coord. Office Araguaia Tocantins/TO	848,600.15	464,323.3	464,323.3	31,482.35
		Brasilia/DF Head Office	293,804.25	138,850.75	138,850.75	175,890.00
		Regional Coord. Office North of Mato Grosso/MT	11,017.7	6,486.02	5,689.52	0
		Regional Coordination Office Northeast 2/EC	30,157.77	26,734.23	26,734.23	584.15
		Regional Coordination Office Cascalheira River/MT	86,785.36	81,441.16	81,441.16	0
		Regional Coord. Office Kayapó South of Pará/PA	2,091,438.24	846,093.02	843,792.02	562,764.87
		Regional Coordination Office Madeira /AM	1,687,669.18	1,394,459.98	1,394,459.98	197,502.74
		Regional Coordination Office Southeast Coast/SP	505,010.07	450,433.17	153,474.34	12,618.75
		Regional Coordination Office South Coast/SC	66,986.20	26,270.25	26,270.25	13,352.79
		Regional Coordination Office Medio Purus/AM	1,285,458.54	737,922.96	730,551.25	429,952.68
		Regional Coordination Office South Interior /SC	3,012.84	2,742.84	2,742.84	4,441.83
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Solimões/AM	163,013.75	105,924.50	105,924.50	142,128.75
		Regional Coordination Office Dourados/MS	10,244.28	4,244.28	4,244.28	23,775.24
Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples	Min. of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coord. Office Northwest of Mato Grosso/MT	583,755.01	213,628.46	213,628.46	51,420.28
		Regional Coordination Office South of Bahia/BA	14,815,247.19	14,050,687.78	14,050,687.78	154,190.69
		Regional Coordination Office Maranhão/MA	3,989,030.40	2,162,471.66	2,162,471.66	898,315.06
		Regional Coord. Office Amapá and Norte do Pará/AP	43,133.79	40,403.43	40,403.43	0
		Regional Coordination Office Northeast 1/AL	1,544,409.35	255,829.8	255,829.8	0
		Regional Coordination Office Joao Pessoa/PB	359,327.58	6,258.66	6,258.66	0
		Regional Coordination Office Ponta Porã /MS	1,608.66	1,608.66	1,608.66	0
Directorate of Territorial Protection			7,770,392.86	7,759,091.27	7,744,134.77	15,813.75
Subtotal			48,755,689.55	33,104,581.15	32,778,255.33	5,989,490.39

Budget Action	Higher Agency Linked Agency/ Entity	Management Unit	Amount Committed	Amount Settled	Amount Paid	Amount Paid in Remaining Balances
Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coordination Office Ji-Paraná/RO	272,542.83	149,432.25	149,432.25	49,500.87
		Regional Coordination Office Cacoal/RO	1,076,002.3	516,846.77	516,846.77	586,237.48
		Regional Coordination Office Guajará Mirim/RO	165,201.00	161,440.54	161,440.54	24,880.52
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Purus	771,506.69	227,766.48	226,863.78	5,567.21
		Regional Coordination Office Manaus /AM	2,405,098.52	1,072,075.83	1,072,075.83	767,582.62
		Regional Coordination Office Vale do Javari/AM	753,456.78	527,661.72	527,661.72	233,041.39
		Regional Coordination Office Rio Negro/AM	177,726.70	52,868.96	52,249.46	0
		Regional Coordination Office Roraima/RR	6,539,803.33	299,356.42	295,657.77	432,719.52
		Regional Coordination Office Center-East Pará/PA	316,648.70	270,554.37	270,554.37	31,638.56
		Regional Coordination Office Baixo Tocantins/PA	1,328,690.59	642,419.89	641,971.58	698,073.22
		Regional Coordination Office Tapajós /PA	305,342.16	133,208.68	133,208.68	785,324.08
		Regional Coordination Office Baixo São Francisco/BA	200,639.59	200,639.59	200,639.59	0
		Regional Coord. Office M. Gerais and E. Santo/MG	787,691.81	717,694.38	717,694.38	436,581.47
		Regional Coordination Office Campo Grande/MS	171,664.99	123,298.94	122,024.54	790,459.83
		Indian Museum - Rio de Janeiro	747,831.09	35,633.95	35,633.95	503,314.61
		Regional Coordination Office Guarapuava/PR	158,999.67	72,402.22	72,394.25	1,202,090.72
		Regional Coordination Office Passo Fundo/RS	1,345,036.03	1,267,373.61	1,267,373.61	61,083.39
		Regional Coordination Office Cuiabá/MT	4,558,535.05	2,236,161.57	2,233,068.49	2,849,671.61
		Regional Coordination Office Xavante/MT	1,099,742.54	417,863.95	417,863.95	108,824.41
		Regional Coordination Office Xingu/MT	812,963.09	440,443.63	440,443.63	38,544.02
		Regional Coordination Office Araguaia Tocantins/TO	1,442,843.58	1,300,340.44	1,299,460.44	1,141,281.35
		Regional Coord. Office North of Mato Grosso/MT	294,845.85	172,199.86	171,976.00	0
		Regional Coordination Office Northeast 2/EC	216,660.88	145,546.99	145,546.99	229,310.45
		Regional Coordination Office Cascalheira River/MT	1,107,631.15	924,493.23	865,408.68	91,428.62
		Regional Coordination Office Kayapó Sul do Pará/PA	797,836.82	606,512.60	605,981.60	327,286.49
		Regional Coordination Office Madeira /AM	1,665,464.48	958,476.9	95,7326.40	687,750.01
		Regional Coordination Office Southeast Coast/SP	894,461.16	233,021.85	232,786.48	106,554.00
		Regional Coordination Office South Coast/SC	2,153,617.85	136,819.05	136,819.05	182,393.23
		Regional Coordination Office Purus/AM	284,040.61	163,509.28	162,683.82	538,208.49
		Regional Coordination Office Jurua/CA	1,019,447.99	1,019,447.99	1,019,447.99	0
		Regional Coordination Office South Interior /SC	1,080,393.28	1,027,544.65	1,027,544.65	1,680,808.40
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Solimões/AM	307,052.29	236,101.31	236,101.31	519,125.85
		Regional Coordination Office Dourados/MS	242,497.88	71,710.00	71,710.00	179,028.14
		Regional Coord. Office Northwest of Mato Grosso/MT	1,124,698.73	575,343.40	574,240.10	287,976.88
Regional Coordination Office South of Bahia/BA	192,816.34	69,314.31	69,314.31	83,632.01		
Regional Coordination Office Maranhão/MA	874,743.29	268,160.97	268,160.97	273,873.01		
Regional Coord. Office, Amapá and North of Pará/AP	796,145.01	213,024.31	213,024.31	92,724.34		
Regional Coordination Office Northeast 1/AL	134,863.73	114,537.54	114,537.54	764,769.53		
Regional Coordination Office Joao Pessoa/PB	654,363.07	512,378.33	512,378.33	55,375.56		
Ponta Porã Regional Coordination/MS	56,699.53	4,669.53	4,331.13	779,535.69		
Sustainable Development Promotion Directorate	957,425.07	928,576.27	917,068.27	13,464.59		
Subtotal			40,293,672.05	19,246,872.56	19,160,947.51	17,639,662.17
Coping with public health emergency of international importance due to coronavirus	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coordination Office Ji-Paraná/RO	47,700.00	0.00	0.00	28,550.18
		Regional Coordination Office Cacoal/RO	211,474.35	7,731.6	7,731.6	34,407.56
		Regional Coordination Office Guajará Mirim/RO	95,877.45	7,174.45	7,174.45	0
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Purus	196,779.03	1,119.88	1,119.88	237,447.02
		Regional Coordination Office Manaus /AM	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,099.60
		Regional Coordination Office Vale do Javari/AM	936,123.98	224,960.31	224,96.31	79,147.48
		Regional Coordination Office Rio Negro/AM	1,916,714.30	1,482,780.76	1,482,780.76	0
		Regional Coordination Office Roraima/RR	954,080.93	307,387.70	301,485.35	56,757.69
		Regional Coordination Office East-Central Para/PA	56,094.60	13,095.02	13,095.02	51,437.45
		Regional Coordination Office Baixo Tocantins/PA	82,133.11	81,394.11	81,394.11	4,518.54
		Regional Coordination Office Tapajós /PA	703,331.89	208,949.73	208,949.73	13,753.44
		Regional Coordination Office Baixo São Francisco/BA	760.08	760.08	760.08	0
		Regional Coord. Office M., Gerais and E. Santo/MG	45,396.72	26,327.91	26,327.91	0
		Regional Coordination Office de Campo Grande/MS	271,224.31	60,391.15	60,391.15	49,500.44
		Regional Coordination Office Guarapuava/PR	419,821.25	42,362.05	42,362.05	0

Budget Action	Higher Agency Linked Agency/ Entity	Management Unit	Amount Committed	Amount Settled	Amount Paid	Amount Paid in Remaining Balances
Coping with public health emergency of international importance due to coronavirus	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Indian Foundation	Regional Coordination Office Passo Fundo/RS	514,774.37	300,141.36	300,141.36	5,952.00
		Regional Coordination Office Cuiabá/MT	366,711.82	8,655.82	8,655.82	16,080.2
		Regional Coordination Office Xavante/MT	201,257.03	85,679.84	85,679.84	0
		Regional Coordination Office Xingu/MT	467,437.26	128,687.29	128,687.29	241.01
		Regional Coordination Office Araguaia Tocantins/TO	449,191.33	353,924.48	353,924.48	51,864.37
		Brasilia/DF Head Office	15.868.618.00	1.488.427.33	0	0
		Regional Coord. Office North of Mato Grosso/MT	188,941.05	1,490.00	1,49.00	0
		Regional Coordination Office Northeast 2/EC	91,720.67	24,405.81	24,405.81	0
		Regional Coordination Office Cascalheira River/MT	550,382.25	147,898.89	147,898.89	3,908.53
		Regional Coordination Office Kayapó Sul do Pará/PA	2,253,120.87	1,222,150.57	1,222,150.57	3,150.00
		Regional Coordination Office Madeira /AM	246,955.88	221,705.88	221,705.88	18,500.00
		Regional Coordination Office Southeast Coast/SP	0	0	0	0
		Regional Coordination Office South Coast/SC	357,198.95	247,737.00	247,737.00	515.85
		Regional Coordination Office Medio Purus/AM	672,265.63	222,581.97	217,974.69	9,419.35
		Regional Coordination Office Juruá/CA	2,257,398.00	157,796.00	157,796.00	0
		Regional Coordination Office South Interior /SC	88,425.00	8,560.30	81,560.30	9,290.00
		Regional Coordination Office Alto Solimões/AM	2,024,242.36	780,518.59	780,518.59	100,739.21
		Regional Coordination Office Dourados/MS	210,935.21	13,771.94	13,771.94	53,753.46
		Regional Coord. Office Northwest of Mato Grosso/MT	178,720.98	51,362.68	22,983.93	81,743.92
		Regional Coordination Office South of Bahia/BA	196,590.57	51,613.57	51,613.57	6,045.9
		Regional Coordination Office Maranhão/MA	1,035,373.00	538,717.66	538,717.66	128,720.6
		Regional Coord. Office Amapá and Northern Pará	4,602,063.10	1,514,518.53	1,514,518.53	1,740.00
		Regional Coordination Office Northeast 1/AL	59,434.99	18,738.94	18,738.94	0
		Regional Coordination Office Joao Pessoa/PB	115,695.05	53,360.80	53,360.8	15,994.98
		Regional Coordination Office Joao Pessoa/PB	1,930,572.28	24,134.62	23,910.76	16,071.10
Subtotal			40,865,537.65	10,204,014.62	8,676,475.05	1,092,349.88
Total			129,830,810.21	62,167,338.30	60,227,547.86	25,181,336.89

Source: Transparency Portal, data collected on 05/24/2022. Prepared by the author.

ANNEX 3

Program 2065 - Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples

Higher Agency: Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)

Higher Agency/Entity: National Indian Foundation (FUNAI)

Higher Agency: Ministry of Health (MS)

Higher Agency/Entity: Units with direct link

Higher Agency: Ministry of Defense (MD)

Higher Agency/ Entity: Air Force Command (COMAER)

Budget Action	Management Unit	Remaining Balances
Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	Various regional coordination offices (FUNAI)	1,204,523.96
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	Several special indigenous health districts (MS)	2,844,974.31
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	Material and Heritage CG - CGMAP/SAA/MS	362,953.63
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	Specific Procurement Center (COMAER)	353.40
Environmental Management and Ethno-development	Various regional coordination offices (FUNAI)	656,000.85
Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of Recent Contact	Regional Coordination Maranhão (FUNAI)	35.76
Social and Cultural Rights and Citizenship	Various regional coordination offices (FUNAI)	1,583,990.51
Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention of Diseases and Injuries	Several special indigenous health districts (MS)	433,171.31
Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples	Indian Museum (FUNAI)	991,250.81
TOTAL (R\$)		8,077,236.54

Source: Transparency Portal, data collected on 05/24/2022. Prepared by the author.

ANNEX 4A

Program 5022 - Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Budget Action 20YP - Promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health

Higher Agency	Linked Agency/Entity	Management Unit	Committed	Settled	Paid	Remaining Balances
Min. of Defense	Air Force Command	Specific Procurement Center	1,848,011.09	1,848,011.79	1,782,603.94	0
	Army Command	Army Acquisitions Center	199,600.80	199,600.80	199,600.80	0
		58th Motorized Infantry Battalion	52,693.65	50,383.65	0	0
		9th Combat Engineering Battalion	78,638.76	61,067.76	2,531.86	0
		9th Logistics Group	62,950.30	62,950.30	18,172.00	0
		13th BDA Command of Motorized Infantry	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0
Min. of Health	Ministry of Health - Units with Direct Link	Secretariat of Health Logistics - DLOG	19,090,090.45	10,302,154.92	10,302,154.92	4,970,726.17
Min. of Labor	Jorge Duprat Figueiredo Foundation, Occupational Safety and Medicine	State Superintendence of MS/SP	10,107.98	0	0	0
		Material and Heritage CG - CGMAP/ SAA	82,766,173.16	70,597,416.29	70,593,740.82	10,036,931.72
		Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	17,415,900.00	15,303,750.00	15,303,750.00	0
		Executive Board of the National Health Fund	736,348,872.10	735,467,962.39	735,467,962.39	15,715,663.81
		Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health - SESAI	387,337.43	387,337.43	387,337.43	0
		DSEI Alto Rio Juruá	12,791,298.95	11,748,840.42	11,748,840.42	1,439,612.73
		DSEI Alto Purus	12,842,061.58	10,984,650.31	10,890,653.65	108,947.78
		DSEI AL/SE	11,175,497.40	9,088,392.37	9,088,392.37	1,217,638.55
		DSEI Alto Rio Negro	19,780,926.75	17,467,602.74	16,914,201.80	2,149,773.48
		DSEI Alto Solimões	15,343,519.80	13,993,778.63	12,912,495.03	1,864,366.52
		DSEI Javari	12,030,472.62	11,673,821.56	11,656,070.82	972,349.21
		DSEI Manaus	23,111,085.58	20,869,721.03	20,866,892.92	1,463,271.74
		DSEI Médio Purus	11,507,778.97	10,527,553.10	10,197,661.34	1,208,870.94
		DSEI Médio Solimões	12,557,716.86	10,895,002.97	10,895,002.97	1,304,607.70
		DSEI Parintins	18,042,216.32	16,520,857.60	16,520,857.60	549,726.42
		DSEI Amapá	18,270,891.10	16,117,255.29	16,117,255.29	1,218,048.31
		DSEI Bahia	13,459,372.91	12,022,458.77	11,459,558.27	827,774.86
		DSEI Ceará	13,039,215.88	9,626,844.85	9,626,844.85	1,310,690.48
		DSEI Maranhão	17,568,032.44	14,972,653.26	14,972,653.26	1,631,068.77
		DSEI MG/ES	19,295,201.43	16,880,106.72	16,885,885.16	1,607,798.50
		DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul	36,817,110.02	35,591,424.24	33,882,719.49	3,767,507.05
		DSEI Araguaia	11,023,157.00	10,503,517.79	9,597,457.02	1,301,235.50
		DSEI Kayapó MT Grosso	17,135,770.90	15,739,299.37	15,739,299.37	1,198,331.63
		Cuiaba DSEI	27,263,990.76	24,146,105.88	24,146,105.88	558,224.03
		DSEI Xavante	20,240,401.44	17,639,910.74	17,639,910.74	2,630,288.18
		DSEI Xingu	24,779,690.55	21,578,935.45	21,578,935.45	2,594,449.43
		DSEI Altamira	8,849,984.40	8,619,982.06	8,619,982.06	644,466.73
		DSEI Guamá Tocantins	37,134,753.12	34,682,401.34	33,484,740.37	2,950,863.20
		DSEI Kayapó Redenção	19,971,693.72	18,214,116.90	18,214,116.90	1,722,184.55
		DSEI Tapajós	13,679,654.91	11,282,103.61	10,964,588.86	905,343.91
		DSEI Potiguara	6,827,887.74	6,176,323.75	6,117,702.52	547,642.59
		DSEI Pernambuco	19,297,009.25	15,702,452.43	15,691,424.18	2,044,945.27
		DSEI South Coast	35,304,206.49	32,205,867.63	32,205,867.63	1,046,515.15
		DSEI Porto Velho	18,716,607.82	15,808,608.83	15,606,811.85	1,570,087.13
		DSEI Vilhena	13,690,982.99	12,047,785.73	12,047,785.73	1,108,306.60
		DSEI East RR	38,593,305.93	30,660,803.87	30,577,068.36	3,317,389.09
		DSEI Yanomami	62,776,071.04	56,795,778.70	54,509,045.97	4,222,057.17
		DSEI Interior South	26,129,576.66	23,442,799.76	23,442,799.76	2,338,054.69
		DSEI Tocantins	12,648,791.25	13,710,147.15	13,678,091.35	625,680.82
			FUNDACENTRO/Advanced Office of the State of BA	194,031.32	194,031.32	194,031.32
TOTAL (R\$)			1,540,158,031.62	1,442,422,570.80	1,432,804,509.99	85,544,132.66

Source: Transparency Portal, data collected on 05/24/2022. Prepared by the author.

ANNEX 4B

Program 5022 - Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Budget Action 21CJ - Basic sanitation in indigenous villages for disease and disease prevention

Higher Agency	Linked Agency/ Entity	Management Unit	Committed	Settled	Paid	Remaining Balances
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health - Units with Direct Link	DSEI Alto Rio Juruá	882,020.94	701,254.57	685,791.28	364,492.86
		DSEI Alto Purus	1,390,610.60	1,050,153.94	975,018.64	0
		DSEI AL/SE	1,344,355.44	984,055.27	984,055.27	80,031.35
		DSEI Alto Solimões	1,366,054.76	1,171,695.04	1,171,695.04	162,996.01
		DSEI Javari	117,483.24	0	0	0
		DSEI Manaus	1,351,074.66	930,481.28	930,481.28	71,591.20
		DSEI Medio Purus	377,396.53	201,583.67	201,583.67	21,401.34
		DSEI Medio Solimões	273,260.95	126,796.12	126,796.12	194,080.00
		DSEI Parintins	249,772.37	1,585.00	1,585.00	0
		DSEI Amapá	362,897.10	210,172.83	210,172.83	0
		DSEI Bahia	1,647,401.90	232,968.49	231,837.68	52,558.67
		DSEI Ceará	2,005,420.34	1,899,976.33	1,899,976.33	705,911.86
		DSEI Maranhão	1,732,381.09	1,001,394.41	1,001,394.41	54,308.86
		DSEI MG/ES	1,626,272.90	1,254,692.80	1,254,692.80	161,167.29
		DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul	1,281,231.73	1,023,629.92	997,613.65	1,018,282.94
		DSEI Araguaia	173,333.02	87,094.60	87,094.60	18,824.16
		DSEI Kayapó MT Grosso	1,054,623.04	376,469.26	376,469.26	4,501.09
		Cuiaba DSEI	362,868.44	16,3136.1	163,136.1	40,786.35
		DSEI Xavante	1,033,067.12	609,647.54	609,647.54	268,452.97
		DSEI Xingu	472,160.14	372,233.58	372,233.58	14,123.96
		DSEI Altamira	304,344.12	104,344.12	104,344.12	14,562.20
		DSEI Guamá Tocantins	844,898.88	320,855.57	320,855.57	90,296.92
		DSEI Kayapó Redenção	1,877,338.34	1,188,065.36	1,188,065.36	504,291.36
		DSEI Tapajós	43,319.00	21,803.13	21,711.76	63,471.39
		DSEI Potiguara	88,701.22	85,333.22	85,333.22	17,925.62
		DSEI Pernambuco	4,156,421.24	1,767,615.96	1,767,615.96	602,514.52
		DSEI South Coast	1,049,658.31	338,713.95	338,713.95	5,902.00
		DSEI Porto Velho	959,639.04	56,905.54	56,905.54	148,049.42
		DSEI Vilhena	1,056,693.16	441,018.09	441,018.09	158,770.62
		DSEI East RR	354,970.51	136,135.29	136,135.29	0
		DSEI Yanomami	2,600,334.90	1,774,646.37	1,774,646.37	52,476.35
		DSEI Interior South	2,412,384.55	1,828,080.35	1,828,080.35	555,595.18
		DSEI Tocantins	542,199.05	243,522.25	243,522.25	0
TOTAL (R\$)			35,394,588.63	20,706,059.95	20,588,222.91	5,447,366.49

Source: Transparency Portal, data collected on 05/24/2022. Prepared by the author.

CHAPTER

I



Violence Against Heritage Values

Omission and delay in land regularization	53
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Conflicts over territorial rights	73
Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values	93





In addition to living up to its promise to not demarcate an inch of indigenous land, the federal government's failure to monitor and protect the territories of original peoples caused invasions and conflicts to escalate in 2021.

In 2021, indigenous peoples from all over Brazil staged massive mobilizations in defense of their constitutional rights threatened by Congress and the federal government.

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



Luta pela Vida (Fight for Life) Camp, August 2021. Brasília (DF)

The suspension of the demarcation of indigenous lands, adopted by the federal government as a guideline has escalated conflicts and created situations of vulnerability for indigenous peoples.

Omission and delay in land regularization

The year 2021 was marked by hate speeches against indigenous peoples; the continuity of the anti-indigenous policy that encourages the denial of rights; premeditated omission; neglect in the face of attacks on indigenous territories; and the progressive dismantling of agencies charged with protecting, inspecting and implementing actions and services in such territories.

The suspension of land demarcations and the incentive to invasions by miners, loggers, ranchers and squatters created serious insecurities among the peoples and further increased their nutritional, health and cultural vulnerability – conditions that are directly linked to the guarantee and protection of indigenous territories.

While, on the one hand, demarcations remained suspended, on the other administrative measures continued to be taken through resolutions and normative instructions aimed at allowing speculators to apply for certification and titling on indigenous lands. The Brazilian Constitution guarantees indigenous peoples, exclusive ownership and usufruct of these territories, which are public property.

Faced with the omission of the Executive branch, the Public Prosecutor's Service (MPF) filed lawsuits in several regions of the country demanding that FUNAI and the federal government take administrative measures to resume studies for the identification and demarcation of indigenous lands.

According to the Uol portal, since 2016 the MPF has filed 49 public civil actions demanding procedures for the demarcation of indigenous lands. Most of them, 35, were filed in the Jair Bolsonaro government - 24 in 2021 alone¹.

In the South region there are dozens of areas waiting to be demarcated. Meanwhile, indigenous people are living in camps set up along the roads or in degraded and unhealthy places, subject to daily violence.

The intensification of conflicts, vulnerabilities and violence also affects several communities that are fighting for land in states such as Maranhão, Bahia, Rondônia and Mato Grosso do Sul – where, in addition to the poor conditions experienced in camps and repossessed areas, the indigenous people live overcrowded small reserves created at the beginning of the 20th century, which are insufficient to guarantee their dignity and allow them to live according to their own ways of life.

This situation of vulnerability and poverty had especially serious consequences in the midst of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, making it impossible for many peoples to take the minimum care necessary to prevent and treat the disease.

General situation of indigenous lands in Brazil²

With the suspension of demarcation procedures determined by the Bolsonaro government, there have been no changes in the indigenous land demarcation scenario. The land and demand base was updated from information provided by communities and CIMI regional offices.

General Situation	Number	%
Registered: Demarcation completed and registered with the Property Registry of the District and/or the Union Heritage Service (SPU)	429	30.8
Ratified: Presidential Decree. Awaiting registration.	8	0.6
Declared: Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice. Awaiting ratification.	73	5.2
Identified: Recognized as traditional indigenous territory by FUNAI's Working Group. Awaiting Declaratory Ordinance by the Ministry of Justice.	44	3.2
To be identified: Included in FUNAI's agenda for future identification, with technical Working Groups already established.	143	10.3
Pending action: Lands claimed by indigenous communities pending administrative action for regularization.	598	42.9
Reserved: Demarcated as "indigenous reservations" at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI) or acquired by FUNAI, with no need of studies on traditional occupation	67	4.8
With restriction ordinance: Lands with FUNAI ordinance restricting use of the area to the right of entry, movement or stay by people other than FUNAI staff.	5	0.4
Use and possession: Owned by indigenous communities.	26	1.9
Total	1,393	100.0

¹ Government suspends demarcation of indigenous lands, and MPF has record number of legal actions. Carlos Madeiro, UOL, 05/03/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/carlos-madeiro/2022/05/03/governo-paralisa-demarcacao-de-terras-indigenas-e-mpf-tem-recorde-de-aco-es.htm>

² Data sources: indigenous communities, CIMI and FUNAI.

Indigenous lands pending administrative action

Stages of re demarcation procedure	Number
Pending action	598
To be identified	143
Identified	44
Declared	73
Ratified	5
Restriction Ordinance	8
Total	871

Indigenous lands pending administrative action, by state

States and Federal District	To be identified	Identified	Declared	Ratified	Restriction Ordinance	Pending action	Total
Acre	5	0	2	1	1	7	16
Alagoas	2	1	2	0	0	6	11
Amazonas	17	2	12	0	0	192	223
Bahia	6	5	1	0	0	18	30
Ceará	2	1	5	0	0	23	31
Federal District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Espírito Santo	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Goiás	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Maranhão	3	2	1	0	0	7	13
Mato Grosso	15	5	7	2	1	28	58
Mato Grosso do Sul	14	4	10	5	0	119	152
Minas Gerais	4	2	0	0	0	14	20
Pará	14	4	5	0	1	29	53
Paraná	5	4	2	0	0	24	35
Paraíba	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Pernambuco	6	1	1	0	0	9	17
Piauí	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Rio Grande do North	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
Rio Grande do Sul	25	2	6	0	0	45	78
Rio de Janeiro	3	1	0	0	0	5	9
Rondônia	4	0	1	0	1	22	28
Roraima	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Santa Catarina	4	0	10	0	0	8	22
Sergipe	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
São Paulo	5	10	4	0	0	14	33
Tocantins	4	0	2	0	0	4	10
Total	144	44	73	8	5	598	871

Ratification of Indigenous land by presidential administration

Administration	Period	No. of ratifications	Annual average
José Sarney	1985-1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan. 1991 – Sept. 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	2019 – Aug. 2022	0	0

GENERAL SITUATION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS IN BRAZIL - BY STATE

Acre (16)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Cabeceira dos rios Muru e Iboiaçu	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawa	Feijó
	Nawa	Nawa	Mâncio Lima
	Riozinho do Iaco (Manchineri do Seringal Guanabara e Guajará)	Manchineri, Jaminawa	Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira
Declared (2)	Arara do Rio Amônia	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Rio Gregório (new study)	Katukina, Yawanawá	Tarauacá
Ratified (1)	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Ashaninka, Isolated	Feijó, Santa Rosa dos Purus
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Igarapé Taboca do Alto Tarauacá	Isolated	Jordão
Pending action (7)	Aldeia Nova Hananeri	Ashaninka	Feijó
	Estirão	Kulina, Jaminawa	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Igarapé Tapada	Isolated	Mâncio Lima
	Jaminawá Basiléia	Jaminawa	Brasiléia
	Kontanawa do Alto Juruá	Kontanawa	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Nukini (revision of borders)	Nukini	Mâncio Lima
	Parque Estadual do Chandless	Isolated, Jaminawa, Manchineri, Sharanawa	Santa Rosa do Purus, Manoel Urbano

Alagoas (11)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (2)	Jeripankó (revision of borders)	Jeripankó	Pariconha, Água Branca
	Kalankó	Kalankó	Água Branca
Identified (1)	Wassu-Cocal (revision of borders)	Wassu	Joaquim Gomes
Declared (2)	Kariri-Xocó (revision of borders)	Kariri-Xocó	Porto Real do Colégio, São Braz
	Xukuru-Kariri	Xkuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
Pending action (6)	Karuazu	Karuazu	Pariconha
	Katokim	Catokim	Pariconha
	Koiupanká	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Inhapi
	Pankararu de Delmiro Gouveia	Pankararu	Delmiro Gouveia
	Xukuru Palmeira	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
	Xukuru-Kariri - Taquarana	Xukuru-Kariri	Taquarana

Amazonas (223)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (17)	Aracá-Padauri (Lower Negro River)	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa	Barcelos, Santa Isabel
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokana, Miranha	Source Boa
	Baixo Seruini / Baixo Tumiã	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiaipucá	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre
	Capivara	Mura	Autazes
	Guapenu	Mura	Autazes
	Igarapé Paiol	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Ikirema/Goiaba/Monte II	Jamamadi, Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawá da Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre, Sena Madureira
	Kaxarari (new study)	Kaxarari	Lábrea, Porto Velho
	Lago do Barrigudo	Apurinã	Beruri
	Lameirão	Mayoruna	Atalaia do Norte
	Massekury/Kāmapa (Jamamadi do Lourdes)	Apurinã, Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
	São Gabriel/São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
Identified (2)	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro, Manaquiri

Amazonas (223) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Declared (12)	Acapuri de Cima	Kokama	Source Boa, Jutai
	Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Téa)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadöb, Kuripaco, Pira-Tapuya, Tariana, Tikuna, Tukano	Barcelos, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Cué-Cué/Marabitanas	Baré, Baniwa, Warekena, Desano, Tukano, Kuripako, Tariana, Pira-Tapuya, 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 Varzea, Autazes
	Riozinho	Tikuna, Kokama	Jutai/Juruá
	Sissaíma	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamim Constant, São Paulo de Olivença
	Uneiuxi (reestudo)	Maku, Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
Pending action (192)	Aldeia Aliança / Furo Preto	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho / Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakauá	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia São Raimundo / Cauaçu	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia Tuyuca	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Aldeia Waranã	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Aldeias Inhaa-bé (Lot 43) e Hiwy (Lot 44)	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Anarucú	Kokama, Tikuna	Source Boa, Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã do Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Apurinã do Rio Jacaré	Apurinã	Tapauá
	Arajaí	Mura / Apurinã, Miranha	Manaquiri
	Araucá	Miranha	Maraã
	Monte São Claimed Area		Canutama
	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Bacaba	Paumari	Tapauá
	Baixo Marmelos (Baixo Grande)	Torá, Munduruku, Matanawí, Tenharim,, Mura	Manicoré, Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Jatapu (Nova Bacaba e Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawayana, Yowayana	Urucará
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Ajuricaba	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, outros	Barcelos
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Cauburis Caurés	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, outros	Barcelos
	Baku	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Balbina-Adelina	Mura	Borba
	Barro Alto II	Munduruku, Kulina, Mura	Manaquiri
	Batedor	Kulina	Jutai
	Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba, Kokama	Tefé
	Boca do Futuro	Mura	Manaquiri
	Boca do Mucura	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Bom Futuro	Tikuna	Tefé
	Bom Futuro/Lago do Jacaré	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Bom Jesus (Novo Airão)	Baniwa, Baré, Munduruku, Sateré-mawé	Novo Airão
	Bom Jesus do Tarará	Kokama	Jutai
	Bonfim	Miranha	Tefé
	Caiambé/Barreirinha	Tikuna, Kokama, Kambeba	Tefé

Amazonas (223) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (192)	Caiaapé	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku, Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Camaiuá	Munduruku, Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kamanari	Source Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Castanho	Baré, Tukano	Novo Airão
	Cauaçu	Tikuna	Uarini
	Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauini
	Colônia	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari	Source Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenézer	Miranha	Maraã
	Esperança (Estrada do Brasileirinho)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo do Paraná das Panelas	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	Garaperi/Lago da Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Genipáua		Tefé
	Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá
	Igapó Grande / Amanaim do Juaú	Tikuna, Kambeba, Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé Açu / Aldeia Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Tikuna, Kambeba	Tefé
	Igarapé do Índio	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Igarapé do Pataua	Kambeba, Matses Mayoruna, Tikuna	Tefé
	Igarapé Grande (Manicoré)	Mundurukú, Mura	Manicoré
	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, Source Boa
	Isolated of Alto Rio Marmelos	Isolated	Humaitá, Manicoré
	Isolated of Bararati	Isolated	Apuí, Cotriguaçu
	Isolated do Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolated of rio Ipixuna	Isolated	Tapauá/ Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Katukina	Beruri
	Jacareúba/Katauxi	Katawixi, Isolated	Canutama, Lábrea
	Jerusalém	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraã
	Jutaí/Igapó-Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura, Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana de São Francisco do Muriá	Kaixana, Tikuna, Kokama	Tonantins
	Kakutina do Cuniuá	Katukina	Tapuaá
	Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kanamari do Jutaí	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Kanariá	Kanamari	Alvarães
	Kaninari Itixi Mirixiti	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Miranha, Jamamadi	Beruri, Tapauá
	Kariru	Kokama	Jutaí
	Katxibiri	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	Kawá	Mura	Borba
	Kokama de Acapuri do Meio	Kokama	Source Boa
	Kokama de Tonantins	Kokama	Tonantins
	Kokama e Tikuna do Rio Içá	Kokama, Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá

Amazonas (223) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (192)	Kokama/Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Kulina do Médio Jutai	Kulina	Jutai
	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, Pacaia	Alvarães
	Leão da Judá do Araçari	Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Macedônia Canaã	Apurinã	Manicoré
	Mamupina	Kokama	Source Boa
	Mamuri/Bela Vista	Katukina, Paumari, Mamori	Tapauá
	Maracaju II	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Maraguá Pajy	Maraguá	Borba, Maués, Nova Olinda do North
	Martião	Kokama	Source Boa
	Menino Deus/Nova Esperança de Caranapatuba	Tikuna	Maraã
	Miranha do Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã, Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna	Source Boa
	Monte São	Tukano	Coari
	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	Kokama	Jutai
	Nossa Senhora de Fátima do Catuá/ Putiri	Kokama	Coari, Tefé
	Nova Betânia	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Canaã	Mura	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança	Kokama	Manaus
	Nova Esperança (Manaquiri)	Munduruku / Kulina	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança/Bom Jesus/Bela Vista	Kokama, Tikuna	Anori
	Nova Esperança/Menino Deus	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Nova Estrela do Inoá/Novo Amazonas		Coari
	Nova Jerusalém (Costa do Ambé)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém (Ilha da Cuxiuará)	Mura	Anori / Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém do Caruara	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraã
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto do Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba
	Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano, Tuyuca	Novo Airão
	Patauá (Tefé)	Kambeba	Tefé
	Pauzinho/Belo Monte	Apurinã	Canutama
	Pedreira do Amazonas	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Pirahã (Borba)	Pirahã	Borba
	Piraiçu	Mura	Borba
	Pirarara	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Ponta do Evaristo	Mamuri	Tapauá
	Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama, Tikuna	Tefé
	Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari	Jutai
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Rio Coari Grande	Arara, Katawixi, Miranha, Tikuna, Mura, Juma, Munduruku	Coari
	Rio Copeá	Apurina, Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Rio Cuieiras	Baré, Tukano, Kambeba	Manaus, Nova Airão
	Rio Jacaré	Paumari	Tapauá

Amazonas (223) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (192)	Rio Juruá Minaeráuá	Kanamari, Kokama	Source Boa
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Irاندوبا
	Sãkoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Sampaio / Ferro Quente	Mura	Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí
	Santa Luzia	Kokama	Source Boa
	Santa Maria do Inambé	Kokama	Source Boa
	Santa Maria do Rio Içá	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Santa Maria e São Cristovão	Kaixana, Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Santa Rita do Badejo	Kokama	Source Boa
	Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo e Monte Siao	Kokama, Kambeba	Source Boa
	Santo Antônio do Aputuã		Canutama
	São Benedito e Menino Deus	Sateré-Mawé	Maués
	São Francisco	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	São Francisco do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna / Miranha	Tefé
	São José da Boa Vista	Miranha	Coari
	São José do Amparo	Kokama	Tonantins
	São José do Mari	Maku	Alvarães
	São Lázaro	Kaixana	Tonantins
	São Miguel / São José Dururuá	Tikuna	Coari
	São Pedro do North e Palmari	Kokama	Atalaia do North
	São Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã, Baré	Novo Airão
	São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Source Boa
	São Raimundo do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Sebastião da Ilha do Mapana	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	São Sebastião do Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina, Tikuna	Coari
	São Tomé	Miranha, Mura	Manacapuru
	Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista do Ramos	Sateré-Mawé	Boa Vista do Ramos
	Senhor é Meu Pastor	Kokama	Tonantins
	Severino	Apurinã	Tefé
	Síria	Kokama	Jutaí
	Soares Urucurituba	Mura	Autazes
	Taquara (AM)	Kanamari	Carauari
	Taquara Mura	Mura	Autazes
	Tauaru e Sacambu I	Kokama, Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Trevo	Apurinã, Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tucano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã, Mura	Humaitá
	Tupã do Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Tuyuka I e II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna, Kaixana	São Paulo de Olivença
	Valparaiso – Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Vila Alencar	Matses Mayoruna	Uarini
	Vila Presidente Vargas	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Yepê Pacatuba	Baré, Tukano	Novo Airão

Bahia (30)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Coroa Vermelha (Ponta Grande)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália, Porto Seguro
	Coroa Vermelha Gleba C	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Fazenda Jenipapeiro	Atikum	Santa Rita de Cássia
	Mata Medonha (borders under review)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Surubabel	Tuxá	Rodelas
	Tuxá	Tuxá	Rodelas

Bahia (30) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (5)	Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Comexatibá	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré, Curaçá
	Tupinambá de Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi, Belmonte
	Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema, Una
Declared (1)	Aldeia Velha	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
Pending action (18)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabralia
	Aldeia Renascer	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Alcobaça
	Aldeia Tuxi	Tuxi	Abaré
	Aldeias Kambiwá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara and Renascer	Kambiwá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical, Cotegipe
	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Serra do Ramalho
	Corumbauzinho	Pataxó	Prado
	Fazenda Curaçá	Atikum	Curaçá
	Neo Pankararé and Pankararé/ Rodelas	Neo-Pankararé, Pankararé	Rodelas
	Nova Vida, Nova Esperança, Bento Um and Beira Rio	Atikum	Rodelas
	Pankararú Gueyah	Pankararú Gueyah	Paulo Afonso
	Pataxó	Pataxó	
	Payayá/Utinga	Payaya	Utinga, Morro do Chapéu
	Serra do Ramalho	Fulni-ô	Serra do Ramalho
	Truká de Sobradinho	Truká	Sobradinho
	Truká-Tupan	Truká	Paulo Afonso
	Tupinambá de Itapebi	Tupinambá	Itapebi
	Xacriabá de Cocos	Xacriabá	Cocos

Ceará (31)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (2)	Anacé	Anacé	São Gonçalo do Amarante, Caucaia
	Mundo Novo/Viração	Potiguara, Tabajara, Gavião, Tapuia	Monsenhor Tabosa, Tamboril
Identified (1)	Tremembé de Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema
Declared (5)	Lagoa Encantada	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pituary	Pituary	Maracanaú, Pacatuba
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
	Tremembé de Queimadas	Tremembé	Acaraú
Pending action (23)	Aldeia Gameleira	Kariri, Tapuia	São Benedito
	Aldeia Nazário	Tabajara, Potiguara	Crateús
	Cajueiro (Tabajara)	Tabajara, Kalabaça	Poranga
	Camundongo and Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
	Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Gameleira / Sítio Fernandes	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Gavião (CE)	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kalabaça	Kalabaça	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Kariri / Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Lagoa dos Neris	Potigura	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús, Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paiaçú	Beberibe
	Potiguara de Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Potiguara em Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Sítio Poço Dantas – Umari	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Community Olho D'Água dos / Canutos)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa

Ceará (31) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (23)	Tabajara de Fideles and Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterionópolis
	Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras
	Tremembé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú

Federal District (1)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Fazenda Bananal / Santuário dos Pajés	SEVERAL	Setor Noroeste

Espírito Santo (3)

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

Goiás (2)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Carretão (reestudo)	Tapuia	Rubiataba, Nova América
Declared (1)	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Colinas do Sul, Minaçu

Maranhão (13)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Goveranador/Pyhcop Cati Ji (ew study)	Gavião	Amarante, Sítio Novo
	Taquaritia	Akroá-Gamella	Viana; Penalva; Matinha
	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
Identified (2)	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão
	Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãjekra	Kanela - Apãjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão, Formosa Serra negra
Declared (1)	Bacurizinho (new study)	Guajajara	Grajaú
Pending action (7)	Anapuru Maypurá	Anapuru Maypurá	Chapadinha, Brejo
	Igarapé dos Frades (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelandia / Imperatriz
	Kariu Kariri	Kariu Kariri	Estreito
	Tikuna da terra indígena Rodeador	Tikuna	
	Tremembé de Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	São José do Ribamar
	Vila de Vinhais Velho	Tupinambá	São Luiz

Mato Grosso do Sul (152)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Amambaiepegua (Guaivry, Joyvy)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira, Laguna Carapã
	Bacia Apapegua (Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suvyrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatã, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire, Jaguari)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João, Jardim
	Bacia Brilhantepegua (Laranjeira Nhanderu, Boqueirão)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante, Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua II (Lechucha, Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi, Kurupa'i Mboka)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Navirai, Juti
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua III (Passo Piraju)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó, Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Amambaiepegua IV (Nu Porã)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Iguatemipegua II (Ka'ajari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá, Kurusu Ambá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã

Mato Grosso do Sul (152) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	Bacia Iguatemipegua III (Mboiveve-Jety'ay, Karaguatay, Lampiño Kue, Jukeri, Vaqueriami/Jaguapire Memby)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã
	Bacia Nhandevapegua (Potrerito, Mocaja, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue, Vitoi Kue)	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo, Japorã
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Lalima (new study)	Terena, Kinikinau, Laiana	Miranda
	Pilad Rebuá (new study)	Terena	Miranda
	Remanso Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
Identified (4)	Bacia Dourados-Amambaiepegua I (Javorai Kue, Pindoroky, Km 20 - Yrukutu, Laguna Joha, Tey'y Jusu, Guapoy, Nandeva, Jeroky Guasu, Nhamoi Guaviray, Kunumi Verá, Itagua, Pai Taviterá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Navirai e Juti
	Iguatemipegua I (Pyellito Kue, Mbarakay)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina, Itaporã
	Ypoi/Triunfo	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
Declared (10)	Buriti (new study)	Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti, Sidrolândia
	Cachoeirinha (new study)	Terena	Miranda
	Guyraroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Jatayvari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
	Potrero Guaçu	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Sombrerito	Guarani Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Taunay/Ipegue (new study)	Terena	Aquidauana
	Yvy Katu (jakarey)	Guarani Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi, Japorã
Ratified (5)	Arroio-Korá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Jarara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Nande Ru Marangatu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Takuaraty/Yvykuarusu/Takuarussu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
Pending action (119)	Gua'akua Yvyrapyraka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Agachi	Kinikinau	Miranda
	Água Bonita (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena, Guarani Nhandeva	Campo Grande
	Água Funda (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Água Limpa	Terena	Rochedo
	Aldeinha	Terena	Anastácio
	Anache	Terena	Campo Grande
	Arati Kuti	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Arivada Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Aroeira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aroeira
	Ava Tovilho	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Avaete 01	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Avaete 02	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Pegua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, outros
	Bakaiuva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Batelh'ie Botelha Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Bocaja	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Buena Vista	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Cabeceira Comprida	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Cambá-Corumbá	Kamba	Corumbá
	Cambaretã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Deodápolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Carumbé	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Cerrito (repossession)	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva	Eldorado

Mato Grosso do Sul (152) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (119)	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guia Lopes da Laguna
	Che ru pai Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Copa Vila	Terena	Campo Grande
	Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Darcy Ribeiro (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Espadim	Guarani	Paranhos
	Estrela da Manhã (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Favela do Noroeste (Antigo Lixão)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Gerovey	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aroeira
	Gua'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guanandi	Terena	Campo Grande
	Guapoy	Guarani-Kaiowa	Amambai
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Guarani	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Inamaty Kaxé (Aldeia Urbana / Santa Mônica)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Independente	Terena	Campo Grande
	Indú Brasil (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jaguarete kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Jardim Noroeste	Terena	Campo Grande
	Javevry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Jepopete	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Jopara	Guarani-Kaiowa	Coronel Sapucaia
	Juiu-Barrero and Picandinha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Junkal	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
	Laranjal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim
	Laranjaty e Arroyo'i	Guarani	Japorã
	Leão Conde	Terena	Campo Grande
	Leblon	Terena	Campo Grande
	Lucero	Guarani	Coronel Sapucaia
	M(b)mukureaty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Marçal de Souza (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Mbaragui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbarakajá Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Mborevry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Nova Canaã (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Nova Nascente	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Nova Tereré	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Npuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Nu Vera Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Nu Verá I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Nu Verá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ouro Verde	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Pakurity (MS)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Pantanal	Guató	Corumbá

Mato Grosso do Sul (152) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (119)	Paravá (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poique	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Porto Desseado	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Quintino Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Quinze de Agosto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Angélica
	Raichapiru	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Rancho Lima	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Salobinha-Miranda	Terena	Miranda
	Samakuã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Santa Mônica	Terena	Campo Grande
	São Jorge da Lagoa	Terena	Campo Grande
	São Pedro (MS)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Serrote	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sidrolândia
	Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju, Rio Brilhante
	Setor das Moreninhas	Terena	Campo Grande
	Takuaju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim
	Takuru Menby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Tangara'y Karanguata'y and Kururu'y	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Tapesu'aty	Guarani	Paranhos
	Tarcila do Amaral	Terena	Campo Grande
	Taruma	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Terena-Santa Rita do Pardo	Terena	Santa Rita do Pardo
	Tereré	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Tiradentes	Terena	Campo Grande
	Toro Piré	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Tujukua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapã
	Valiente Kue	Guarani	Paranhos
	Vila Bordon (Aldeia Urbana)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Ypytã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Yvu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Yvu Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Yvy Rory Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Yvyhukue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Yvype	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó

Mato Grosso (58)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Areões I	Xavante	Água Boa
	Areões II	Xavante	Água Boa, Cocalinho
	Enawenê-Nawê (new study)	Enawenê-Nawê	Comodoro, Sapezal, Juína
	Eterãirebere	Xavante	Campinópolis, Novo São Joaquim, Santo Antônio do Leste
	Hu'uhi	Xavante	Paranatinga
	Isoú'pá	Xavante	Água Boa, Capinópolis, Nova Xavantina
	Kapôt Nhinore	Kayapó, Yudja Juruna	Santa Cruz do Xingu, Vila Rica, São Félix do Xingu
	Lago Grande	Karajá	Santa Terezinha
	Norotsurã	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinópolis, Nova Xavantina
	Rio Arraías / BR 080	Kayabi	Marcelândia
	Roro-Walu (Jatobá/Ikpeng)	Ikpeng	Paranatinga
	Sangradouro/Volta Grande (reestudo)	Xavante, Boróro	Poxoréo, Novo São Joaquim, General Carneiro
	Tapirapé/Karajá (new study)	Tapirapé, Karajá	Luciara, Santa Terezinha
	Tereza Cristina (new study)	Boróro	Santo Antônio do Leverger
	Wawi (new study)	Kisêdjê	Querência

Mato Grosso (58) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (5)	Apiaká do Pontal and Isolated	Apiaká, Isolated	Apiacás/MT, Apuí/AM
	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã, Nova Canaã do North, Juara
	Menkü (new study)	Myky	BrasNorth
	Paukalirajausu	Nambikwara/Katithaulu	Pontes, Lacerda
	Wedese / Pimentel Barbosa II	Xavante	Cocalinho
Declared (7)	Cacique Fontoura	Karajá	Luciara, São Félix do Araguaia
	Estação Parecis	Paresi	Diamantino, Nova Marilândia
	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Kawahiva (Isolated)	Coliza
	Manoki	Irantxe	BrasNorth
	Ponte de Pedra	Paresi	Campo Novo dos Parecis, São José do Rio Claro
	Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Porto Esperidião, Pontes Lacerda
	Uirapuru	Paresi	Campos de Julio, Nova Lacerda
Ratified (2)	Baía dos Guató	Guató	Barão do Melgaço, Poconé
	Pequizal do Naruvôtu	Naruwoto	Canarana, Paranatinga
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Piripkura	Isolated Piripkura	Colniza, Rondolândia
Pending action (28)	Aldeia Guajajara	Guajajara	Cláudia
	Aldeia Kudorojare (Sangradouro)	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Arara do Rio Guariba	Arara	Colniza
	Aykatensu	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Bocaina	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cabixi	Isolated	Comodoro
	Capitão Marcos	Paresi	Comodoro
	Chiquitano de Baía Grande	Chiquitano	Vila Bela
	Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Tangará da Serra
	Fortuna	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela do Araguaia	Luciara, Santa Terezinha, Porto Alegre do North
	Kudorojarí	Bororo	General Carneiro
	Morcegal	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Moreru-Pacutinga	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Nhandu-Braço North	Isolated	Guarantã do North
	Palmarito	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Parabubure II, III, IV,V	Xavante	Nova Xavantina, Campinápolis
	Pykabara / Kayapó and Kaiowá	Mebengokrê-Kayapó, Guarani-Kaiowá	Peixoto de Azevedo
	Rio Bararati	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Rio Madeirinha	Isolated	Aripuanã
	Rio Preto	Maxakali, Krenak	Canabrava do North
	Rio Tenente Marques	Isolated	Juína
	Santa Mônica	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Porto dos Gaúchos, Juara
	Terra do Moia Mala ou do Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Cocalinho
	Trumai / Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratan
	Vila Nova Barbecho	Chiquitano	Porto Esperidião
	Xerente do Araguaia	Xerente do Araguaia	Porto Alegre do North, Confresa

Minas Gerais (20)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Aranã	Aranã	Coronel Murta, Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu, Pataxó	Araçuaí, Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Resplendor, Conselheiro Pena
	Mocuriñ-Botocudo	Mocuriñ	Campanário
Identified (2)	Kaxixó	Kaxixó	Matinho Campos, Pompeu
	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	São João das Missões

Minas Gerais (20) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (14)	Aldeia Arapowa Kakyia	Xucuru Kariri	Brumadinho
	Aldeia Naô Xohá	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	São Joaquim de Bicas
	Aldeia Renascer Wakonã	Xucuru Kariri	Presidente Olegário
	Família Prates and de Jesus	Maxakali	Coronel Murta
	Gerú Tucunã	Pataxó	Açucena
	Kamakã Mongoió	Kamakã Mongoió	Brumadinho
	Katurama	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	São Joaquim de Bicas
	Luiza do Vale	Tembé	Rio Pardo de Minas
	Pataxó/Bertópolis	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Bertópolis
	Retomada Setor Bragagá	Tuxá	Buritizeiros
	Santo Antônio do Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Serra da Candonga	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Triângulo Mineiro and Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora

Pará (53)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	Amanayé (de Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Para
	Aningalzinho	Tupaiú	Santarém
	Areal	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu, Cara Preta	Aveiro, Tapajós
	Baixo Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari de Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta, Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Karajá Santana do Araguaia (new study)	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Planalto Santareno	Munduruku	Santarém
	Sawré Bap'in (Apompu) (Km 43)	Munduruku	Itaituba
	Sawré Juybu (São Luiz do Tapajós)	Munduruku	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião, Tucuruí
Identified (4)	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Muybu (Pimental)	Munduruku	Itaituba, Trairão
	Tuwa Apekuokawera	Aikewar, Suruí	Marebé, São Domingos do Araguaia
Declared (5)	Bragança-Marituba	Munduruku	Belterra
	Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Hixkariana, Wai-Wai	Faro, Oriximiná, Nhamundá
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku-Taquara	Munduruku, outros	Belterra, Baixo Rio Tapajós
	Paquçamba (new study)	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapú, Sen. José Porfírio
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio, Anapu
Pending action (29)	Akratikateje da Montanha	Gavião da Montanha	Nova Ipixuna
	Aldeia Ororobá	Atikum	Itupiranga
	Atikum de Redenção	Atikum	Redenção
	Baixo Tapajós/Arapiums	Munduruku, Arapium	Santarém
	Barreira Campo	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Boa Vista Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Brinco das Moças	Kumarua	Santarém
	Comunidade São Francisco	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Isolated, Zoé	Óbidos, Alenquer
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão, Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara, Guarani Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
	Igarapé Bom Jardim (Comunidade Jurucua)	Xipaia	Anapu, Vitória do Xingu

Pará (53) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (29)	Juruna da Community do Buraco	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikum	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katueña	Kateuna	Oriximiná
	Kumaruará	Kumaruará	Santarém
	Maitapu	Maitapu	Margens do Tapajós
	Muratuba do Pará	Tupinambá, Cara Preta	Santarém
	Muruci	Arapium	Santarém
	Nênhogô	Kayapó	Cumaru do North
	Nova Vista/Terra Preta	Arapium	Santarém
	Praialto	Gavião Parkatejê	Nova Ipixuna
	São José do Progresso	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Tavaquara	Arara do Pará, Kuruáya, Xipáya, Juruna, Kayapó	Altamira
	Terra dos Encantados	Tupaiú	Itamarati
	Tupinambá	Tupinambá	Santarém
	Vila Franca	Arapium	Santarém
	Yawaerete	Arapium	Santarém

Paraná (35)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Apucarana (revision of borders)	Kaingang	Londrina
	Guarani de Ocoy	Avá-Guarani	São Miguel do Iguaçu
	Kaaguy Guaxy - Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua / Araçaí	Guarani Mbya	Piraquara, Curitiba
	V'ya Renda/Guarani de Santa Helena	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
To be identified (4)	Cerco Grande	Guarani Mbya	Guaraquecaba
	Herarekã Xetá	Xetá	Ivaté
	Sambaqui	Guarani Mbya	Paranaguá / Pontal do Paraná
	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Altônia, Guaíra, Terra Roxa
Declared (2)	Boa Vista - PR	Kaingang	Laranjeiras do Sul
	Yvyporã Laranjinha	Guarani Nhandeva	Abatia, Cornélio Procópio, Ribeirão do Pinha
Pending action (24)	Acampamento de Campo Largo	Kaingang	Campo Largo
	Aldeamento Jataizinho	Guarani, Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Aldeia Bom Jesus (Kuaray Haxa)	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba, Antonina
	Aldeia Kakané Porã	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevelândia
	Arapoti	Guarani Mbya	Arapoti
	Aty Mirim/Itacorá	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Emã Kaingang de Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Emã Kangrê de Barracão	Kaingang	Barracão
	Floresta de Piraquara	Kaingang, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva, Tukano, Krahô	Piraraquara
	Guarani / Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Ilha das Peças and Ilha da Pescada	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Morro das Pacas (Superagui)	Guarani Mbyá	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortiguera
	Rios Tapera and Cavernoso	Guarani Nhandeva	Cantagalo
	Serrinha (PR)	Kaingang	Tamarana
	Tekoã Tupã Nhe' and Cretã	Guarani, Kaingang	Morretes
	Tekoha Ara Porã	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Curva Guarani/Tape Jere	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Mokoi Joeguá / Dois Irmãos	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Pyau	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
	Tekoha Vera Tupã'i	Guarani	Campo Mourão
	Tekoha Yva Renda	Guarani Mbya	Itaipulândia
	Toldo Tupi Guarani	Guarani, Kaingang	Contenda

Paraíba (3)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Barra do Gramame and Jacoca	Tabajara	Conde
Declared (1)	Potiguara de Monte-Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto, Marcação
Pending action (1)	Potiguara - Aldeia Taepe	Potiguara	Rio Tinto

Pernambuco (17)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Fazenda Cristo Rei	Pankaiuká /Pankararu	Volta do Moxotó, Jatobá
	Fazenda Tapera (Ilha São Felix)	Truká	
	Fulni-ô (restudy)	Fulni-ô	Itaíba, Águas Belas
	Pankará da Serra do Arapuá	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
	Pankararu Opará	Pankararu	Jatobá
	Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba
Identified (1)	Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta
Declared (1)	Truká (reestudo)	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
	Ilhas da Varge, Caxoi and Cana Brava	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Pankararu Angico	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
	Serra Negra	Kambiwá, Pipipã	Petrolândia

Piauí (8)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (8)	Aldeia Ukair	Guajajara	Teresina
	Caboclos da Baixa Funda	Caboclos da Baixa Funda	Uruçuí
	Gamela	Gamela	Bom Jesus, Currais, Baixa Grande do Ribeiro, Santa Filomena e Uruçuí
	Gueguê do Sangue	Gueguê	Uruçuí and Baixa Grande do Ribeiro
	Kariri de Paulistana	Kariri	Paulistana
	Tabajara de Oiticica	Tabajara	Piripiri
	Tabajara de Piripiri	Tabajara	Piripiri
	Tabajara Ypy / Canto da Várzea	Tabajara Ypy	Piripiri

Rio de Janeiro (9)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani Mbya	Paraty
	Araponga	Guaraní	Paraty
	Parati-Mirim (new study)	Guarani Mbya	Paraty
Identified (1)	Tekoha Jevy (Rio Pequeno)	Guarani, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Paraty
Pending action (5)	Camboinhas (Tekoha Itarypu)	Guarani Mbya	Niteroi
	Fazenda Campos Novos	Guarani Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Iri Kanã Pataxi Ui Tanara	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Paraty
	Ka'aguy Hovy Porã (Mata Verde Bonita)	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Maricá
	Tekoa Ara Hovy	Mbya Guarani, Tupi Guarani	Maricá

Rio Grande do Norte (8)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
Pending action (7)	Amarelão Novo	Potiguara Mendonça	Natal
	Caboclos de Assú	Caboclos de Assú	Açu
	Eleotério-Catu	Potiguara do Catu	Canguaretama, Goianinha
	Lagoa do Apodi	Tapuias Paiaçus	Apodi
	Lagoa do Tapará	Tapuias Tarairiús	Macaíba
	Mendonça do Amarelão	Potiguara Mendonça	João Câmara
	Rio dos Índios	Potiguara	Ceará-Mirim

Rio Grande do Sul (78)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (25)	Arroio do Conde	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba, Eldorado do Sul
	Borboleta	Kaingang	Espumoso
	Cacique Doble II	Kaingang	Cacique Doble
	Capivari / Porã	Guarani Mbya	Capivari do Sul
	Carazinho	Kaingang	Carazinho
	Carreteiro (reestudo)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Estiva / Nhuundy	Guarani Nhandeva	Viamão
	Inhacorã II	Kaingang	São Valério do Sul
	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 (Pindo Poty)	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseros II	Kaingang	Moliterno, Ibiraiaras
	Morro do Coco	Guarani Mbya	Viamão / Porto Alegre
	Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Nonoai/Rio da Varzea-RS (new study)	Kaingang	Trindade do Sul, Planalto, Nonoai, Liberato Salzano, Gramado dos Loureiros
	Novo Xingu	Kaingang	Novo Xingu
	Passo Grande / Nhu Poty	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Petim / Arasaty	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba
	Ponta da Formiga	Guarani Nhandeva	Barra do Ribeiro
	Segu	Kaingang	Novo Xingu
	Taim / Ita'y	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
Identified (2)	Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Mato Castelhana
	Votouro/Kandoia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho, Benjamim Constant do Sul
Declared (6)	Guarani de Águas Brancas	Guarani Mbya	Arambaré, Camaquã, Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechin, Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande do Rio Forquilha	Kaingang	Sananduva, Cacique Doble
	Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Vicente Dutra
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Engenho Velho, Ronda Alta, Três Palmeiras, Constantina
Pending action (45)	Aldeia Três Soitas	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	Alto Rio Rolante	Guarani	São Francisco de Paula
	Arenal	Guarani Mbya	Santa Maria
	Caaró	Guarani Nhandeva	Caiboaté
	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do sul
	Campo do Meio (Re Kuju)	Kaingang	Gentil, Ciriaco
	Community Zagaua	Xokgleng	Riozinho, São Francisco de Paula
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Guajayvi	Guarani Mbya	Charqueadas
	Guarani-Mariana Pimentel	Guarani Mbya	Mariana Pimentel

Pará (53) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (45)	Ibicuí	Guarani Mbya	Itaqui
	Ilha Grande	Guarani Mbya	Palmares do Sul
	Imbaa	Guarani Mbya	Uruguaiana
	Jaguarazinho	Guarani Nhandeva	São Francisco de Assis
	Ka'aguy Porã	Guarani Mbya	Maquiné
	Kaaró	Guarani	Cabaité, São Luiz Gonzaga
	Kaingang de Bento Gonçalves	Kaingang	Bento Gonçalves
	Kaingang/São Roque	Kaingang	Erechim
	Kapi'i Ovy / Colônia Maciel	Guarani Mbya	Pelotas, Canguçu
	Konhun Mág	Kaingang	Canela
	Lajeado	Kaingang	Lajeado
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Maquiné / Gruta / Espriado	Guarani	Maquiné
	Mata São Lourenço	Guarani Mbyá	São Miguel das Missões
	Morro Santana	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Para Roké	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
	Passo da Estância	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Pekuruty/Arroio Divisa	Guarani Mbya	Arroio dos Ratos, Eldorado do Sul
	Pessegueiro	Guarani	Cerro Grande do Sul
	Piquiri	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Ponta do Arado	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Por Fy Ga	Kaingang	São Leopoldo
	Raia Pires	Guarani Nhandeva	Sentinela do Sul
	Retomada Barragem dos Bugres	Guarani Mbya	Canela
	Retomada Mato do Júlio/Cachoeirinha	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeirinha
	Rio dos Sinos	Guarani	Caraá
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Tenh Mág (Aldeia Butiá)	Kaingang	Pontão
	Torres	Guarani Mbya	Torres
	Três Forquilhas	Guarani	Terra de Areia
	Vila São José	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Xokleng Konglui	Xokleng	São Francisco de Paula
	Ygua Porã	Guarani	São Miguel das Missões
	Yy Rupa	Guarani Mbya	Terra de Areia

Rondônia (28)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Cujubim do Rio Cautário	Kujubim	Guajará Mirim, Costa Marques
	Karitiana (new study)	Karitiana	Porto Velho
	Migueleno (Rio São Miguel)	Migueleno	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé
	Puruborá do Rio Manuel Correia	Puruborá	Seringueiras, São Miguel, São Francisco
Declared (1)	Rio Negro Ocaia (new study)	Oro Wari	Guajara-Mirim
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupinguaia, Corumbiara, Parecis
Pending action (22)	Arikem (C. Estivado)	Desaldeados	Ariquemes
	Cabeceira Rio Marmelo	Isolated	Machadinho Deste
	Cascata – Cassupá – Salomã	Cassupá, Salamã	Chupinguaia
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Jaboti, Djeoromitxi	Alta Floresta do Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	Igarapé Karipuninha/Serra 3 irmãos	Isolated	Porto Velho, Lábrea
	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Mata Corá	Desaldeados	Costa Marques
	Nambiquara-Sabanê	Nambiquara, Sabanê	Vilhena
	Pântano do Guaporé	Isolated	Pimenteira
	Parque Nacional do Bom Futuro	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso, Buritis

Rondônia (28) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (22)	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costas Marques
	Rebio Jaru	Isolated	Ji-Paraná
	Rio Candeias	Isolated	Porto Velho
	Rio Cautário/ Serra da Cutia	Isolated	Costa Marques, Guajara-Mirim
	Rio Formoso / Jaci Paraná	Isolated	Nova Mamoré, Guaj. Mirim, C. Novo, Buriti
	Rio Jacundá	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari. P. Velho
	Rio Muqui / Serra da Onça	Isolated	Alvorado do Este, Urupa
	Rio Mutum Paraná / Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho, Nova Mamoré
	Rio Novo e Cachoeira do Rio Pacaas Novas	Isolated	Guajara Mirim
	Wajuru	Wayoro	Alto Alegre do Parecis, Alta Floresta

Roraima (4)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pirititi	Isolated Piriutiti	Rorainópolis
Pending action (3)	Anzol	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista
	Arapuá	Macuxi, Wapichana	Alto Alegre
	Lago da Praia	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista

Santa Catarina (22)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Cambirela	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Massiambu / Pira Rupa	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Mbiguaçu (revision of borders)	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu
	Tekoa Dju Mirim/Amâncio Ygua Porã	Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu
Declared (10)	Guarani de Araça'i	Guarani Nhandeva	Cunha Porã, Saudades
	Ibirama-La Klãnõ	Xokleng, Kaingang, Guarani Mbya	Dr. Pedrinho, Itaiópolis, J. Boiteux, Vitor Mereles
	Morro Alto	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Morro dos Cavalos	Guarani M'bya, Nhandeva	Palhoça
	Pindoty / Conquista	Guarani Mbya	Araquari, Balneário, Barra do Sul
	Pirai	Guarani Mbya	Araquari
	Tarumã	Guarani Mbya	Araquari, Balneário Barra do Sul
	Toldo Imbu	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Seara
	Xapécó Glebas A and B	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Luz, Ipuacu
Pending action (8)	Fraiburgo	Kaingang	Fraiburgo
	Kaingang/Marechal Bormann	Kaingang	Chapecó
	Linha Limeira	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Peperi Guasú	Guarani Nhandeva	Itapiranga
	Praia de Fora		Palhoça
	Reta / Itaju /Tapera	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Serra Dona Francisca	Guarani	Joinville
	Yaká Porã / Garuva	Guarani Mbya	Guaruva

São Paulo (33)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Aldeia Renascer (Ywyty Guasu)	Guarani Nhandeva	Ubatuba
	Guarani de Paranapuã (Xixova Japui)	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	São Vicente
	Karugwá (Guarani Barão de Antonina)	Guarani Nhandeva, Terena	Barão de Antonina
	Pyhaú (Guarani Barão de Antonina)	Guarani Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Tekoha Porã (Itaporanga)	Guarani Nhandeva	Itaporanga

São Paulo (33) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (10)	Amba Porã	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu
	Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim (reestudo)	Guarani	Ubatuba
	Djaiko-Aty	Guarani, Nhandeva, Tupi	Miracatu
	Guaviraty	Guarani Mbya	Iguape
	Ka'aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Iguape
	Ka'aguy Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu, Pedro Toledo
	Pakurity	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
	Peguaoty	Guarani Mbya	Sete Barras, Miracatu
	Pindoty/Araçá-Mirim	Guarani-Mbya	Pariquera-Açú
	Tapyi/Rio Branquinho	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
Declared (4)	Itaóca	Tupi Guarani, Guarani Mbya	Mongaguá
	Jaraguá (new study)	Guarani	São Paulo, Osasco
	Ribeirão Silveira	Guarani Mbya	Bertioga, São Sebastião
	Tenondé Porã	Guarani Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente, Mongagua
Pending action (14)	Aldeia Filhos Dessa Terra	Pataxó, Pankararu, Pankararé, Wassu Cocal, Tupy, Kaimbé, Kariri, Xukuru	Guarulhos
	Aldeia Nova Aliança- Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeinha	Tupi Guarani	Itanhaém
	Barigui	Tupi Guarani	Mongagua
	Kariboka	Kariboka	Ribeirão Pires
	Kariri	Kariri	Cotia, Jundiaí
	Mboi Mirim	Guarani	São Paulo
	Nhamandu Ouá	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém
	Pakurity Jureia	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nandeva	Iguape
	Paraíso / Rio Cumprido/ Yu Puku	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Iguape
	Poty'y	Tupi Guarani	Itanhaém
	Tangará	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém
	Tekoa Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Praia Grande
	Tupã Reko	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Registro, Sete Barras

Sergipe (3)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Fulkaxó	Fulkaxó	Pacatuba
Pending action (2)	Kaxagó	Kaxagó	Pacatuba
	Xocó-Guará	Xocó-Guará	Gararu, Porto da Folha

Tocantins (10)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Apinayé II	Apinayé	Tocantinópolis
	Javaé/Ava Canoeiro (Canoanã)	Javaé	Formoso do Araguaia, Sandolândia
	Krahô-Kanela (new study)	Krahô/Kanela	Lagoa da Confusão
	Wahuri (Javaé / Avá-Canoeiro)	Javaé	Sandolândia
Declared (2)	Taego Āwa	Avá-Canoeiro	Formoso do Araguaia
	Utaria Wyhyna/Iròdu Iràna	Karajá, Javaé	Pium
Pending action (4)	Aldeia Pankararú	Pankararú	Figueirópolis, Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Kanela de Tocantins	Kanela	Araguaçu
	Reserva Ambiental do Incra	Krahô Takaywrá	Lagoa da Confusão

Conflicts over territorial rights

In 2021, CIMI recorded 118 cases of conflicts over territorial rights in the states of Acre (2), Alagoas (9), Amazonas (4), Bahia (1), Goiás (3), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso (16), Mato Grosso do Sul (9), Minas Gerais (3), Pará (13), Paraíba (2), Paraná (3), Pernambuco (1), Piauí (1), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (27), Rondônia (4), Roraima (4), and Tocantins (8), in addition to two other cases covering indigenous territories in several states.

The cases recorded are generally recurrent and the reports received are systematically described in our violence reports. Some aggravating factors were found in 2021, with cases of violence against indigenous people in the communities, expressed in the form of internal conflicts and cases of land leases in Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso, and of external conflicts, such as criminal acts perpetrated by the invaders who promoted attacks on the Guarani and Kaiowá communities, in Mato Grosso do Sul, and land subdivision in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Maranhão.

In Rio Grande do Sul, conflicts occur non-stop due to the illegal leasing of land for the production of soybean and other transgenic seeds, such as corn and wheat, in Kaingang communities. There is a sort of lease market, which bene-

fits lessees and some indigenous families, who organize the scheme and earn financial dividends, but on the other hand exclude the vast majority of communities living in the indigenous land.

Cases like these were reported in the Serrinha and Guarita areas, in Rio Grande do Sul. In Mato Grosso, the Sangradouro/Volta Grande TI, of the Xavante people, is one of the areas where pressure from the federal government occurs through an articulation between the current management of FUNAI and rural unions, for the implementation of agribusiness projects inside the TI, thus replacing the ways of life and production of native peoples by the monoculture model with the use of pesticides.

Cases of indigenous land grabbing have been reported, including the advertisement and sale of “parcels” of these lands on social media and the internet. One of such cases, which had great repercussion, was identified in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI from a BBC Brasil report. The complaint led to an investigation and the Supreme Court ultimately ordered that the perpetrators be identified.

Linked to this practice, cases of attempted sale of land parcels were also identified in the Barra Velha TI, in Bahia;

Photo: Cimi Regional Maranhão



Sign at the entrance of a property in the Porquinhos dos Canela Apãnjekra TI, in Maranhão, where several soy farms were certified by the Bolsonaro government following FUNAI regulations

the Porquinhos and Krenye TIs, in Maranhão; the Arara TI, in Pará; the Santo Ignacio TI, in Mato Grosso; the Karipuna TI, in Rondônia; and the Pindo Poty TI, in Rio Grande do Sul.

Another recurring conflict situation found was the existence of property certifications and registries overlapping the TIs in several Brazilian states. These overlaps occurred, basically, in two ways: one of them is the certification of properties through the Land Management System (SIGEF), of INCRA, which was released on indigenous lands not ratified by FUNAI, through the Normative Ruling (IN) 09/2000, and the other is the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

By July 2022, according to a survey by Agência Pública,¹ as a result of Normative Ruling (IN) 09, the federal government had already certified 239,000 hectares of 415 farms inside indigenous lands. Surveys carried out by CIMI found the serious consequences of these certifications for indigenous lands in Bahia and Maranhão.

By February 2022, the MPF had already filed 29 lawsuits against IN 09 across the country and obtained 24 decisions, including sentences and injunctions, vacating or suspending FUNAI's ruling in 13 states in the country.²

The overlapping of CAR registrations – which is self-declared and is not accepted to prove possession or ownership of areas – was also reported in TIs in several regions. At least 176 CARs were identified on ten indigenous lands in Goiás and Tocantins by a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins. Conflicts involving overlapping properties were also reported in TIs Karipuna, in Rondônia, Zo'é, in Pará, Menku, in Mato Grosso, and Poyanawa, in Acre.

Another very recurrent type of conflict, especially in TIs in the Legal Amazon, was the overlapping of applications for mining licenses, which indicated the interest and pressure of miners and mining companies on various indigenous territories.

In the case of the Yanomami TI, the overlapping of applications submitted to the National Mining Agency reflects the dystopian scenario experienced by indigenous people in the territory, with daily violence and attacks. A survey by InfoAmazônia based on data from the Amazônia Minada project found more than 500 applications for mining on the Yanomami TI, mostly for gold mining. The applications totaled 3.28 million hectares in June 2021 – an area larger than Belgium.³

In another case, on the Piripkura TI, a sudden increase in mining applications was motivated by the action of the federal government itself, which re-issued the ordinance restricting the use of the area where isolated indigenous peoples live for short periods of just six months. Parallel to this, the Geological Service of Brazil launched the so-called

“Letters of Anomalies” pointing out the places where the chances of finding precious metals are higher, precisely in the region occupied by the isolated tribes, causing the number of applications for mining in the area to explode.⁴

Mining and prospecting were also the reason for the serious conflicts that occurred with the Munduruku people, in Pará, where miners attacked indigenous leaders and associations against the devastation of the territory by the exploitation of gold. The criminals even punctured the tires of a bus and tried to prevent leaders of the Munduruku people from traveling from Jacareacanga (PA) to Brasília, to participate in national mobilizations in defense of indigenous rights. The driver was threatened with death and the people were only able to continue their journey with a police escort.

The situation is so serious, and the federal government's actions are so detached from its legal and constitutional obligations, that the MPF/PA went as far as issuing a recommendation for government agencies to refrain from promoting “meetings, gatherings, negotiations, dealings, offers of advantage, commitments or other arrangements” regarding mineral exploration with people who are accused of carrying out illegal mining activities in the Munduruku territory.

CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

118 cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of applications for mining license

DESCRIPTION: A study carried out by Instituto Escolhas and published in February 2021, entitled Protected areas or threatened areas? The incessant search for gold in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in the Amazon”, informs that more than 6 million hectares inside Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in the Amazon are threatened by gold mining in the region. The study analyzed requests for gold prospecting – applications and authorizations – registered with the National Mining Agency, which indicate interest in mining in these areas. According to the study, by the end of 2020 Brazil had 6.2 million hectares threatened by gold mining in protected areas of the Legal Amazon, an area equivalent to 40 times the city of São Paulo. Of this total, 3.8 million hectares are in conservation units and 2.4 million hectares are in indigenous lands. In total, 85 territories and 64 for conservation units are affected by gold mining applications. The Yanomami Indigenous Land, which is located in the states of Amazonas and Roraima, is one of the most vulnerable, with mining applications covering 749,000 hectares. The Baú TI, in Pará, ranks second in number of applications, with 471,00 hectares under threat. The study found that the Raposa Serra do Sol (RR), Kayapó (PA) and Menkragnoti (MT/PA) TIs were also among the lands with the largest area covered by gold mining applications. The survey pointed out that the number of applications involving indigenous lands has been increasing since 2018, having reached a record number last year, with 31 applications. In 2020, the municipalities in the Legal Amazon collected a financial compensation for old mining, which was 60% higher than in the entire year of 2019 and 18 times higher than the amount recorded ten years ago.

Source: 3rd Sector Observatory, 03/15/2021; Escolhas Institute

1 **Bolsonaro government certified 239,000 hectares of farms inside indigenous areas.** Agência Pública, 07/19/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://apublica.org/2022/07/governo-bolsonaro-certificou-239-mil-hectares-de-fazendas-dentro-de-areas-indigenas>

2 **Following complaints by CIMI and measures by the MPF, Funai's ruling that facilitate illegal land grabbing is suspended in Maranhão.** CIMI Press Office, 02/25/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/02/normativa-funai-grilagem-suspensa-maranhao>

3 **Mining and prospecting compete for an area larger than Belgium inside the Yanomami Indigenous Land.** Infoamazônia, 06/22/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2021/06/22/mineracao-e-garimpo-disputam-area-maior-do-que-a-belgica-dentro-da-terra-indigena-yanomami>

4 **Guided by a gold map, miners surround the last Piripkura.** Infoamazônia, 09/14/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2021/09/14/guiados-por-mapa-do-ouro-garimpeiros-cercam-os-ultimos-piripkura>

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining in indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: On April 8, 2021, the Igarapé Institute published a survey showing the scale of the destruction caused by illegal gold mining in the Amazon and its impact on the forest, indigenous peoples and the local population. The document identified 321 illegal mining sites in nine states in the region. The study warns about corruption, deforestation, violence, contamination of rivers, pointing out that the “illegalities committed in the gold cycle have caused the destruction of forests and lives, especially of indigenous populations in the Brazilian Amazon”. According to the report, gold prices rose from US\$400 to US\$1,861.50 per ounce, due to increased demand from China and India. Deforestation on indigenous lands caused by mining increased from 4% in 2017 to 23% in June 2020, according to the Deter system. The Mundurucu territory was the most affected, with satellite images revealing a 58% growth in mining-related deforestation in the first four months of 2020 alone. The Igarapé Institute also reports that “miners use mercury to extract the metal, contaminating rivers, fish and those who depend on them to live, such as the Yanomami and Mundurucu indigenous peoples”. The survey points out, citing the MPF, that “1 kg of gold represents about R\$1.7 million in environmental damage, resulting in a cost about ten times greater than the gold market price”. Socio-environmental destruction persisted on a large scale in 2021, and still with several risks, especially those represented by Bill 191/2020, which is being processed in the National Congress, and which, if passed, will allow the concession of indigenous lands for mineral exploration.

Source: UOL Portal, 04/08/2021

ACRE – 12 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, HUNI KUI, APOLIMA ARARA, NUKINI, NAWA, POYANAWA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Highway construction project

DESCRIPTION: Politicians from the state of Acre held a public hearing and campaigned fiercely to advance the project to build a binational road linking the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul to Pucallpa, in Peru. The road runs close to the territories of the Puyanawa, Nukini, Apolima-Arara, Ashaninka, and Huni Kuí peoples, inside the territory claimed by the Nawá people and also to an area occupied by an isolated tribe. The Poyanawa, Nawá, Nukini, Arara do Rio Amônia, Ashaninka do Rio Amônia and Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu Tis will be directly impacted. So far, the peoples have not been consulted and the environmental impact study has not been carried out. The MPF began to investigate the steps already taken by the government and filed a Public Civil Action to investigate the irregularities. The Federal Police have already declared that the region is a route for criminal activities such as deforestation, land grabbing and drug trafficking.

Source: G1/AC, 10/03/2021; Tudo Rondônia; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): POYANAWA

PEOPLE(S): POYANAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land(s)

DESCRIPTION: By 2020, the MPF/AC had identified several CAR records overlapping 18 indigenous lands in the state of Acre, posing the risk of conflicts and misappropriation of indigenous peoples' lands. The overlaps totaled to an area of approximately 15,800 hectares of these TIs, according to the survey. Following an administrative procedure filed by the MPF with the Environment Secretariat (SEMA-AC) and FUNAI, still in 2020, almost all registrations were cancelled. In 2021, however, a CAR was still overlapping the Poyanawa TI, which prompted a new official letter to SEMA-AC. The request was granted by the secretariat. The MPF-AC also found evidence of fraud in at least 149 CARs overlapping TIs,

with the inclusion of improper registrations by employees of the Acre Environmental Institute (IMAC). The situation, as pointed out by the MPF in a letter asking for the criminal investigation of these employees, is not a mere material error, especially because those responsible for the registration are not technicians hired by the false owners of the areas.”

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon; MPF-AC

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XUKURU-KARIRI

PEOPLE(S): XUKURU-KARIRI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Ore exploration project; environmental and human damage

DESCRIPTION: Leaders and social movements denounced the predatory activity of the company Mineração Vale Verde, due to the implementation of an open pit mine and facilities for processing and producing copper concentrate, directly impacting the Xukuru-Kariri territory and its communities. The government of the state of Alagoas granted environmental and land use licenses for a period of 27 years. In the project, the mining company plans to mine around 4.1 million tons annually in the municipality of Caraíbas. In addition, the transnordestina railroad, which crosses the Xukuru-Kariri territory in Palmeira dos Índios (AL) is planned to be reopened. Although declaratory decree has been issued for the TI, which is home to approximately 2,600 people, the process has been stalled. The reopening of the railroad, which has been closed for more than 25 years, will affect the entire dynamics of the indigenous people, since the stretch of the railway runs very close to the sacred area where sacred rituals, such as Ouricur, are performed.

Source: Leaders; Social Pastorals; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast - Team Alagoas

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

PEOPLE(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Oil well drilling project

DESCRIPTION: IBAMA is holding online hearings without the participation of or prior consultation with the indigenous communities of the Lower São Francisco River, thus failing to comply with and disrespecting various legislations, including the Federal Constitution and ILO Convention 169. The hearings are for the implementation of the Seal project, by the company Exxonmobil, for offshore drilling of oil wells in the São Francisco River Basin, impacting the states of Sergipe and Alagoas, traditional communities in the region and the entire ecosystem. This project will affect all the dynamics of the indigenous populations that depend on the river to survive. Civil society mobilized through non-governmental organizations, religious institutions, communities, and associations, among others, and drafted an open letter to Brazilian Society at large. A complaint was also sent to the MPF calling for urgent measures for the suspension of on-line hearings, which are a step towards environmental licensing favorable to the company Exxonmobil.

Source: Forum of Traditional Peoples and Communities of Sergipe; MPF; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TINGUI BOTÓ

PEOPLE(S): TINGUI-BOTÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Ore exploration project; environmental and human damage

DESCRIPTION: The establishment of the copper mine of the company Mineração Vale Verde, which obtained environmental licenses from the state for the use of the land for 27 years, also has a direct impact on the Tingui Botó territory and its communities. In addition to the impacts caused by the reopening of the railway, the people may suffer from soil contamination, since the Tingui Botó territory is located in the municipality of Campo Grande, approximately 40 km from the mining area, where the company plans to mine, annually, about 4.1 million tons of copper.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast – Team Alagoas

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARAPOTÓ

PEOPLE(S): KARAPOTÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Ore exploration project; environmental and human damage

DESCRIPTION: In the case of the Karapotó people, the project to implement an open pit mine and facilities for processing and producing copper concentrate by the company Mineração Vale Verde will also generate direct and indirect impacts. The transnordestina railroad, which will be reopened for the transportation of ore, also crosses the indigenous people's territory located in the municipality of São Sebastião (AL), approximately 45 km from the project site. Although the TI has been regularized, the indigenous people fear that the soil will be contaminated by the project.

Source: Leaders; Social Pastorals; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast - Team Alagoas

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

PEOPLE(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Ore exploration project; environmental and human damage

DESCRIPTION: The Kariri-Xokó people also fear the impacts that could be generated by the future reopening of the transnordestina railroad for transportation of the production of the company Mineração Vale Verde, which started a large long-term copper mining project in the municipality of Caraibas. Leaders and social movements have been denouncing the project and demanding that peoples and communities that are directly or indirectly impacted be heard.

Source: Leaders; Social Pastorals; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): WASSU COCAL

PEOPLE(S): WASSU COCAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Highway duplication project

DESCRIPTION: The project to duplicate BR-101, the highway that cuts through the territory of the Wassu Coccal people, began in 2012. However, due to the lack of an agreement and compliance regarding mitigation processes, it has been suspended in the indigenous area. This suspension has resulted in discriminatory lawsuits against the Wassu Coccal people, who have been seen as opposed to the duplication. However, this is actually a lack of understanding on the part of the DNIT, which does not accept the people's decision, since the duplication directly affects two indigenous schools and several houses. The community asks that, before the works are started in their territory, the public authorities rebuild the schools and a footbridge and pay compensation to the families living in the affected area. The MPF has already been called to ask the DNIT for a response on the compensation agreement.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARAPOTÓ

PEOPLE(S): KARAPOTÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Highway duplication project

DESCRIPTION: The Karapotó Terra Nova and Karapotó Plaki-ô peoples are enduring the impacts of the duplication of BR-101, which cuts through their territory in a stretch of 8 km. The works impact approximately 500 indigenous families, who live in villages located 10 km from the city of São Sebastião (AL) and 125 km from the capital Maceió. The duplication work remains at a standstill in the section that crosses the TI, due to DNIT's failure to comply with the compensatory agreement. The community has demanded from protection and inspection agencies, FUNAI and the MPF that their requirements for the continuity of the duplication works be met.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARUAZÚ

PEOPLE(S): KARUAZÚ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: PAC Projects

DESCRIPTION: The Karuazu people occupy a federal government-owned area in the municipality of Pariconha (AL), where for 22 years they have been waiting for the regularization of their territory, which has never been identified. Without the regularization of their land, indigenous families live under tension, especially after the projects implemented under the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) without any study process or consultation with the communities or an impact mitigation proposal. The Karuazu people are being affected by the Canal do Sertão, an arm of the São Francisco River transposition that runs less than 2 km from the Tanque and Campinhos communities. The lack of demarcation is compounded by the fact that the people were not consulted about the projects, in clear disrespect for the Federal Constitution and ILO Convention 169.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KATOKINN

PEOPLE(S): KATOKINN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Although the Katokinn people have been claiming the demarcation of their territory since 2003, FUNAI has never set up a WG to identify the indigenous land. Thus, the people live on a federal government-owned land on the outskirts of Pariconha (AL), with a family group living in a repossessed area. The indigenous people live precariously in mud houses, without basic sanitation or access to water. With the lack of territory, the population has no space to work for their subsistence and perform their rituals. The indigenous people have difficulty, for example, in accessing the Croá, the plant from which they make the clothes of the Praiás (charmed), entities that permeate all their religious tradition. The situation forces them to commute to another state to get the material to make the garments. Exposed to social vulnerability, they often need to leave their communities to seek better living conditions in large centers, in construction sites or in sugarcane plantations in the Southeast.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

AMAZONAS – 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Hydroelectric power plant construction project

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a public civil action asking FUNAI to better analyze the impacts that the construction of the Tabajara hydroelectric plant, on the Machado River, could have on indigenous lands in the region. FUNAI carried out research on the Tenharim Marmelos TI (AM) only. According to the MPF, the studies should also be carried out in the Diahui (AM), Tenharim Rio Sepoti (AM), Tenharim do Igarapé Preto (AM), Pirahã (AM), Ipixuna (AM), and Nove de Janeiro (AM) TIs. The action seeks to have the current term of reference annulled and redone, as it excludes other indigenous communities from the same geographic area and ignores the existence of isolated indigenous groups who move in areas close to the future reservoir. The MPF points out that the environmental problems caused by hydroelectric plants can reach great distances, and emphasizes that the impacts on indigenous communities are only known after specific studies and cannot be limited to 40 kilometers, as stated in Interministerial Ordinance 60/2015, published at the time of the construction of the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant, in Pará. Indigenous people living in isolation face a high degree of vulnerability, and the study should detail possible impacts of the plant and the presence of workers on the area they roam around. According to the MPF, these groups depend on an ecologically balanced territory, requiring a certain territorial essentiality as a condition of life and physical reproduction". As for IBAMA, the MPF requested that a study of the traditional component be carried out and that public hearings and advances relating to the project wait for the completion of the studies required by the action. The MPF states

that it is FUNAI's role to promote, in a transparent and unbiased manner, the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in data collection and in the discussion regarding the licensing of projects that may impact these lands."

Source: MPF/RO, 05/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Denial of access to the TI area

DESCRIPTION: There is a social center in the Taquara community, inside the Trincadeira TI, of the Mura people, which urgently needs to be renovated. The Mura cannot renovate the space, as non-indigenous people will not allow it. They claim that although the space belongs to the municipality, it was built by the Mura. Farmers hold their meetings there and do not allow the Mura to rebuild the place. They want to do it themselves, in order to prevent the indigenous people from using the area. A man who introduces himself as president of the village would be one of those preventing the Mura from renovating the center. They say that indigenous is just a "nickname" of the Mura and that, in fact, they are white. "The whites want to humiliate us and not let us do anything in our own territory," say the Mura, "but the land is ours and we have the right to bring the center down and rebuild it. According to our consultation protocol, they must consult with us before doing anything on our lands. We are dealing here with several federal government failures and we cannot live and survive that way. It is the duty of the federal government to carry out these works, it is not any kind of favor. We feel that public agencies lack the will and concern for indigenous lives, because if nothing is done, we will do whatever we can to continue to exist". In the hope that measures will be taken, a complaint was submitted to the MPF by the community."

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APURINÃ DO IGARAPÉ TAWAMIRIM; APURINÃ IGARAPÉ SÃO JOÃO

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Road paving works; violation of the right of prior consultation

DESCRIPTION: In September 2021, after several complaints from several indigenous peoples in the region, the MPF recommended that IBAMA, DNIT, FUNAI, IPAAM, ICMBio, and SEMA-AM suspend all works related to BR-319, pending consultation with the indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the region. The agency also requested the emergency design of a permanent protection, monitoring and inspection plan in territories subject to potential impact from the highway, prioritizing the communities already impacted by existing pressures, such as areas located in the municipalities of Canutama, Humaitá, Manicoré, and Tapauá. In recent years, people like the Mura and the Apurinã have been reporting, as a result of the works, the advance of land grabbers and squatters into their territories and the opening of side roads by invaders. Also in September, based on a public civil action filed by the MPF the Federal Court suspended public hearings on the licensing of BR-319. The hearings can only be resumed once all legal issues regarding studies on the environmental impact of the project have been resolved, which, according to the MPF, have not been carried out comprehensively and have not covered the entire length of the road.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; MPF/AM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTO PRAIA DE BAIXO

PEOPLE(S): KOKAMA, TIKUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: In April 2021, the Kokama and Ticuna peoples carried out the self-demarcation of the Porto Praia de Baixo TI, located in Tefé (AM), in the region of the middle Solimões River. Without any action by FUNAI, the community, which includes some

500 people, decided to self-demarcate the boundaries of their territory, to try to stop the onslaught of invaders and squatters who advance onto the land - among them a man who claims to be the owner of a land parcel in the area traditionally occupied by the indigenous groups, but who failed to provide them with title deeds or documents to prove it. Upon hearing about the self-demarcation of the territory, this self-declared owner and his family filed a civil lawsuit with the 1st Court of the District of Tefé against community leaders for possessory invasion. A hearing was held, and the indigenous peoples demand that the process be transferred to the federal sphere. Constantly watched over, they feel threatened and worried, but say that they have remained firm in the struggle for the demarcation as well as for the preservation, protection and maintenance of their territory.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

BAHIA – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal subdivision; invasion

DESCRIPTION: With social distancing and the need for people to stay home due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many tourists decided to settle in the southernmost part of Bahia. Foreigners, mainly with high financial means, have been buying lots in the Barra Velha TI, on the coast. These lots are often advertised on social media. Since the demarcation process has stalled, Pataxó leaders are threatened by buyers and sellers and therefore cannot settle in the area to manage the territory and expel the invaders. Complaints have been submitted to FUNAI and the MPF, but are yet to be answered.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

GOIÁS – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by the CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and the design of maps and official data from federal agencies such as FUNAI, the Information System for the Management of the Rural Environmental Registry-CAR (SIG-CAR) and the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR), two areas declared in CAR were found to be overlapping the indigenous territory of the Avá-Canoeiro people in Goiás.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARAJÁ DE ARUANÃ I

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey based on georeferenced data from FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins an area declared in CAR was found to be overlapping the indigenous territory of the Karajá people of Aruanã in Goiás and Mato Grosso.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARRETÃO I, CARRETÃO II

PEOPLE(S): TAPUIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by the CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and the design of maps and official data from federal agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 11 areas declared in CAR were found to be overlapping the indigenous territory of the Tapuia do Carretão people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

MARANHÃO – 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO PINDARÉ

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict; attack on indigenous vessel and people

DESCRIPTION: Shots were fired at Guajajara women who were on boats while inspecting the boundaries limits of their territory, accompanied by police officers from the 7th Battalion of the municipality of Pindaré-Mirim. Luckily, no one was hurt. The shots were fired by residents of Serraria village, located inside the Camacaoca Settlement Project, in the municipality of Monção, which borders the Rio Pindaré TI. The conflict between indigenous people, settlers and invaders in the Lago da Bolivia region, which is part of the Rio Pindaré TI, has been going on for over twenty years. Following the clash, the MPF and FUNAI were called into action, and a court decision ordered FUNAI to strengthen the landmarks indicating the boundaries of the TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; APIB, 03/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUARITUIA

PEOPLE(S): AKROÁ-GAMELLA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by gunmen; electric power lines

DESCRIPTION: The Taquaritia TI dawned on November 18 with the presence of gunmen, who claimed to be police officers and had gone to the area to help employees of a company in the installation of electric power lines. In the afternoon, military police officers went to Aldeia Cajueiro, in the Taquaritia TI, and forced some leaders into the patrol car. There are reports that the cell phones, among other communication equipment of the indigenous people were taken by the police. The Gamella saw the movement in Centro do Antero Village and were surprised by the invasion of employees and gunmen who threatened their lives. Since 2016, the company has tried to continue the process of installing the power line, which divides the Taquaritia TI in half. The action violates the environmental legislation and the indigenous component of the project's licensing. In addition to the delay in the demarcation process, measures taken by FUNAI such as Normative Ruling 09/2020, which allows the certification of private properties on indigenous lands that have not yet been ratified, lead to conflicts and actions such as the one carried out in the Gamella territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRENYE

PEOPLE(S): KRENYE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasions; land subdivision

DESCRIPTION: In August 2021, a non-indigenous person arrived in the territory of the Krenyê people, which has already been demarcated and ratified, claiming to own more than 700 hectares inside the TI. The alleged owner said that he had bought a lot in 1987 and showed the indigenous people his cell phone with documents registered with the local notary's office

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

PEOPLE(S): APÂNJEKRA CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasions; land subdivision; overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: The study carried out by FUNAI's Working Group (WG) on the Porquinhos TI, which is in the process of demarcation revision at the STF, has been interrupted due to the actions of local politicians, landowners and agribusiness companies in the region and the federal government. As a result, insecurity and threats to the lives of indigenous people have been increasing due to invasions and the presence of squatters, settlements, subdivisions, deforestation, soy and corn companies, farmers, and free-roaming cattle that destroy the environment and devastate indigenous plantations. The climate in the region is tense due to these conflicts. According to a

survey by CIMI, after the publication of FUNAI Normative Ruling 09/2020, which authorizes the certification of private properties on non-ratified TIs, 26 properties were certified on the Porquinhos TI, covering almost 30 of the 51,500 hectares of the indigenous land. Most of the certifications were granted by companies that own large areas of land in the state.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

PEOPLE(S): APÂNJEKRA CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Subdivision of indigenous land; threats

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report invasions by hunters, loggers, farmers, and soy and corn companies that are subdividing and privatizing parts of the territory in areas of rural settlements, soy and corn fields. In addition, they build roads with truck traffic for the outflow of commodities. Many leaders are threatened with death, especially the Guardians of the Forest of the Porquinhos TI, and the indigenous people are prohibited by companies and farmers in the region from using some roads inside the indigenous land at certain times.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 16 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARAIWATSÉDÉ

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Highway paving works

DESCRIPTION: The Xavante of the Maraiwatsédé TI, in Mato Grosso, face different conflicts; one of them, of great risk, concerns the BR-158 highway. It cuts through the indigenous land from north to south, directly affecting cultural and life aspects of the Xavante people. According to the MPF, in addition to these aspects, the design of BR-158 allows for the internal traffic of heavy vehicles which, in addition to causing the death of species of the native fauna, increases the risk of accidents for the indigenous population. The presence of non-indigenous people has also been a factor of great concern, conflicts and risks for the Xavante people, preventing them from freely exercising ownership of the land traditionally occupied by indigenous people. After opening of the highway, the next step would be to pave it; the MPF points out, however, that a paved road inside this territory would facilitate the commission of environmental crimes such as deforestation and fire, affecting the subsistence activities of the indigenous people, who predominantly depend on hunting as a food source. After numerous conflicts and failed attempts at agreements between the parties, the MPF filed a Public Civil Action against the Union, IBAMA and DNIT, and the Federal Court ordered the closure of this highway and reforestation of the area. The Xavante people await fulfillment of the court order.

Source: G1/MT, 03/05/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SANGRA DOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Agribusiness projects inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Xavante Warã Association published a note denouncing the political use that the federal government is making of the Auwé Xavante people, by setting up agricultural cooperatives that work in partnership with agribusiness interests inside the Sangradouro TI, in Mato Grosso. The Xavante claim that their ancestral and millenary knowledge is not consistent with the discourse that is based on ideas that relate indigenous peoples to "indigence, poverty, underdevelopment". And that "poor is this government's project for Brazil [], a failed project developed by FUNAI during the Military Dictatorship as a model of State policy for the indigenous issue", highlights the note, which also reaffirms the people's resistance. The "Indigenous Independence Project", denounced by the Xavante Warã Association, was approved and encouraged by the current management of FUNAI, in coordination with the Rural Union of Primavera do Leste. "Contrary to what its name intends to convey,

the project has nothing of independence or autonomy for the A'Uwe Xavante people", denounces the indigenous organization. The Xavante association warns that the project is an "incentive to dependency and leasing, with an air of legality", and considers that this is not an isolated case, but a State policy. Indigenous and indigenist leaders and organizations have denounced similar cases. "The situation is serious, it is our way of life that is being threatened", highlights the note.

Source: CIMI Press Office, 05/21/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people, who live in the border region between Brazil and Bolivia, have been demanding the regularization of their territory for years. However, to date, FUNAI has not created the WG to carry out identification studies, which has generated serious situations of conflicts in the region, such as land grabbing and cattle ranching.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PESCARIA MONTE CRISTO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: threats; land grabbing; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people occupy the border region between Brazil and Bolivia and claim the demarcation of their traditional territory in different areas in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, from where they have been systematically evicted by agribusiness and politicians. However, FUNAI set up a WG to identify the Portal do Encantado TI only. Santa Aparecida Village (Osbi) is located in the Pescaria Monte Cristo indigenous land and has no demarcation process by FUNAI, which has generated conflict situations in the region, resulting mainly in threats to the village chief, Aurélio Rodrigues and his family. In September, Mr. Aurélio's grandson, Genivaldo Rodrigues, was beaten by three non-indigenous persons. A little over a month later he was found dead, drowned in a dam on the farm where he worked. There are suspicions that his death was a crime, due to land conflicts in the region and the fact that the young man assumed his ethnic identity and claimed the traditional territory. As the Osbi village is inside the São João do Guaporé farm, the farmer tries, through the Residents' Association, to get the approximately 500 Chiquitanos from Osbi to accept plots as if they were private property. Using tractors, this year he began to build straight streets and tear down houses that were not within the neighborhood pattern, as the village follows the distribution of houses around the parents. The family of vice-chief Pascoal Tomichá has also been the target of constant violence, since they are being forced to share their father's inheritance in the form of private property, when according to the Chiquitano tradition, property is passed on from parents to children collectively, with each child living around the parents. The Council of Chiefs of the Chiquitano People has filed documents with the MPF of Cáceres requesting measures regarding the situation of the territory, to the State Council for Human Rights and to the Human Rights Defenders Program, reporting the conflicts, violence and threats against the community.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARBECHO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people have been claiming their territory in Porto Esperidião and other municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso for years. However, FUNAI has not set up the WG to identify the Barbecho TI. This government omission and delay in resolving this issue has led to conflicts in the region and diffi-

culties for the survival of the Chiquitano, who are confined to a few hectares on the side of the road, pushed to this location by the farmer who occupies the traditional territory.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SANTO IGNÁCIO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people, who occupy the border region between Brazil and Bolivia, claim their traditional territory in different areas. However, FUNAI has not yet set up the WG to identify the Nova Fortuna region, which has generated situations of territorial conflict. Most of these Chiquitano people come from Aldeia Santo Ignácio, a territory that was distributed by INCRA to farmers in the region. There in Nova Fortuna, the Chiquitano divided the area into lots measuring 50 meters by 80 meters so as to mimic a city neighborhood, but they are actually in the middle of the farms and used as cheap labor, doing degrading work, when they can find paid work. When they claim to be from Chiquitano people, they are no longer accepted to work on farms in the region and are marked as dangerous "for the system of appropriation of Chiquitano lands by farmers".

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people claim their territory, but FUNAI has not created, to date, the WG to identify this part of the villages close to Baía do Padre, which has generated conflict situations in the region. Close to Santa Monica is the São Simão barracks, which plays a complex role in stifling the Chiquitanos' claims. A little further away is the village of Morrinho, whose residents were removed from their traditional territory and to this day cannot even go there to worship their dead, as the cemetery of their ancestors was inside the farm. The neglect of the public authorities towards the indigenous population has taken on frightening proportions since 2019; the bodies that should watch over the protection of indigenous peoples and their territories are being dismantled, and their institutional duties are totally distorted.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MENKU

PEOPLE(S): MYKY

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of real estate in Indigenous Land(s)

DESCRIPTION: With the signing of the cooperation agreement between the municipality of BrasNorte and INCRA in the Titula Brasil Program, of the federal government, for regularization and titling in land reform projects in the municipality of BrasNorte, which began on 05/2021, a serious situation in which the indigenous are faced with overlapping properties within the Myky IT, which is Identified and delimited. The fact caused a series of pronouncements against the demarcation of indigenous lands in the municipality of BrasNorte, in which local politicians articulated against the demarcation. The Myky community, concerned about the increase in discrimination and violence, forwarded a document to the MPF requesting monitoring of the situation and the possibility of non-titling of properties overlapping the Menku TI.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MENKU; PARESI; ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ; IRANTXE; MANOKI; TIRECATINGA

PEOPLE(S): PARESI, IRANTXE/MANOKI, ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ, MYKY; NAMBIKWARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Projects for the construction of hydroelectric power plant and SHPs

DESCRIPTION: From 2001 to the present day, projects are underway to install Hydroelectric Power Plants (UHEs) and Small Hydroelectric

Power Plants (SHPs) in the Juruema Basin, on the Papagaio, Sacre, Norato, Membeca, Ponte de Pedra and Cravari rivers, directly impacting the Myky, Paresi, Irantxe/Manoki and Enawenê-Nawê peoples and all natural resources in this region. Several licensing processes for the works have already been approved. The flexibility of the rules for the installation of Hydroelectric Generating Plants (CGHs) promotes acceleration of the privatization of water resources, which jeopardizes the way of life of indigenous peoples and their relationship with the region's rivers, which are subject to exploitation. In other words, the privatization of water is implemented, mainly because many of these plants are close to the springs and their impact will cause changes in the water flow of the micro-basins, threatening the territories and the lives of the indigenous people.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URUBU BRANCO

PEOPLE(S): TAPIRAPÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: An area of immemorial use by the Apyãwa Tapirapé was outside the demarcation of the Urubu Branco TI and is claimed by the Apyãwa people. This area is located between the eastern border of the Urubu Branco TI and the Tapiraguaia Farm. It is an area traditionally used by the Apyãwa Tapirapé for ritual hunting, as there is a path of peccary pigs, game offered to the spirits during the ritual of Tawã, Cara Grande. It is called Ewiko by the indigenous people. The Apyãwa camp in this area for several days in order to obtain the game necessary to perform the ritual. About three years ago, a businessman occupied this area, building facilities, and made a large ditch, 2 meters deep and about 1.5 meters wide, to drain the land – which greatly disturbed the path of the peccary pigs, and prevented the Apyãwa from accessing three lakes from which they obtained fish during the time of the camp: Tyxigoo ma'e, Waiwa'i 'Yopãwa and Peinare'ywa. The naming of the area and the lakes demonstrates the traditional occupation of this area by the Apyãwa Tapirapé people. All communities in the Urubu Branco TI are affected by this problem, since the damage caused by this occupation affects the Apyãwa of all villages. The communities are Tapi'itãwa, Tapiparanytãwa, Towajaatãwa, Wiriaotãwa, Inataotãwa, Myryxitãwa and Aka-ra'yãwa. The Araguaia Indigenous Peoples Commission sent a letter to the MPF reporting the issue and the need to review the boundaries of the Urubu Branco Indigenous Land.

Source: Leaders; Commission of Indigenous Peoples of Araguaia; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTAL DO ENCANTADO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: River water retention; invasion

DESCRIPTION: According to the MPF, a bridge was built illegally by a farmer over the Tarumã River, in the Fortuna region, impairing access to water for the Chiquitano people of the Indigenous Land(s) Portal do Encantado. In addition to the pollution and the lowering of the river level, the indigenous people reported to the MPF that the farmer was advancing on the indigenous area. Based on the complaint, the MPF asked the Federal Court for the preventive detention of the farmer and requested that he be sentenced to clear the river, by removing the irregular bridge, dredging and digging up the area.

Source: G1/MT, 03/05/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

PEOPLE(S): ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The people are still waiting for the developments of the revision of the boundaries of the IT to include, in the demarcation, the region of Adowina (Rio Preto). The area, traditionally occupied by the Enawenê-Nawê people, was left out of the orig-

inal demarcation and the boundary review process began to be contested in 2014 by the municipality of Juína (MT). After an injunction favorable to the municipality, in 2016, the federal judge of Juína annulled the demarcation procedure for lack of summons from the municipality. FUNAI and the MPF appealed, and the case is still at the TRF-1, awaiting a decision. In addition, as the indigenous people never participated in the judicial process, the Enawenê-Nawê asked CIMI in 2018 to seek authorization in the action. The community's application for admission was opposed by the municipality and favorable by the MPF and AGU, and has not yet been considered by the justice system.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ERIKBAKTSÁ

PEOPLE(S): MYKY, RIKBAKTSÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Project to build a hydroelectric plant (HPP); violation of the right of prior consultation

DESCRIPTION: Negotiations for the construction of the Jesuíta HPP, claimed by Maggi Energia S.A., and the Cachoeirão HPP, both in the Juruena River basin, continued in 2021 without respecting the Prior, Free and Informed Right of Indigenous Peoples, guaranteed by ILO Convention 169. The licensing project provides for the installation of the SHP structure on the Juruena River, in the municipalities of Campos de Júlio and Sapezal (MT), and of a transmission system for the energy generated by the SHP, including transmission lines and existing and to be built substations. and/or expanded. The people continue to fight for the consultation to be carried out in accordance with their protocols.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAGUARI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: After action by the MPF, the Federal Court of Barra do Garças determined that FUNAI install the specialized GT to carry out the identification and delimitation of the Jaguari TI, claimed by the Guarani people. The court decision established a period of 90 days for the publication of the ordinance appointing the technical group, under penalty of a daily fine of R\$5,000. TI Jaguari is located in the municipality of Cocalinho (MT). While waiting for the demarcation that has been pending at FUNAI since at least 2003, the MPF reports that the indigenous people are at risk of being definitively expelled from the territory they have inhabited for more than five decades, as their lands are occupied by ranchers. In the recent past, the indigenous peoples have already undergone repossession and have had their houses burned down by the ranchers.

Source: MPF-MT, 09/14/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BATOVI

PEOPLE(S): WAUJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Court of Mato Grosso determined a period of 15 days for FUNAI to constitute a new WG responsible for reviewing the boundaries of the Batovi IT, in the municipalities of Gaúcha do Norte and Paranatinga (MT), belonging to the Waujá people. The decision complied with a request from the MPF, which asked the Court to amend Ordinance No. 339/2021, which nominated servers for the GT. The MPF identified that this Ordinance, published in compliance with a judicial decision of July 2020, was responsible for the identification and delimitation of the Batovi IT servers who did not have experience and did not have the necessary qualifications for the job and, in addition, had a conflict of interest with the demarcation of indigenous lands.

Source: MPF-MT, 09/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRIPKURA

PEOPLE(S): PIRIPKURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of applications for mining license

DESCRIPTION: With legal protection from the Piripkura TI about to expire, requests for exploration have skyrocketed around the territory occupied by the isolated Piripkura people. A “gold map” released by the federal government drew attention to the resources. A newly created cooperative takes advantage of the opportunity to become the largest of its kind in Brazil. Nine months before the expiration of the use restriction ordinance that protects the territory of this isolated group, in December 2020, the federal government chose precisely the region that covers the Piripkura TI to release the so-called “Letters of Anomalies” drafted by the Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM), pointing out the places where the chances of finding precious metals in the north part of Mato Grosso are higher. The “gold map” included the Piripkura TI. As a result, applications for mining license in the region filed with the ANM increased by 70% between December and September 2021, according to a survey by InfoAmazônia: the 119 applications filed between 1994 and 2020 rose to 202 after the Geological Service’s letters were published. The Cooperative of Vale do Guaporé Miners alone, created in 2020, requested from the ANM an area of 575,000 hectares – twice the size of the Piripkura TI – to explore gold, diamond, manganese and tin, in 65 mining applications. The pressure is compounded by the presence of land grabbers and loggers inside the TI. According to SIRAD, ISA’s monitoring system, deforestation between August 2020 and July 2021 in the Piripkura TI was 2000% higher than in the two previous years.”

Source: InfoAmazônia, 09/14/2021

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 9 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

PEOPLE(S): TERENA, GUARANI NHANDÉVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The presence of National Force teams in Dourados and Caarapó was extended, according to the ordinance published on 01/15/2021, in the Official Gazette. The ordinance was signed by the executive secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Tercio Issai Tokano, on the grounds of maintaining public order. Duties of the National Force in the municipalities include preventing land conflicts and combating smuggling, drug trafficking, weapons, and ammunition. The team is defined by the National Public Security Secretariat. The National Force has been in Caarapó since 2016, as part of a security measure taken after the death of Guarani indigenous health agent Clodiodi Aquilleu Rodrigues de Souza, who was shot dead at age 26. The teams initially arrived in Dourados in January 2020, also due to the conflict between producers and indigenous people. The areas in question are adjacent to the Dourados TI, which is the most populous indigenous reserve in the country and where the Jaguapiru and Bororó villages are located. The need for the presence of the National Force alone points to the very serious situation of violence faced by indigenous people in MS, until such time as the land tenure situation of indigenous lands is resolved and their demarcation guaranteed.

Source: DOU, 01/15/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTO LINDO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDÉVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The MPF supported the suspension of the process that discusses the demarcation of the territory of the Guarani Nandéva indigenous community of Porto Lindo (MS), pending a final decision by the STF on Theme 1031, with general repercussion, which will define the legal-constitutional statute on the demarcation of lands of traditional indigenous occupation. In an opinion, the deputy federal attorney general Wagner Natal Batista recalls that the STF itself determined the Nationwide suspension of all actions related to the ownership of indigenous lands until the end of the COVID-19 pandemic or the final judgment of Theme 1031. The case of the Guarani Nandéva of Porto Lindo is discussed in Extraordinary Appeal 1.103.215/MS. This action

was proposed by a farmer who sought a positive declaration of ownership of the Remanso-Guaçu Farm and the vacation of the Ministry of Justice’s ordinance that had recognized the area as of traditional occupation by the Guarani Nandéva community. The action was appended to other actions that are being processed in the County Circuit Court. In parallel, the farmer appealed to the STJ and obtained the annulment of the ordinance only with regard to the Remanso-Guaçu Farm. Thus, he asked to withdraw the declaratory action, with the consequent discontinuity of the action. However, FUNAI and the MPF consider it important to proceed with the action, in order to produce expert and anthropological reports capable of attesting to the traditional presence of the indigenous community in the region and discuss issues that are still open, such as the alleged nullity of the property title, private occupation on indigenous lands, and the analysis of the improvements made. According to art. 485, § 4, of the Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure (art. 267, VIII, of the CPC of 1973), “once the defense has been filed, the plaintiff may not discontinue the suit without the defendant’s consent”. Furthermore, according to art. 3 of Law 9,469/1997, the plaintiff would need to expressly waive the right on which the action is based, which did not occur either. Nonetheless, the County Circuit Court determined the discontinuity of the suit. FUNAI and MPF appealed to the TRF-3 and the STF. Wagner Natal explains that, despite the fact that the case deals with the possibility of discontinuing a lawsuit – at the plaintiff’s request and without the consent of the defendants and the MPF – it ends up discussing the ownership of indigenous territories. Thus, it should be suspended until the end of the pandemic or until the Supreme decides on Theme 1.031, as determined by the STF itself.

Source: PGR; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA AVA’ETE

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Firearms; attacks; fires

DESCRIPTION: A few kilometers from the Grande Dourados Federal University (UFGD) lives the Guarani Kaiowá community of Tekokha Ava’ete, located near Bororó village and comprised of about twenty families, with elderly people and children, including babies. The Tekokha Ava’ete indigenous people report that the area is of traditional occupation by indigenous peoples and that they have been there for two years seeking to have their land regularized. It happens that rural properties overlap the indigenous territory and the owners do not accept the presence of the Guarani Kaiowá in that space. The indigenous community reports that the attacks, which have been almost daily, always at night, from 6 pm onwards and usually last until dawn, are characterized by firearms and the use of non-lethal ammunition (rubber bullets). In addition to shooting, the gunmen “drive tractors over the indigenous people’s shacks, when they don’t burn them. In one of these arson fires, the belongings and personal documents of the indigenous people were burned. The situation of the Guarani-Kaiowá is one of total helplessness; without access to health care and without food, they don’t even have the utensils required for food production and are surviving on basic food items brought to them by FUNAI employees every thirty days, which are insufficient to feed the entire community. The indigenous people are out in the open, exposed to inclement weather and temperature drops, with risks to the health and life of the entire community. A complaint was filed with the MPF asking for action against these human rights violations committed against indigenous people.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAUNAY / IPEGUE

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The MPF recommended that FUNAI proceed with the physical demarcation of the Taunay/Ipegue TI, located in the municipality of Aquidauana (MS). The recommendation was issued after the STF refused to proceed with a writ of mandamus that,

since 2016, had suspended demarcation procedures in the area. In the recommendation, the MPF also requests FUNAI to present the schedule with a complete indication of the works necessary for the physical demarcation of the indigenous land. The Taunay/Ipegue TI had its administrative demarcation procedure started in 1985, more than 35 years ago. Only in April 2016, the ordinance that expands the land and declares the area as Indian possession was signed by the Minister of Justice. In September 2016, the STF had granted an injunction suspending the demarcation of the Taunay/Ipegue TI in Writ of Mandamus 34201, filed by farmers from the region. The action was denied in a monocratic decision issued by Justice Dias Toffoli and ratified by the First Panel of the STF, in May 2021.

Source: MPF/MS

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACHOEIRINHA

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The process of demarcating the lands of the Terena people between the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Mato Grosso do Sul has been going on for at least 40 years. But the registration of a luxury resort in the same location, requested by Caiman Agropecuária, linked to the Klabin family – founder of one of the largest paper manufacturers on the continent – was quickly approved. The application and the approval by the responsible notary, all with the consent of the federal government, did not take more than two months. One of Caiman's partner and heir and also an adviser to the holding company that controls the paper giant – who still serves as vice president of Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica and Instituto SOS Pantanal. The speed to regularize 7,600 hectares of the Caiman ranch was only possible thanks to an authorization from the president of FUNAI, former federal police commissioner Marcelo Xavier, through Normative Ruling No. 09/2020, which allowed the certification of properties overlapping non-ratified indigenous lands. The area is an ecological sanctuary larger than 50,000 football stadiums, located between the municipalities of Aquidauana and Miranda, in Mato Grosso do Sul. Through his company, Klabin requested the regularization of the lands on November 13, 2020, seven months after FUNAI changed the rules. In January 2021, everything was included in the government's Land Management System. But part of this large estate, in Miranda, invades lands claimed by almost 8,000 indigenous people. For FUNAI itself, around 1,800 hectares of the Caiman ranch belong to the Terena – the full demarcation of the Cachoeirinha TI is a process that has dragged on for decades. While the land tenure situation of the indigenous people in MS is not resolved, they remain pushed into tiny spaces, without the slightest infrastructure, without assistance, without dignity, exposed to all kinds of risks for their survival and all sorts of violence and prejudice. Prosecutors from the MPF filed several actions across the country to suspend the practical effects of FUNAI'S IN 09.

Source: *The Intercept Brasil*, 07/01/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYKA'I

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Highway duplication; threats; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Despite the decades-long demand for demarcation of the Apyka'i TI, with effective occupation by the Guarani-Kaiowá of a small area of the territory, the qualification to the study to be conducted by FUNAI was only established in 2016 and has remained suspended since then. That year, the community faced one more of several evictions. The community lives from hand to mouth on the side of the highway. In 2021, the situation of vulnerability on the roadside caused another death, of one of the leader's sons – the tenth in this period of evictions and returns to the territory, which dates back to the early 2000s. In addition, there was also

a decrease – and sometimes the complete interruption – in the supply of food staples by FUNAI. This situation exacerbates the lack of access to land and causes hunger. Another element that aggravates the situation of the community is the duplication of MS-463 highway, which has caused fear among the Kaiowá, since, without legal security including in relation to the small area they occupy, they fear being evicted again.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS AMAMBAI PEGUA I

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; threats

DESCRIPTION: The Dourados Amambai Pegua I TI, located in the municipality of Caarapó (MS), despite having been identified and demarcated by FUNAI in 2016, with 55,590 hectares, remains outside the ownership of the indigenous peoples. The Guarani and Kaiowá peoples effectively occupy around 4,600 hectares of the area, that is, only 8.26% of the total area. This situation of delay and omission by the federal government in regularizing the indigenous territory continued to lead to serious conflicts and severe violations of human rights in 2021, such as violence of all kinds, murders, social hypervulnerability and hunger, all of them aggravated during the pandemic, as well as the inability of the people to live according to their uses, customs and traditions.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUYRAROKA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; threats

DESCRIPTION: In April 2021, the STF unanimously decided that it will analyze the action of the Guarani Kaiowá that seeks to annul the decision that invalidated the demarcation of their land. In the relief from judgment, the Guarani Kaiowá point out a series of irregularities and unconstitutionality in the decision of the Second Panel of the STF that, in 2014, vacated the declaratory ordinance of the Guyraroka TI – among them, the fact that the community was not included or even heard in the process. Despite the victory, the TI Community located in Caarapó (MS) remains in a vulnerable situation, effectively occupying only 50 of the 11,440 hectares recognized as part of its traditional occupation territory. The situation of conflict and pressure from farmers who occupy most of their territory with monocultures such as sugarcane, corn and soybeans continued in 2021. The use of pesticides on crops close to the village is also a recurring issue, which leads frequent cases of poisoning, especially in children and the elderly.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGUATEMIPEGUA I

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; threats; omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The suspension of the demarcation procedure on the Iguatemi Pegua I – Pyelito Kue/ Mbarakay TI, located in the municipality of Iguatemi (MS) and already identified by FUNAI, continued to produce situations of conflict and vulnerability in 2021 for the Guarani and Kaiowá. Indigenous people occupy only 98 of the 41,571 hectares of the territory, and the area occupied by them is totally degraded, thus hindering planting and, consequently, the subsistence of families. As a result, there was a great wave of hunger – in a territory where there were already cases of severe malnutrition. The lack of land was aggravated by the fact that FUNAI suspended the supply of food staples. In addition, many leaders and healers linked to the struggle for the demarcation of the territory have been persecuted and threatened, in a context that combines the conflict of the struggle for land with religious intolerance, which is also reported by healers from other territories.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

MINAS GERAIS – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GERU TUCUNÃ

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Blocked access to the village; threats

DESCRIPTION: The Geru Tucunã village is an occupation of the Pataxó people, established by families evicted from Barra Velha (BA) and migrants from Fazenda Guarani, in the Rio Corrente State Park, in Açucena (MG). The indigenous community requested and participated in the drafting of a bill aimed to change the park's protection regime so that their permanence in the area, which they have occupied for years and in a sustainable way, is legitimized by the state of Minas Gerais. However, with the occupation of part of the park by non-traditional communities, conflicts between them and the indigenous people intensified, leaving the indigenous community surrounded and unable to regularize their territorial situation. A dialogue table was set up by the Commission on Traditional Peoples and Communities of the Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais to try to resolve the situation.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAMAKÃ MONGOIO

PEOPLE(S): KAMAKÃ MONGOIO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: threats; tool theft

DESCRIPTION: In October 2021, families of the Kamakã Mongoió people who lived in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte returned to a preservation area in search of better living conditions. Despite being an abandoned and revitalized place by the indigenous people, at the end of November they were notified by the municipal government to leave the area. Even without a court decision justifying the eviction, the leaders realized that the area was being invaded and monitored by vehicles from Vale – a company which they later discovered to own the place. Since then, threats that they will be removed from the area have been constant, planting tools have been stolen and families have been monitored, including by drones.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RETOMADA SETOR BRAGAGÁ

PEOPLE(S): TUXÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Hydroelectric plant construction project; repossession

DESCRIPTION: The Tuxá people, evicted from their original territory in Rodelas (BA) by a hydroelectric plant, settled in the north of Minas Gerais, in 2016, on a land owned by the state of Minas Gerais, on the banks of the Paracatu and São Francisco rivers. Recently, the HPP Formoso project has been threatening the permanence of the indigenous community in the region. As soon as the plant licensing process began, the state filed for repossession against the Tuxá, and the community has endured the advance of companies onto their land. In response to the creation of the HPP Formoso project, the Velho Chico Vive collective was created, formed by indigenous peoples and quilombola, fisherwomen, riverside and other traditional communities. This Collective, together with the Tuxá, has made several complaints about the violations of rights caused by the Project, and the MPF filed a public civil action seeking to prevent companies from working during the COVID-19 pandemic. A dialogue table has also been set up with the state of Minas Gerais to avoid reintegration.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

PARÁ – 13 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion and threats from miners

DESCRIPTION: On May 14, after the situation in TI Munduruku worsened,

the MPF requested the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the National Security Force and the Federal Police to allocate police forces in a state of readiness to resolve possible armed conflicts inside the TI Munduruku, in the Missão São Francisco village. The MPF also requested that, should acts of violence occur at an event organized by the Pusuru association, of the Munduruku minority enticed by miners, the police forces should arrest the perpetrators in the act". The MPF denounced and demanded that the authorities take measures to avoid gatherings of miners in the region, as they serve to instigate and plan violent actions against those who oppose the crime of mining. In addition to mentioning a series of attacks and threats that led the MPF unit in Pará to request from the Federal Attorney General (PGR) federal intervention in the region, the MPF warns that the presence of armed people in the pro-mining group can make anti-mining indigenous people the target of shots, as happened with the Yanomami, in Roraima."

Source: MPF-PA, 05/14/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Attack by miners

DESCRIPTION: A group of Munduruku indigenous people was leaving the city of Jacareacanga (PA), bound for Brasília (DF), where they would participate in mobilizations to denounce violations of their rights. On the way, the bus the group was on was attacked by miners. The driver was threatened with death and the vehicle had its tires punctured. In a complaint document, the Munduruku said that if they did not leave the city, the bus would be burned. "Our entourage is prohibited from continuing the trip". One of the leaders, Alessadra Korap, used her social media to report the scenario of terror experienced by the people: "They want to burn the bridge so no one gets out. There are militias in the area and no one has done anything yet". The Munduruku pointed out in the document that any violence faced by them would be the responsibility of the Brazilian State, which "did not guarantee police reinforcement" and thus they continued to be attacked, "despite informing, asking for policing and support". The attack on the bus is not an isolated incident. "These attacks occur due to the lack of federal security forces in the city and the small contingent of the existing PM, which is incapable of ensuring peace and ostensible security in the city, so much so that this is the sixth consecutive attack on leaders who oppose illegal mining," says the Munduruku document. Indigenous people report that they face permanent threats. According to Greenpeace, the Munduruku territory has suffered from illegal mining for more than a decade: from 2008 to 2020, around 61 km² were destroyed. The indigenous people claim that the situation is allowed by the federal government. In 2021, attacks and violence escalated in an unbearable way, and the federal government's omission favors invasions and illicit acts of all kinds inside indigenous territories. The delegation was only able to continue its journey days later, after a request for a police escort made by the MPF/PA and members of the Mixed Parliamentary Front in Defense of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Source: Correio Braziliense newspaper, 06/10/2021; Brasil de Fato, 06/116/2021; MPF/PA, 06/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by miners

DESCRIPTION: Due to the numerous conflicts that occurred in the Munduruku TI and the Sai Cinza TI, as a result of the presence of illegal miners inside the indigenous lands, and with the mobilizations scheduled to take place in Brasília, the MPF issued a recommendation to FUNAI, ANM, IBAMA and other government agencies informing that a delegation of 102 indigenous people who act in association with and are financed by hidden entrepreneurs involved and/or interested in the promotion of mining with heavy machinery" inside the Munduruku people's TIs were

heading to Brasília during the Indigenous Peoples Week, in April 2021 According to the MPF, “members of the same delegation participated in the attempted armed invasion of Igarapé Vanilha [...] and were involved in the depredation and burning of the headquarters of the Wakoburun Women’s Association” and other associations of resistance against mining in the indigenous territory. For this reason, the MPF recommended that government agencies refrain from “promoting, with members of this delegation, any meetings, gatherings, negotiations, deals, offers of advantages, commitments or other arrangements that concern mineral exploration in Indigenous Lands and he planning and operation of actions to repress and remove illegal miners/miners from the territories, given that these people do not have the legitimacy to deal with and decide on matters of interest to the entire ethnic group, considering the financing of this group by hidden entrepreneurs and the non-compliance of these agendas with the Mundurucu Consultation Protocol”.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLE(S): JURUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining project; damage from the construction of a hydroelectric power plant

DESCRIPTION: Although the Paquichamba TI has been demarcated and ratified since 1991, the Juruna community seeks to review the limits of its area, considering that the indigenous people had part of their territory directly affected by the drastic reduction in water volume in part of the Volta Grande do Xingu River, due to the construction of HPP Belo Monte. This claim was one of the conditions for the licensing of the Belo Monte dam. Nonetheless, the works on the Volta Grande de Mineração Project and the Belo Monte HPP are in full swing, and the revision of the boundaries of the claimed area has not yet been carried out by FUNAI. The report identifying the new boundaries was published on 10/23/2014, but the land has not yet been physically demarcated and the removal of non-indigenous people is still pending.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARAJÁ SANTANA DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a Public Civil Action against the federal government and FUNAI for the almost 50-year delay in demarcating the Karajá Santana do Araguaia TI, in southeastern Pará. The Karajá people of this region have already faced epidemics, conflicts and violence, but have never stopped claiming their traditional occupation territory in the Araguaia River valley. For the MPF, the public administration's delay in starting land tenure regularization has caused enormous damage to that ethnic group, including as a result of conflicts with non-indigenous people. In addition, it is noted that many basic guaranteed constitutional rights, such as education, health and sanitation, are sometimes unfeasible due to the inertia of the entities responsible for promoting these rights, under the illegitimate justification that the area is not officially recognized”. The declaratory ordinance for the Karajá TI has already been published, which means that the demarcation depends only on FUNAI and the federal government completing the other phases of the demarcation process.”

Source: MPF/PA, 07/06/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAÚ

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining project

DESCRIPTION: At the end of 2021, the TRF-1 suspended the granting of new licenses or authorizations to the company Chapleau Exploração Mineral for mining in the municipality of Novo Progresso (PA), until the mining company can demonstrate the absence of impacts on the Baú TI and prior consultation with the

indigenous people is carried out. The decision by federal judge Souza Prudente was based on an action filed by the MPF, which asked for an injunction in 2017 against the state of Pará, ANM and Chapleau. According to the MPF, the project affects the health and safety of 506 indigenous people of the Kayapó Mekranogti group, in addition to impacting more than 300 families settled in the Terra Nossa Sustainable Development Project (PDS) and having great potential to contaminate the Curuá River.

Source: G1, 12/06/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAYAPÓ; LAS CASAS; BADJONKORE

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of applications for mining license

DESCRIPTION: Kayapó peoples living indigenous lands in southeastern Pará are facing the impact of China’s high demand for manganese, a metal used in the manufacture of steel that supplies infrastructure works financed by the government of the Asian country. According to data from the Amazônia Minada project, which monitors the number of applications for mining on TIs, there was an unusual growth in applications for manganese mining at the ANM - which in 2020 represented 15% of the total of applications involving areas overlapping TIs, the vast majority concentrated in the area of the Kayapó. As of June 2021, 20 applications for manganese exploration involved Kayapó lands in southeastern Pará - 11 in the Kayapó TI, 5 in the Las Casas TI, 3 in the Badjonkore TI and one in the Xikrin do Rio Cateté TI. A report by InfoAmazônia identified that, although the ANM guarantees that it does not grant licenses or permits on indigenous lands, at least two applications for prospecting in areas overlapping the Las Casas TI were issued - one for manganese and the Other for copper.”

Source: InfoAmazônia, 06/11/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, KA'APOR, TIMBIRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Presence of squatters in the TI; land conflict

DESCRIPTION: In March 2021, the MPF asked the Federal Court to order the federal government, FUNAI and INCRA to immediately start implementing the plan for the removal of non-indigenous people from the area known as Bacajá Village, located in the Alto Rio Guamá Indigenous Land, in northeastern Pará. Despite court rulings in 2003 and 2014 determining the removal of non-indigenous people, it has not happened - which, according to the MPF, stimulates the conflict that has dragged on for decades, with violence against indigenous people and other rights violations that generate social and food insecurity, cultural losses and socio-environmental damage.

Source: MPF/PA, 03/23/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARAKAXI

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a lawsuit asking the Federal Court to order the federal government and FUNAI to urgently complete the demarcation process on the Marakaxi TI, of the Tembé people, located in the municipality of Aurora do Pará, in northeastern Pará. The area, of about 720 hectares, was officially declared as permanently owned by the Tembé in 2012 but almost a decade later, practically no concrete measures had been taken in the administrative procedure of demarcation, points out the MPF. The situation has led to land conflicts with non-indigenous people and resulted in insecurity, fear and apprehension among the Tembé.

Source: MPF/PA, 03/12/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TUWA APEKUOKAWERA

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ AIKEWARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court asking that FUNAI and the federal government be ordered to complete the demarcation of the Tuwa Apekuokawera TI, of the Surui Aike-wara people. The demarcation procedure has been dragging on for at least 15 years and, since 2014, there have been favorable statements from FUNAI'S legal sector. "The Ministry of Justice has been repeatedly returning the files to FUNAI to carry out investigations and arguing that the demarcation could not take place as long as there is a Civil Inquiry monitoring it", the MPF points out in the suit. "The delay in completing this procedure is intentional and are merely unfounded excuses that have served as a basis for the violation of constitutionally protected fundamental rights", maintain the prosecutors.

Source: MPF/PA, 04/29/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

PEOPLE(S): XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; applications for mining licenses around the TI

DESCRIPTION: Since the start of operations at the Onça Puma mine by mining company Vale, the lives of the Xikrin have been severely affected. The daily activities of the indigenous people, such as fishing, commuting, planting and even bathing, can no longer be the same, due to the presence of the nickel mine in the vicinity of the Cateté River. Although Vale denies that its activities contaminate the river and, consequently, the indigenous community, the pollution of the watercourse has been verified in a series of studies carried out since 2015 by the UFPA Group for Treatment of Minerals, Energy and the Environment (GTEMA). In February 2020, the group identified that all the indigenous people analyzed in a study were contaminated with at least one heavy metal, with excessive amounts of lead, mercury, manganese, aluminum, and iron which, in some individuals, are at frightening levels. A report produced by the Finnish NGO Finnwatch in partnership with Repórter Brasil identified that part of the nickel produced in the region is sent to Europe and purchased from Vale by the Finnish company Outokumpu. The company's largest shareholder is the Finnish government, which controls more than a fifth of its shares. At the end of September 2021, Vale announced that it was registering with the National Mining Agency (ANM) the withdrawal of all its applications for mining on indigenous lands in the Amazon. But in two new applications filed a month later, the mining company requested authorization to explore areas adjacent to the Xikrin do Rio Cateté River – which would have even more serious and direct consequences for the Xikrin people."

Source: Repórter Brasil, 02/24/2021; Mining Observatory, 11/17/2021; In-foAmazônia, 11/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; land conflict

DESCRIPTION: The Federal Court in Santarém (PA) brought charges against the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, in a lawsuit in which the MPF accuses him of misconduct in public office for failing to comply with at least six court decisions, in an agreement in which the agency committed to proceed with the demarcation of the Munduruku do Planalto Santareno indigenous territory. In September 2021, the MPF estimated that Xavier already had a debt worth R\$270,000 in fines linked to the process. The fine is calculated per day of delay in complying with the decisions and has continued to pile up since then. With the misconduct suit, he will also be subject to the penalties provided for in the law on misconduct in public office: loss of political rights, prohibition of contracting with the public power and fines.

Source: MPF/PA, 09/22/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ZO'É

PEOPLE(S): ZO'É

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: According to the MPF, a total area of approximately 264 hectares of property currently included in the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR) overlap the protection zone of the Zo'é TI, in western Pará. The area, referred to as an intangible zone, has a radius of 20 kilometers and is located on the border between the TI and the state forests of Trombetas and Paru. The zone was created by the government of Pará in 2008, at the request of the MPF, to avoid the contamination of indigenous people with malaria. The creation of the area also sought to guarantee the natural evolution of ecosystems, by prohibiting the direct use of natural resources to prevent the preservation of biological diversity and the indigenous people from being put at risk. Although no human alterations are allowed on the site, the MPF pointed out the existence of 32 CARs in the surroundings of the ZO'É TI, five of which overlap the Trombetas State Forest and 27 the Paru State Forest. As a result, the MPF issued a recommendation to the Secretary of Environment and Sustainability of Pará and to the Institute for Forestry Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará to coordinate in order to promote the immediate cancellation of all property registrations in SICAR overlapping the protection zone of the Zo'é TI.

Source: G1/PA, 06/17/2021

PARAÍBA – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): POTIGUARA - MONTE MOR

PEOPLE(S): POTIGUARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The demarcation process of the Monte Mor TI was not resumed in 2021, as it is still awaiting approval by the Brazilian President. Meanwhile, the Potiguara community continues to face serious and constant conflicts with squatters.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TABAJARA

PEOPLE(S): TABAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Tabajara people have been fighting for the recognition and demarcation of their territory, located in Conde (PB), since at least 2006. The demarcation process was initiated by FUNAI, but the report on the identification and delimitation of the area was never published. Thus, about 900 people continue to occupy part of the claimed territory, organized into three villages: Vitória, Barra de Gramame and Nova Conquista. At the request of the people, the MPF undertook to file a public civil action for the demarcation of the territory. By the end of 2021, however, no measure had been taken.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA GUASU GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDÉVA, AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Failure to comply with a court order; repossession

DESCRIPTION: The judge of the Federal Regional Court -TRF-4, Ricardo Teixeira do Valle Pereira, decided to keep on the agenda for March 17 the judgment of the repossession process brought by those opposed to the demarcation of the Guasu Guavirá TI, ignoring the decision handed down by STF Justice Edson Fachin, which suspended all lawsuits that could cause harm to indigenous peoples until the end of the COVID-19 pandemic or until the conclusion of the trial in the case of general repercussion regarding the demarcation of indigenous lands, Extraordinary Appeal No. 1.017.365, whatever happens last. After a complaint filed by the Guarani Yvyrupa Commission (CGY) with the STF, the trial and all proceedings in the process were suspended.

Source: Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South

PARANÁ – 3 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VY'A RENDA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Project to establish a pig farm in the TI

DESCRIPTION: News that the municipal government of Santa Helena is going to acquire land from IAPAR, next to the Tekoha and hand it over to the company Friella to build pig farms, raised concern in chief Cornélio Alves and the indigenous community. This information generated a lot of discomfort and unrest in the Guarani community, because the land is adjacent to the village and the access road runs very close to the indigenous dwellings. All transport of pigs and workers will take place in front of the village. In addition to the noise made by the pigs, the Guarani will have to live permanently with the stench of feces and the movement of people and animals. Another concern is the fact that the place where the pigsty will be built is claimed by the Guarani as part of their traditional territory, which has already been reported to the person responsible for the FUNAI WG of Ocoy and Santa Helena. A complaint was filed with the MPF and the indigenous community is awaiting measures."

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: In 2020, Judge Gustavo Chies Cignachi, from 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 report on the identification and demarcation of the Tekoha Guasu Guavirá TI, which comprises 14 Guarani villages located in both cities. Although the decision was issued by the trial court, FUNAI, through Ordinance 418, decided to annul the administrative procedure and exclude the indigenous land from its cartographic base. On July 26, 2021, the TRF-4 suspended the processing of the lawsuit, in compliance with the decision of STF Minister Edson Fachin, who determined the suspension of all suits involving the demarcation of indigenous lands, pending final judgment of the general repercussion on the subject that is being processed in the Supreme Court. Nonetheless, FUNAI maintained the validity of the Ordinance that annulled the studies on the Guasu Guavirá TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South; MPF-PR

PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARÁ DE ITACURUBA, TUXÁ CAMPOS, TUXÁ PAJEÚ

PEOPLE(S): PANKARÁ SERROTE DOS CAMPOS, TUXÁ CAMPOS, TUXÁ PAJEÚ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Nuclear power plant construction project

DESCRIPTION: Since 2008 the Pankará people of Serrote dos Campos have been enduring onslaughts by local politicians who advocate the construction of a nuclear power plant in their territory. This pressure continued in 2021, generating fear, insecurity and persecution among leaders who put into question the construction of the plant. The project would have severe social and environmental impacts on the right bank of the São Francisco River, directly affecting indigenous peoples and all traditional populations in the region, such as quilombola communities, traditional fishermen and family farmers. The project foresees the installation of nuclear plants in indigenous areas in the municipality of Itacuruba (PE), making the demarcation of territories unfeasible and causing great damage to these peoples. The pro-nuclear campaign is promoted by Senator Fernando Bezerra Coelho (MDB), by state deputy Alberto Feitosa (PL) and by the Department of Nuclear Physics of UFPE, who lobby in political and business terms for the construction of the nuclear complex in the state of Pernambuco. The campaigns seek to change the Federal and State Constitution, especially article

216, which prohibits investment in nuclear energy in the state as long as other possible energy sources exist. Due to pressure and movements of communities and the more conscious society, the project has not yet been implemented, but the risk is great, given the involvement of politicians and big entrepreneurs. The community has been mobilizing together with the Tuxá Campos and Tuxá Pajeú indigenous peoples and social movements in the struggle for the demarcation of their claimed territory.

Source: Communities; APOINME; APIB; ALEPE; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

PIAUÍ – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GAMELA

PEOPLE(S): GAMELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Eviction

DESCRIPTION: The Federation of Rural Agriculture Workers and Family Farmers of Piauí (FETAG-PI) denounced and repudiated the eviction of the family of the Karóá-Gamella Adaildo José Alves da Silva, by means of an eviction order issued by the judge of the District of Gilbués (PI). Adaildo, who lived in Morro D'Água, rural area of Gilbués, reports that when the plaintiff, a process server and two military police officers arrived at his house to enforce the eviction order, his 12-year-old was home alone. Adaildo said: At the time I was in the plantation and they tried to force my 12-year-old son to take our belongings out of the house, but since he refused to obey, they did it themselves, throwing our belongings outside the house and then setting fire to my house." Adaildo is asking the authorities for help because, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, they had to stay in a house with four other families.

Source: Meio Norte, 01/15/2021

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARANI DO RIO PEQUENO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI; destruction of TI signs

DESCRIPTION: In September 2021, a meeting of indigenous women was held at the Rio Pequeno TI, with the aim of strengthening the struggle for territory. At the end of the meeting, the women leaders placed two identification signs offered by FUNAI on the indigenous land, one on the side of the BR-101 road and the other at the village entrance gate. Both signs were destroyed in the same week by non-indigenous people. FUNAI's delay in regularizing indigenous lands is one of the main factors that expose indigenous people to situations of violence and vulnerability.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 27 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERRINHA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease; agribusiness projects inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: After several reports of violence and two murders in the Serrinha TI, in the municipality of Ronda Alta (RS), the Ministry of Justice authorized the presence of the National Force in the area. The PF is investigating the murders, in the latest episode of violence fueled by community dissent over the distribution of lease income. Human rights groups and members of the Kaingang community who live in the Serrinha TI say the murders are related to the leasing of land to non-indigenous people. In the 12,000-hectare TI, soybeans, corn, wheat and bean are grown. With global soy supplies in short supply and Brazil selling large volumes to China, the pressure is immense to expand grain-growing areas. President Jair Bolsonaro, who has the support of agribusiness, is a promoter of commercial agriculture on indigenous lands. Although unconstitutional,

the leasing of land in Serrinha is permitted through a Term of Adjustment of Conduct signed in May 2019 by FUNAI, the MPF and COTRISERRA, a rural workers cooperative in Serrinha. In a note, the CIMI Regional Office in the South condemned the leases, saying that they are the trigger of violence”, due to the conflicts caused by the lack of inspection by competent authorities. “It is essential that public, federal and state agencies dedicate efforts to put an end to the criminal practice of leasing indigenous lands”, said the regional office.

Source: Terra Portal, 10/20/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XOKLENG KONGLUI

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Harassment

DESCRIPTION: Chief Cunllung Teia informed, in an audio recording, that two men claiming to be Federal Police officers - but had no court order or identification, were not wearing uniforms or masks in the middle of the pandemic - arrived in the community interrogating people and looking for an indigenous man named Woie. They toured the shacks and photographed everything, including the clothes on the clothesline. The chief reported that she asked them to show her the court warrant for the alleged police operation, which they did not do. She also told the two men that the community is waiting for a meeting with the MPF, the DPU and the Federal Courts, and explained to them that, in the place where earthworks were carried out, a differentiated indigenous school will be built, with the aim of meeting the needs of community children. The alleged police officers, after photographing everything, boarded a vehicle and left. The information reported by chief Cunllung was passed on to the MPF and the DPU.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PONTA DO ARADO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Threats

DESCRIPTION: The Mbya Guarani who live in Ponta do Arado, in the Belém Novo neighborhood, in Porto Alegre (RS), denounced that people linked to the Arado Velho economic project, including accompanied by military police officers, roamed around the land area that was delimited by the TRF-4 as of exclusive use by the community. The leaders report that they feel threatened, as they are constantly approached and questioned about the number of people who live there, implying that the Mbya would be invading areas beyond the limits established by the TRF-4 and causing damage to the environment. From what they hear and from the movement of representatives of the real estate project, the community leaders say they fear that the company intends to violate the court order, replacing the electric fence around the community and restricting their right to come and go. Also in 2019, the decision of the TRF-4 guaranteed indigenous people the right to free movement in the area. There were complaints that, during the vaccination of indigenous people against COVID-19, the health team from the city of Porto Alegre, accompanied by army soldiers, was ostensibly approached by the project management team, demanding information about the indigenous people, such as their names, ages and number of families. According to the information, the behavior of health professionals was in the sense of not giving any type of information, including for ethical principles. The Mbya community also informs that the company providing security services for the real estate development was dismissed and, since then, the Mbya have noticed the constant presence of hunters in the region. They warn that at night they heard gunshots, probably from people hunting in an area that should be preserved and protected. Faced with these facts, the Mbya Guarani community asked for attention and support from public agencies, especially the MPF, in order to better accompany them, due to powerful economic interests in the area, which generates threats to fauna and flora, to indigenous rights and to all the people who live there.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAMI (PINDO POTY)

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Subdivision of the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: The Pindo Poty area, in Lami, Porto Alegre (RS), of the Mbya Guarani people, is literally being subdivided in broad daylight and before the entire population of the neighborhood. The MPF and FUNAI were informed, but no measures have ever been taken adopted. Either the responsible bodies act urgently or the families of the community will be evicted from their homes by the invaders. Three complaints have already been filed with the MPF and FUNAI but, as incredible as it may seem, the invasion persists and now in a wide-open manner. Photos taken by the team of the CIMI Office in the South in April 2021 show the invaders clearing the land, fencing and building more shacks inside the indigenous area. Apparently, the invasion aims to free the area for future subdivision, with a view to legitimizing real estate and commercial developments.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): FAXINAL

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Political pressure; lawsuits

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang community repossessed the area in March 2010. The site belongs to the former State Company of Silos and Warehouses (Companhia Estadual de Silos e Armazéns - CESA). The state of Rio Grande do Sul, after accepting the formalities for the area to be definitively occupied by the Kaingang, closed down CESA and auctioned the property, without any consultation with the community. A request for repossession in favor of the community is being processed in court.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARITA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease; agribusiness projects inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Guarita indigenous land is the largest demarcated indigenous area in Rio Grande do Sul and has a vast area suitable for planting. The territory is coveted by agribusiness in the region, thirsty for spaces for the planting of transgenic monocultures. As a result, the illegal practice of leasing has been occurring inside the Kaingang territory and has been responsible for internal conflicts, including murders.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ITAPUÃ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: About 25 Mbya Guarani families live on this land, occupying 20 hectares of an area granted to the community in 2002 by the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The claimed land is in the vicinity of the granted space. The procedure to demarcate the Mbya Guarani territory began in 2008. After several demands from FUNAI for anthropologists to complement the studies, these were duly completed in 2021. The community awaits publication of the WG report. The areas identified as being of traditional Mbya Guarani occupation in the region were: Parque do Itapuã, Ponta da Formiga and Morro do Coco. The total Identified area is approximately 8,000-hectares large. The Guarani community remains on the edge of its traditional territory, located in the Itapuã State Park region, between the municipalities of Porto Alegre and Viamão. Morro do Coco is in the same region, however Ponta da Formiga is located on the other side of Lagoa dos Patos, in the municipality of Barra do Ribeiro.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ESTIVA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: This seven-hectare area is considered by the authorities as a camp. It was granted by the government of the state of Rio Grande do Sul in 2002. It is home to about 37 families, totaling more than 200 people. The WG responsible for land identification and delimitation studies was created in 2012, but has never started the studies. The Guarani are reflecting and organizing the land map, with what they consider to be the necessary and sufficient size for their physical and cultural survival. In the vicinity of Estiva there are farms and small rural occupations. The main obstacles to demarcation are the farmers, squatters and the state itself, which wants to maintain the so-called indigenous camp.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAPIVARI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Mbya camp is located on the banks of RS-040 road, in the municipality of Capivari do Sul. Currently, about ten families live on the sides of the highway, between kilometers 60 and 62, in a camp without drinking water, basic sanitation and proper housing, in a situation of extreme poverty. The entire region has been traditionally occupied by the Guarani people but invaded by farmers a long time ago. The Technical Group to carry out the studies for the identification and delimitation of the land was created in 2012 and has since been idle. Farmers and the state are against demarcation. In past years, the state of Rio Grande do Sul, to prevent the demarcation of Capivari, coordinated with FUNAI the creation of a small reserve within a vacant area of the state, called Granja Vargas. A region of low fertility, sandy and degraded soil. So much so that currently no Guarani family remains in the region. This area was also the object of a preliminary study in 2006. In 2016, ten families from Capivari do Sul were removed to an area of the IRGA, near Granja Vargas. There they remained in a situation of extreme poverty. In 2018, after the sudden death of a two-year-old child, the Karaí and Kunhã Karaí – shamans – said that in the area granted to them there were evil spirits and that everyone would die if they remained there. They have since left the area and returned to Capivari do Sul, where they live in a hand-to-mouth situation – which was worsened by the resurgence of the coronavirus pandemic in 2021.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IRAPUÁ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Irapuá is a land of traditional Guarani occupation located on the banks of the BR-290 road, at kilometer 298, in the municipality of Caçapava do Sul (RS). Despite being an old claim, the indigenous people have been camping on the side of the road for at least 50 years, close to their traditional land. The land was demarcated with 222 hectares, but remains under the ownership and domain of farmers. Today, the 20 Guarani families living in the region are faced with the opposition of farmers and the state to the demarcation of their territory. In past years, the state of Rio Grande do Sul, to prevent the demarcation of Irapuá, coordinated with FUNAI the removal of the families to another region. But the traditional land has been an object of study for decades and, in 1998, FUNAI demonstrated the traditional nature of the Guarani occupation in the region. This procedure was completed in 2016, with the publication of the declaratory ordinance; despite this, the community continues to live in poor conditions.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IRAPUÁ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Five families from the Irapuá TI live in the Papagaio camp, on the banks of the BR-290 road, at kilometer 264, in the municipality of Cachoeira do Sul (RS). The families live in this

location in conditions of serious vulnerability. They Guarani Mbya people, who are waiting for the approval of the Irapuá TI by the federal government, in order to return to the land that has already been demarcated.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PEKURUTY/ARROIO DIVISA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: More than ten Guarani Mbya families live in this location, on the banks of the BR-290 road, at kilometer 134, in the municipality of Eldorado do Sul (RS). They use contaminated water from streams that run through rice fields, which use abundant amounts of pesticides. The situation of these families is one of serious vulnerability. They claim the demarcation of the land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PASSO GRANDE / NHU POTY

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Camp made up of more than 20 families, who live on a small portion of land loaned by a grape grower. It is located in the municipality of Barra do Ribeiro (RS). In the region, technical groups were created to carry out the identification and delimitation studies of three areas for the Guarani, covering the municipalities of Barra do Ribeiro, Guaíba and Eldorado do Sul. Because it is a region with an abundance of water in its surroundings, rice is grown by local farmers. The leaders complain about the lack of potable water and claim that the rivers are contaminated by pesticides used in rice fields. These areas have not yet been demarcated, although the WG was created in 2008.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAQUINÉ / GRUTA / ESPRAIADO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous camp is located in the municipality of Maquiné. It is home to five Guarani families, who subsist by working as day laborers on the farms in the region and live in a hand-to-mouth situation, as in the other camps. The families engaged in the struggle for the demarcation of the Ka'aguy Porã TI repossessed by Mbya Guarani de Maquiné.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BORBOLETA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: This camp, which is located in the municipality of Salto do Jacuí, is home to dozens of families of the Kaingang people. The indigenous people claim the demarcation of the traditional territory, called Butterfly. The families live in a precarious and vulnerable situation.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MORRO DO OSSO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: Since 2004 the Kaingang community has occupied the municipal park Morro do Osso and fought for the demarcation of the land, which is home to more than 50 families. FUNAI created a working group to carry out studies for the identification and delimitation of the land, but the procedure is at a standstill.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PASSO GRANDE DA FORQUILHA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land is located in the municipalities of Sananduva and Cacique Doble. The Kaingang community is made up of more than 70 families, with a population of approximately 300 people, and has been fighting for the demarcation of their traditional land since the beginning of the year 2000. The demarcation procedure advanced until the phase of publication of the declaratory decree by the Ministry of Justice, in 2011. The area comprises a perimeter of 1,916 hectares. However, the land has not been cleared, that is, the farmers who live there have not been removed and continue to occupy the indigenous land. Farming families have not received compensation for improvements made in good faith. In order to annul the demarcation procedure, farmers in the region filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court of Erechim. Having as a thesis the time frame, the declaratory ordinance was suspended and the process, at the moment, is in the TRF-4, in Porto Alegre, with a conflict situation established in the region.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMPO DO MEIO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The camp is located in the municipality of Gentil (RS). Comprising about 45 families and more than 220 people, their livelihood is based on the production of handicrafts and paid work in meat agro-industries in the region. The Kaingang have been fighting for about 15 years for the creation of a WG for the identification and delimitation of their land, but FUNAI has not helped the community. The Passo Fundo MPF filed a Public Civil Action against FUNAI, requiring the agency to proceed with the studies. Even so, the indigenous agency ignores the claim of the community, which faces a lot of discrimination and violence from non-indigenous people. Some facts explain the violence that the community has historically faced. In this process of struggle for the land, there were some attacks on community leaders, who were the target of attempted murders in 2012, 2013 and 2015. In 2021, the pandemic worsened the precarious situation experienced by the Kaingang community.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAZINHO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: This camp, located in the municipality of Carazinho, is made up of about 25 families, mostly young people, teenagers and children. It is established in a municipal park and lives on the sale of handicrafts, made by its members with scarce raw material collected in the surroundings or, in most cases, having to commute to get this material far from the camp. They also find it difficult to sell them. Part of the production is sold along the BR-386 road, three kilometers from the camp and also in the city of Carazinho. Also, in order to guarantee the livelihood of their families, the Kaingang travel through the cities of the region in search of buyers for their handicrafts. Another sale moment are the commemorative periods or events, such as Easter, Christmas, Regional Fairs and in the summer, when many families move to the beaches in search of new buyers for their products. The Kaingang understand that they are in their traditional territory and claim an area of land inside the municipality itself. Trying to speed up the demarcation procedure, the MPF in Passo Fundo filed a Public Civil Action against FUNAI, setting deadlines for completing the studies. The case was tried in the appellate court by the TRF-4, in Porto Alegre, which set a deadline for completing the demarcation. Even with decisions that favor the community and determine the continuity of the demarcation procedure, the indigenous agency refuses to continue the demarcation. Another Kaingang struggle is to remain, even if temporarily, camped in the current space, the City Park. For more than five years they have been fighting a repossession lawsuit filed by the municipality of Carazinho. The community resists and wants to remain in the area.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANDÓIA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Kandóia camp of the Kaingang people, located in the municipality of Faxinalzinho, is home to more than 90 families. There are about 350 people living in an area of land of approximately 4 hectares, which was loaned to them by the state of Rio Grande do Sul for a period of 20 years. The land claimed by the community is 2000 hectares large, but the demarcation procedure was suspended in 2013. The detailed land report was published and the community awaits publication of the declaratory decree by the Ministry of Justice. The indigenous people have been criminalized since 2014. They are accused of being a criminal organization and, in addition, 19 men from the community were denounced for double homicide and theft. Nine of them were committed for trial by jury by the federal court and are awaiting trial. Eight community leaders are in the federal government protection program – PPDDH, however, the community as a whole is vulnerable. The surveillance system implemented there does not work due to lack of maintenance, making the system inoperative.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAJEADO DO BUGRE

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang community of the Lajeado Bugre camp, made up of 24 families, purchased two hectares of land where they are camped, in the municipality of the same name. It was the strategy adopted in the struggle for the demarcation of the territory. This purchase gives them a certain level of security, at least with regard to possible repossession actions or eviction orders. Even so, the conditions in the village are quite precarious: insufficient land and lack of space for children and for food production. They have been at the area for 15 years and are fighting for the creation of the Technical Group to identify and demarcate the traditional land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XINGU

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang community, located in the municipality of Constantina, live in a camp made up of about 25 families and approximately 110 people. These families occupy an area of only one hectare of land, inside the territory claimed for demarcation. The struggle for the demarcation of this land has been going on for over 15 years. Identification and delimitation studies have been carried out, demonstrating the traditional occupation of the land. However, based on the illegal time frame thesis, FUNAI rejected the studies. The community reacted to the illegality and called the MPF. Faced with the community's claim, the MPF carried out an anthropological investigation, which once again supports the traditional occupation of the claimed land. With that, and given the impudence and intentional ineffectiveness of the indigenous agency, a Public Civil Action is being filed by the MPF for the resumption of the studies.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DOS ÍNDIOS

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous land, located in the municipality of Vicente Dutra and with a perimeter of 715 hectares, is composed of approximately 45 families and about 250 people. This indigenous land had the declaratory ordinance published by the Ministry of Justice and since 2016 has been awaiting ratification of its territory – an act that is the responsibility of the Presidency of the Republic. Even with the declaration of permanent owner-

ship by the Kaingang, the land continues to be invaded and the indigenous people live on less than 10 hectares, which hinders their planting efforts. The Kaingang have been claiming the demarcation of this land for decades and have carried out, over the years, several mobilizations, with a view to repossessing the territory. Even though they are fair claims, several leaders are criminalized, having to answer the accusations. This demand is heavily retaliated by public agents in the region, making the situation tense and the indigenous community vulnerable.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MATO CASTELHANO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang community is camped on the banks of the BR-285, the highway that connects Passo Fundo to Vacaria, located in the municipality of Mato Castelhanos. This group is made up of about 90 families and 380 people. This community is divided into four camps, all located along the aforementioned highway. These groups live from hand to mouth: they lack food, clothing, firewood and all the necessary infrastructure for a decent life. In addition, the traffic on the highway poses constant danger and has already caused the death of children by hit-and-runs. As for the demarcation procedure, on May 11, 2016, FUNAI published the summary of the Detailed Report on the Identification and Delimitation of the Indigenous Land, with a perimeter of 3,567 hectares. Although the territory has been identified, the demarcation procedure has been suspended and the community remains in a precarious situation.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ACAMPAMENTO GOJ VÊSO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: This Kaingang community occupies an area of land of approximately 55 hectares, located in the municipality of Iraí and belonging to the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM). There are about 35 families, with approximately 120 people and a significant number of children. The space was occupied in mid-2016, and since then the group has faced strong resistance from anti-indigenous sectors in the municipality, mainly due to their interest in exploring that piece of land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ACAMPAMENTO SERTÃO

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang camp located in the municipality of Sertão (RS) is composed of more than 25 families, who demand studies for the demarcation of their territory. In the space occupied by the Kaingang families, living conditions are precarious and, as a result of prejudice and discrimination, the families live in a climate of permanent tension.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ACAMPAMENTO GOJ KUSA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Omission and delay in demarcating the TI

DESCRIPTION: The camp is located in the municipality of Água Santa (RS) and is made up of 16 families and approximately 80 people. The community has a history of women's organization and protagonism, in mobilizations for both the repossession of the area and the implementation of public structures and policies. The Kaingang group, after a decade of repossession and consolidation of the community, is faced with legal bottlenecks, because the state of Rio Grande do Sul filed a repossession lawsuit against the community. Side by side with this insecurity regarding the maintenance of land ownership by the indigenous people, the

MPF filed a Public Civil Action demanding FUNAI to demarcate the land as an area of original and traditional occupation. The indigenous agency appealed against the court decisions ordering that detailed studies be carried out to identify and demarcate the land. As if the insecurity caused by the repossession actions, which threaten their permanence in their territory was not enough, the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which held the land titles through a state agency, sold the area without even informing the community. As a result, through the MPF and allies the leaders are currently fighting to have the process of sale of the area by the state annulled.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

RONDÔNIA - 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LAGE

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Hydroelectric power plant construction project

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous peoples in the region have been threatened by the possible of construction of the Ribeirão Hydroelectric Power Plant, which has been under discussion for years. Numerous mobilizations over the years have been seeking to eliminate this possibility. The indigenous people report that a company office was set up in 2018 in Guajará-Mirim and, since then, they have been pressured by lawyers to sign powers of attorney, claiming that it would be to help the company compensate the indigenous people." There was no prior, free and informed consultation with the communities that would be affected, as required by law. Leaders report that the pressure has been great. However, the community is aware of the consequences for the people who have been affected by the construction of hydroelectric plants, which strengthens their position against the construction of the HPP in Ribeirão. Communities that live on the banks of the Madeira River and the Ribeirão stream depend on fishing, agriculture, hunting and the environment as a whole for survival. Taking the forest, land and rivers away from them is the same thing as condemning them to a life with an uncertain future and deprivation in the urban environment."

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of property on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: In May 2021, the Karipuna people filed a lawsuit in the Federal Court requesting the protection of the Karipuna TI and the cancellation of all Rural Environmental Registries (CAR) overlapping the indigenous land. An analysis by Greenpeace Brazil and CIMI identified at least 31 private registries overlapping the TI, registered between 2015 and 2019. The CARs cover a total of 2,600 of the 153,000 hectares of the indigenous land. According to the analysis, the demarcated land is fully and partially overlapped by 12 and 19 of such registries, respectively. Although CAR is a self-declared record and therefore does not prove that the registered property exists and is legitimate, it has been used in criminal public land grabbing schemes for the sale of illegal lots, as has been happening for years in the Karipuna TI. In the action, the people also demand the removal of the invaders, inspection and surveillance of the territory, in addition to compensation for environmental and material damage caused by the invasions.

Source: Greenpeace Brazil and CIMI Press Office, 05/05/2021; MPF/RO, 05/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LOURDES

PEOPLE(S): GAVIÃO DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Hydroelectric power plant construction project

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a public civil action asking FUNAI to further analyze the impacts that the construction of the Tabajara hydroelectric plant, on the Machado River, could have on indigenous lands in the region. FUNAI analyzed the impacts only on

the Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land (TI), in Amazonas, ignoring, according to the MPF, six other lands in that state and the Igarapé Lourdes TI, in Rondônia. The lawsuit seeks to have the term of reference annulled and redrafted, as it excludes other indigenous communities from the same geographic area and ignores the impacts caused by the project on the peoples. The MPF points out that the environmental problems caused by hydroelectric plants can reach great distances and require specific studies to be identified, in addition to presenting serious risks for peoples in voluntary isolation. As for IBAMA, the MPF requests that a study of the traditional component be carried out and that public hearings and advances in relation to the project refrain from being conducted before the completion of the studies required by the suit.

Source: MPF-RO, 05/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLE(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: An investigation by BBC News Brazil revealed that people who illegally invade and deforest stretches of the Amazon rainforest are advertising the areas on Facebook, a public platform, in search of buyers. Dozens of advertisements were found in which sellers trade pieces of the forest or recently deforested areas, which they do not own, for prices that reach millions of reais. The investigation identified advertisements even in areas within conservation units and the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, in Rondônia. These areas are public property and are intended exclusively for the enjoyment of traditional populations. Many invaders use an official registry, the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), to claim the invaded areas and sell them, trying to give the transactions an aspect of legality. However, the CAR does not prove the right to own an area, as it is self-declared, which, in theory, would allow anyone to register any part of the national territory. In addition to land grabbing, the BBC also points to the increase in deforestation in the Amazon since Jair Bolsonaro took office. In the extensive investigation, names of politicians and businessmen involved in illegal business were identified. According to the indigenous man Bitate Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, president of the main association of his people, one of the lots for sale that are inside the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI is in an area used by the community to hunt, fish and harvest fruit for their survival. The MPF in Rondônia was called, and prosecutor Raphael Bevilacqua reported that a good part of the local political and economic elite takes advantage of the land chaos in the state. After disclosure of the complaint by BBC News, in February, STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso ordered the PGR and the PF to investigate the situation in the civil and criminal spheres. Under ADPF 709, the Justice had ordered the federal government to isolate and remove invaders from the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI. The area, according to the Justice, is in a "critical situation, in epidemiological terms". The Justice added that the investigation should be expanded to other lands in a critical situation, "with priority for the TIs for which there were eviction requests: Yanomami, Karipuna, Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Kayapó, Arariboia, Munduruku, and Trincheira Bacajá". In July, the Federal Police carried out an operation against six people investigated for deforestation and illegal sale of public lands in the Amazon, with search and seizure warrants executed in the municipalities of Porto Velho (RO), Monte Negro (RO), Cujubim (RO), Machadinho d'Oeste (RO), and Humaitá (AM).

Source: BBC-Brazil, 02/26/2021, 03/02/2021 and 07/29/2021

RORAIMA – 4 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

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

DESCRIPTION: The governor of Roraima, Antonio Denarium, signed a state law authorizing mining activities inside indigenous lands using minerals such as mercury, which is highly harmful to human

and animal health and the environment. There are reports of the presence of thousands of miners inside indigenous territories and of the danger faced by families such as contamination with several diseases, including COVID-19. The Public Prosecutor of Roraima criticizes the sanctioned measure and reports that the text violates the Federal Constitution. In response to an ADIN, the STF ruled it unconstitutional.

Source: UOL Portal, 02/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Gunshots by miners

DESCRIPTION: On May 10, a group of heavily armed miners, on seven boats, approached the Palimiú indigenous community, in the region of the Uraricoera River, and shot at the community. The indigenous people ran and, therefore, were not hit. Many Yanomamis began to flee the area in panic. Two children under the age of five ran into the forest, and two days later their bodies were found in the river. This was the beginning of a systematic series of attacks against the village of Palimiú that lasted at least three months. On May 16, 15 mining boats invaded the area again and, in addition to gunshots they threw tear gas bombs against the community. Three days later, on the 19th, according to information from CONDISI, another 12 vessels tried to invade the village of Palimiú again. In a document drafted by the community leaders in July 2021, three months after the attacks began, the indigenous people reported the routine of terror that persisted throughout the region. There was an increase in the traffic of boats on the river and of aircraft at the service of mining. The organic structure of the mines underwent a profound transformation, with the use of more sophisticated equipment and machinery, with an escalation of corruption, camps and mine supply stations. The community of Palimiú, according to the leaders' document, is now unable to go fishing in the Uraricoera River, for fear of new attacks, as death threats continue to occur. Hunting has also declined in the region because of mining, increased deforestation and plastic waste associated with the camps. On the other hand, since the first armed attack against Palimiú, the health team that served the community has left the area and only come back sporadically. Health care has declined and there are suspicions of an increase in malaria cases. Leaders sent a letter of complaint to the Army's 1st Jungle Infantry Brigade (1Bis), the MPF/RR, FUNAI's Yanomami Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, and the Federal Police Superintendence in Roraima. The MPF filed a Public Civil Action (ACP) requesting the presence of state security forces at the site to contain the action of the miners, and they must remain in the region protecting the communities until the miners are effectively removed within a radius of 100 km from the Palimiú village and until the measures requested in another ACP, from 2020, which required an Emergency Plan for territorial monitoring are implemented. On May 13, the Federal Court granted the MPF's request. In the following weeks, however, there were only a few visits by small groups of Federal Police and Army offices, who remained in the area for a few hours.

Source: CIMI Press Office, 05/11/2021; G1/RR, 05/20/2021 and 08/10/2021; ISA, 07/23/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Shots by firearm

DESCRIPTION: An attack by miners in the Helepi community, Uraricoera region, in the Yanomami TI, left an indigenous person seriously injured by a firearm. According to the president of the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), the information was obtained from the indigenous people via radio. The complaint is that a group of approximately eight miners docked in Helepi on a speedboat on the night of February 25th. One of the miners allegedly drank alcohol and fought with a local indigenous. One of them, drunk, went to the community and asked for Ledimar, a local Xirixana man. When Ledimar came out to meet the miner, who shot him

with a revolver,” reads an excerpt from the letter of complaint. The report says that Ledimar was seriously injured and was helped by the community. In the document, the president of HAY also asks the agencies to act urgently to investigate the incident and take urgent measures to prevent the escalation of the conflict in the Helepi community. “The perpetrator’s accomplices must be identified and punished and that the structure of the Arame port be inspected, in order to prevent its occupation and clandestine use for mining and, at the same time, to guarantee the free movement of the indigenous people, in safety.”

Source: Letter from the Hutukara Yanomami Association, 03/01/2021; Folha BV, 03/03/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI, YEK’WANA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of applications for mining licenses

DESCRIPTION: The armed attacks by miners on villages belonging to the Yanomami people and the consolidated invasions of the territory form part of a scenario that also includes of a large number of incidents related to license requests for mining on the TI, which are processed in the ANM and are an indication of the great interests involved in the dispute over the indigenous land and of the State’s failure to prevent invasions. According to an InfoAmazônia survey based on data from the Amazônia Minada project, in June 2021 there were more than 500 mining requests overlapping the Yanomami TI, which covered 34% of the indigenous and totaled an area 3.28 million hectares, with many overlapping requests. The Yanomami TI concentrates the largest number of requests filed with the ANM and more than half of the area requested by miners, considering TIs across the country. The area request by mining companies is larger than Belgium (3 million hectares) or the state of Alagoas (2.7 million hectares). Nearly a third of all these filed requests are for gold mining.

Source: InfoAmazônia, 06/22/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APINAYÉ

PEOPLE(S): APINAJÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 57 areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Apinajé people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

TOCANTINS – 8 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, two areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Avá-Canoeiro people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 13 areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Karajá people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XAMBIOÁ

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, two areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Karajá people of Xambioá.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 31 areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Xerente people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): INĀWÉBOHONA

PEOPLE(S): JAVAÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 13 areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Javaé people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRAOLÂNDIA

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as FUNAI, SIG-CAR and SICAR, 42 areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Krahô people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MATA ALAGADA

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ-KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Overlapping of properties on indigenous land(s)

DESCRIPTION: Through a survey carried out by CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins through research and maps, containing official data from government agencies such as the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the Information System for the Management of the Rural Environmental Registry-CAR (SIG-CAR) and the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR), four areas declared in CARs were found to be overlapping the territory of the Krahô-Kanela people.

Source: FUNAI, SIG-CAR, SICAR; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values

In 2021, CIMI registered 305 cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damages to property, which affected at least 226 indigenous lands across the country.

Cases were reported in 22 states: Acre (33), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (43), Bahia (5), Ceará (5), Goiás (1), Maranhão (20), Mato Grosso (24), Mato Grosso do Sul (11), Minas Gerais (8), Pará (42), Paraíba (1), Paraná (6), Pernambuco (2), Piauí (1), Rio Grande do Norte (2), Rio Grande do Sul (9), Rondônia (29), Roraima (32), Santa Catarina (7), São Paulo (9), and Tocantins (13).

In 2021, the possessory invasions of indigenous lands took on dramatic contours due to their intensity, continuity, quantity and the imposition of force and violence against indigenous communities within their territories.

Such violence and violations of indigenous territorial rights have not only increased considerably in recent years, but in many cases have gained stability and an organic structure of their own, which exists and works with the collusion and systematic omission of the State.

Violent invasions added to the health and nutritional insecurities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which killed people, left others weakened and unable to face an adverse indigenous context that further oppresses families, communities and native peoples in Brazil.

Among the 226 indigenous lands affected by the invasion, at least 58 were impacted by the illegal removal of wood, sand, nuts and other natural resources; 57 reports of the illegal presence of poachers, who often act in a predatory manner; 44 had cases of mining or mining-related damage; and at least 33 were affected by land grabbing or subdivision.

Among these cases, special mention should be made of the escalation of violence against the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples and the inconceivable situation of the TI located in the states of Amazonas and Roraima, where the unpunished actions of thousands of miners have been denounced for years, without any effective action taken by the State.

In 2021, in addition to the devastation of the territory, the invaders intensified attacks against indigenous people and began to bring terror to the communities, with a sequence of

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Thousands of miners work illegally in the Yanomami TI, under the conniving gaze of the federal government. The situation in the territory is dystopian: brutal violence, devastation and disease make up the daily lives of communities in the region. Devastation recorded in April 2021 by Greenpeace Brazil

armed attacks that affected several villages of the Yanomami people in different regions of the TI. The series of attacks in the Palimiú region led to the death of at least two Yanomami children under the age of five. According to reports, they got lost when fleeing one of the attacks and were found lifeless in the river two days later.

This series of violence was recorded in several official documents of the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), which has been denouncing for years the growth of illegal mining in the Indigenous Land and estimates the number of invaders at least 20,000 - in a territory where the indigenous population, according to data from SESAI, is around 28,000.

The illegal activity of miners is also the main reason for the invasions and the various conflicts and acts of violence reported in the Munduruku TI, in Pará, in the region of the upper Tapajós. Without effective enforcement actions and combat against the action of invaders, the land and its rivers are being devastated; criminals feel free to threaten the leaders who oppose the destruction of the territory, going so far as to burn the house of one of the leaders and destroy the headquarters of a women's association in Jacareacanga.

Gold mining also brings with it the contamination of waters and indigenous people with mercury, already identi-

fied also among the Munduruku of the region of the middle course of the Tapajós River, in the municipality of Itaituba. The mining of heavy metals in the region of the Xikrin do Rio Cateté TI, also in Pará, continues to generate several serious health problems for the people.

In the same state, some of the indigenous lands that have broken deforestation records in recent years are located in the middle Xingu region and face another type of recurring problem in many areas: the invasion of squatters and land grabbers, who settle illegally and often count with the establishment of true infrastructure networks, as is the case of the Apyterewa TI, of the Parakanã people.

In the Ituna/Itatá TI, whose use is restricted due to the presence of Isolated peoples, the company Equatorial Energia was fined R\$2.51 million by IBAMA, for having installed an illegal electricity transmission network inside the territory, to serve invaders who try to take over the area.

In 26 territories, various damages to indigenous patrimony were reported, with the destruction of houses, fences, tents, and even a school in the Xakriabá TI, in Minas Gerais – which the indigenous people believe was the target of arson. Among these cases, at least five prayer houses were burned – four of them in Mato Grosso do Sul, involving the

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Destruction caused by mining in the Yanomami TI recorded by Greenpeace Brazil in April 2021. In addition to having their territory devastated, the communities have been the target of violent armed attacks by the invaders

Guarani Kaiowá people, and one in Rio Grande do Sul, with the Guarani Mbya people.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, an indigenous house was also burned during the repossession of Ava'eté, in Dourados. The criminal act took place in broad daylight and was filmed by the indigenous people, who claim the demarcation of the area adjacent to the overpopulated Dourados Indigenous Reserve, and face permanent acts of violence and lack of basic living conditions.

Also noteworthy is the fact that cases of withdrawal, retention or pollution of water and rivers were reported in at least 16 TIs. Situations like this affected the Chiquitano people, in Mato Grosso, and several peoples from Tocantins, who have been denouncing year after year the drought of the Formoso and Javaé rivers caused by pumps that divert water to irrigate large monocultures.

The cases of land grabbing and appropriation of indigenous lands continue to affect several territories, especially the Karipuna and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TIs, in Rondônia, which continue to be the target of deforestation caused by land grabbers and loggers, who threaten leaders and open up "plots" of land inside the already demarcated areas.

In Maranhão, the Bacurizinho, Kanela Memortumré, and Porquinhos dos Canela Apãjekra Indigenous Lands, neighboring lands and in the process of having their boundaries reviewed, continued to be devastated by the actions of agribusiness companies and large landowners, who advance into the still preserved areas of the territory with large soy and corn crops and the opening of roads to transport their production – including support from local governments for these works. This devastation occurs mainly in areas that were overlapped by certifications of private properties, granted by FUNAI through Normative Ruling 09/2020.

The actions, omissions and speech of the federal government have encouraged invasions of indigenous lands, pressuring public agents to take a stand in favor of the exploitation of these areas. This pressure is also exerted through Bills (PLs) supported or drafted by the federal government itself, which seek to legalize the devastation and exploitation of indigenous lands.

This is the case of Bills 190/2020, submitted by the Bolsonaro government to the Chamber of Deputies, and 490/2007, both aimed at de-territorializing and granting land and for predatory exploitation through prospecting, mining, soy production, cattle raising, and major infrastructure works.

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Deforestation and burning on the western edge of the Karipuna TI, in Rondônia - where pressure from land grabbers continues unpunished on the Karipuna and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TIs. Reported through monitoring by the Karipuna people, Greenpeace Brazil and CIMI, in September 2021

Type of invasion or damage to indigenous heritage values in 2021	TIs affected*
Illegal logging and extraction of sand, chestnut and other natural resources	58
Poaching	57
Damage to the environment	54
Possessory invasion by farmers and/or squatters	52
Illegal logging	48
Prospecting or mining	44
Land grabbing and/or subdivision	33
Agriculture (cattle raising, monocultures, land leasing, etc.)	27
Damage to heritage values (destruction of houses, fences, prayer houses, etc.)	26
Fires or burning	24
Works and projects inside or with a direct impact on TI	20
Use of pesticides	17
Removal, retention or pollution of waters and rivers	16
Invasions with armed attacks and/or threats	10
Several	9
Drug trafficking	5
Tourism	5

* The same TI can be affected by various types of invasions, exploitation of natural resources or damage to heritage values.

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

305 Cases

ACRE – 33 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ, MADIJÁ, JAMINAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory, which is located between the municipalities of Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano (AC), is constantly invaded by hunters and fishermen, who are immune to inspection. On the border with Peru, the territory has been surrounded each year by ranchers, who often take wood from the indigenous territory to build fences.

Source: Leaders of the People; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO TARAUCÁ

PEOPLE(S): ISOLATED DO ALTO TARAUCÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The land borders Peru and the territory is used as a drug trafficking route, in addition to being invaded by loggers from Peru. The activities of loggers and drug dealers are a major threat to the isolated peoples living the region, putting their survival at risk.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, despite the complaints filed in the previous year, the theft of wood by farmers who occupy the surroundings of the TI continued to occur. In 2020, one of the farmers had



Photo: povo Munduruku/divulgação

In Pará, miners set fire to the house of Maria Leusa Kaba, one of the leaders who oppose illegal mining in the Munduruku territory. Criminals act with the conivance of the federal government

implemented a forest management plan on the boundaries of the indigenous land, disrespecting the territory's buffer zone. This management plan remained in force in 2021, generating devastation on the boundaries of the TI and causing a decrease in game and the degradation of the territory's stream springs. In 2021, the procedures also advanced for the construction of a road between the municipalities of Porto Walter (AC) and Cruzeiro do Sul (AC), which runs close to the TI, raising concern among the indigenous people. The alternation of MPF prosecutors in the region is one of the elements that prevent more effective referrals of the complaints presented by the people.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

PEOPLE(S): APOLIMA ARARA

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

DESCRIPTION: For years, the Apolima-Arara people have been fighting for the removal of squatters from their territory. Six families resist receiving compensation, even in court, and remain in the indigenous land. In 2020, these families began to bring relatives into the territory; these new occupants promote deforestation for the construction of houses, plantations, pastures, as well as for the sale of wood. A complaint was filed to the MPF and FUNAI, but by the end of the year nothing had been done. In addition, because it is located on the border with Peru, the territory is used by drug traffickers as a trafficking route. The specific actions of the Army and the Federal Police are not enough to protect the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CABECEIRA DO RIO ACRE

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In the surroundings of the territory located in Assis Brasil (AC), farmers are implementing a forest management plan for logging – which, however, continues to disrespect the limits and invade the indigenous territory. Leaders report that the decrease in game and fish is visible and adds to the invasion of poachers, who has been threatening the food security of indigenous families.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMPINAS / KATUKINA

PEOPLE(S): KATUKINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; electrical transmission network

DESCRIPTION: The Katukina people, in addition to living with the deforestation caused by farmers, squatters and settlers in the surroundings of the territory, still face the installation of an electricity transmission network, by Eletrobrás, with high voltage towers running through the indigenous land. An extensive area inside the territory has already been deforested and the people will not be able to build, plant and move around in this area. The impact study and the consultation process were not carried out by the company itself, forcing the people to accept the compensation.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ESTIRÃO

PEOPLE(S): MADIJÁ, JAMINAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Claimed by the Madijá and Jaminawa peoples in the municipality of Santa Rosa do Purus (AC), the territory has suffered, in recent years, from increased deforestation carried out by farmers occupying the area. The lack of demarcation procedures results in the dilapidation of indigenous heritage. Without official protection, the area still suffers from predatory fishing and hunting, which jeopardize the food security of indigenous families living in the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUANABARA

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; pastures; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The territory, previously claimed separately by the two peoples, Jaminawá and Manchineri, has always been the target of invasions by farmers through land grabbing. The situation is compounded by logging, both by land grabbers, to form pastures, and by loggers. The indigenous people still face the presence of poachers, who threaten the food security of indigenous families living in the territory. With the delay in regularizing their territory, the situation only worsens for the community. In 2004, a preliminary study was carried out that resulted in the creation, in 2013, of the WG for the identification and delimitation of the territory by FUNAI. The peoples demand the demarcation of an area of 319,000 hectares of land. In 2017, the MPF filed a Public Civil Action asking the Federal Government and FUNAI to complete the demarcation of the Guanabara Indigenous Land (currently called Riozinho do Iaco Indigenous Land), and obtained a favorable court decision. Despite that, the decision was not complied with and, in April 2021, the MPF demanded execution of the sentence. In the document the MPF reinforces the history of slowness of the Union and FUNAI in the solving the case, listing the various delaying maneuvers carried out over almost two decades, which clearly characterizes administrative delay and violation of the principles of legality, efficiency and reasonable duration of the process, both by the federal government and FUNAI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ DO CAUCHO

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In recent years, farmers around the territory have implemented a forest management plan with a large amount of logging, which has not been respecting the territory's buffer zone and advances further onto the land year after year, causing impacts by scaring away game, destroying water sources, and endangering the survival of the people. Added to that are constant invasions by poachers. The leaders have denounced the situation to FUNAI, but nothing is ever done. In September 2021, INPE's DETER system, which issues deforestation alerts in real time, identified a huge area in the vicinity of the TI of more than 1,200 hectares, where random logging was taking place - indicating intense logging activity.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA DO RIO CAETÉ

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

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

DESCRIPTION: The Jaminawá Indigenous Land of Rio Caeté, claimed by the Jaminawá people, has always been the target of invasions by farmers who occupy it through land grabbing. The territory has suffered serious environmental damage due to logging, both by land grabbers to build pastures and by loggers, in addition to illegal poaching, which deplete the environment and jeopardize the food security of the indigenous families living in the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA/ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

PEOPLE(S): ARARA, JAMINAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory borders the Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve and also small farms. The indigenous people live with the invasion of poachers and the logging by farmers, who use the wood to build fences. The leaders have denounced the situation to FUNAI, but no action is taken to keep the territory protected.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA/ENVIRA

PEOPLE(S): MADIJÁ, ASHANINKA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: Under constant invasions by poachers and pressured by the advance of agriculture in the municipality of Feijó (AC), where it is located, the peoples also report small logging activities on the border of the indigenous land with Peru. The situation has been reported several times, but no measures have been taken by the responsible agencies

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA/IGARAPÉ PRETO

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWA, ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: The surroundings of the indigenous land are occupied by ranchers who, year after year, increase deforestation, disregarding the territory's buffer zone. Another threat to the indigenous land is the opening of a road connecting the farms to the city of Rodrigues Alves. The said road runs through the territory and the people were not consulted. The leaders reported the situation to FUNAI, but no action was taken.

Source: Leaders e CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon.

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAMPA DO RIO AMÔNIA

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The territory borders Peru and, in recent years, has been enduring the advance of logging from the Peruvian side, which has not respected the border area. The situation has worsened with the construction of two roads that end very close to the territory. In addition to timber, the route facilitates drug trafficking and poaching, leaving the people vulnerable. The Army and the Federal Police conduct specific operations, but it is not possible to keep the territory protected.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAMPA E ISOLATED DO RIO ENVIRA

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The Rio Envira Kampa and Isolated TI borders Peru and the territory is used as a drug trafficking route, as well as by loggers from Peru. The activities of loggers and drug traffickers pose a great threat to indigenous peoples, especially to the isolated groups living in the region, putting their survival at risk.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ, SHANENAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: The territory is completely surrounded by farmers and, at various points along the borders, the farmers invade the territory, putting up fences and planting pastures for cattle. The people face the impacts of the advance of livestock in the surroundings of the territory, where game and drinking water are becoming scarce. The situation was repeatedly denounced to FUNAI – which, in turn, demands that the peoples inspect the boundaries of the TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ COLÔNIA VINTE E SETE

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: Farmers around the territory have implemented forest management plans with intense logging, which does not respect the territory's buffer zone and, when advancing towards the TT, causes impacts on the indigenous territory. Logging drives

away game and destroys water sources, putting the survival of the people at risk. The leaders have denounced the situation to FUNAI, but no measures have been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ DO BAIXO RIO JORDÃO

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; illegal logging; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In recent years, the Huni Kuí people have been facing the action of loggers from the municipality of Tarauacá, who invade the territory for the illegal logging. The situation is compounded by poaching, leaving the communities vulnerable in terms of food security. Leaders have filed claims with public agencies, but nothing happens.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ DO RIO HUMAITÁ

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ, ASHANINKA, MADIJÁ, ISOLATED DO RIO HUMAITÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory is constantly invaded by poachers, a situation that persisted during 2021. The impacts of the advance of agriculture into the region, which is already approaching the territory, has worried the indigenous people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ DO RIO JORDÃO

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ, KAXINAWÁ, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous lands located in the interior of the state of Acre have suffered for decades from the invasion of loggers, who cut down native forests and sell the stolen wood. Countless complaints are made by leaders and partner organizations of indigenous peoples and the Amazon, but inspections and protection of territories have been increasingly scarce. It is a project of deliberate destruction, which has become even more evident since the inauguration of the current president of the Republic. However, after an anonymous tip, the police arrested three men in the act in the Tarauacá River, with wood illegally taken from the Kaxinawá do Rio Jordão TI, located in Jordão, in the interior of Acre. About 12 cubic meters of wood, which had been cut into planks and tied next to each other were floating down the river. The criminals said they would receive R\$2,000 for transporting the wood. A boat engine, a machete, a chainsaw and extra a chainsaw chain were seized from them.

Source: G1/AC, 09/06/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ NOVA OLINDA

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory, located in Feijó (AC), is constantly invaded by poachers. The advance of agriculture in the municipality has worried the people, as the farms are already approaching the TI and the advance of deforestation is visible.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ PRAIA DO CARAPANÁ

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The situation already repeatedly denounced in relation to the conflict with the company Radon Administration e Participação Ltd, owned by the TV host Ratinho, continued in 2021. The company obtained an environmental license for logging in an area of 150,000 hectares, in the municipality of Tarauacá (AC). Indigenous leaders denounce that logging, however, is not respecting the buffer zone in the territory and in some points is already advancing into the indigenous territory. The people are already feeling the impacts of the activity, with the reduction of

game and the destruction of water sources. In addition, in 2021 data from PRODES, the INPE system that monitors the Deforestation of the Legal Amazon by satellite, identified at least 40 hectares of the TI deforested and even larger areas advancing over the limits of the TI.

Source: Leaders of the people; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL INDEPENDÊNCIA

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: In recent years, farmers from around the territory have implemented a forest management plan with large amounts of logging, which does not respect the buffer zone of the territory and advances every year, causing impacts to the indigenous people, as it scares away game and destroys water sources. The leaders denounced the situation to FUNAI, but nothing has been done.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ/ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, HUNI KUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory borders Peru on one side the Higher Juruá Extractive Reserve on the other. The Indigenous people face the invasion of hunters, who put the livelihoods of the people at risk. Another threat comes from the Peruvian side, with the opening of a road that ends in front of the territory. With this road, the traffic of strangers and drug trafficking has increased, leaving especially the youth vulnerable to illicit acts. One-off actions by the Army and the PF are insufficient to keep the territory protected.

Source: General Chief of the People; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO IGARAPÉ DO PAU

PEOPLE(S): MADIJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory is constantly invaded by poachers. The lack of supervision by the responsible agencies, such as IBAMA and FUNAI, causes the situation to persist year after year. In addition, small-scale logging on the border with Peru is also denounced by the people. As in other territories located in Feijó (AC), the people are concerned about both the advance of agriculture in the region and the proximity of farms to the TI. The concern is supported by data from INPE'S satellite monitoring programs, such as PRODES and DETER, which in 2021 indicated the occurrence of outbreaks of deforestation that are already crossing the limits of the indigenous land.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon; INPE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

PEOPLE(S): MADIJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory, located in Feijó (AC), is constantly invaded by poachers. In addition, the people have noticed small-scale logging on the border with Peru. Another aggravating factor is the advance of agriculture in the region, which is already approaching the TI.

Source: Leaders of the People; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAMOADATE

PEOPLE(S): MANCHINERI, JAMINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In recent years, the Manchineri and Jaminawá peoples who live in the Mamoadate Indigenous Land are being seriously impacted by the presence of farmers, who have built side roads between the various cattle ranches that exist around the territory and also for timber traffic. The roads cross the territory and areas of Brazil nut trees are being cut down. In addition, loggers have been enticing some indigenous people to sell wood. In this context,

the internal conflict increases and FUNAI has done nothing to contain such violations.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): NAWÁ

PEOPLE(S): NAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: For at least 22 years, the Nawá people have been waiting for the demarcation of their territory. In the meantime, the territory has been invaded by poachers, used to create pastures for cattle raising and logging, in addition to land grabbers and others, directly affecting the more than 50 Nawá indigenous families native to the region. Invasions have intensified since 2019, and between 2019 and 2021 more than 100 traces of invasions were identified in the Azul River region and on the other bank of the Moa River. The people have complained to the MPF, FUNAI and ICMBio, but no agency has taken any action. For fear of losing their land due to invasions, the Nawá decided to self-demarcate their territory. "We wait for the federal government and they don't do it, so we decided to do the self-demarcation ourselves. We put the stakes where we know the land is ours. We started walking around the place, in our hunting spots, where we always see traces of wild Indians and we open pathways", reports the leader Lucila Nawá. "It's useless for us to have land and when they decide to demarcate, we don't have anything else. That's why we took this initiative, due to the invasions that are taking place inside the indigenous land and also the Serra do Divisor National Park, because our land is inside the park. [...] We decided to do this so that we can inspect this area and, in the future, we would still have our game to hunt and so that our grandchildren could get to know what is inside the indigenous land".

Source: G1/AC, 06/21/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): NUKINI

PEOPLE(S): NUKINI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory's boundary is very close to the border with Peru and the territory is used as a drug trafficking route. On the other hand, the limits of the territory face the invasion of poachers, affecting the survival of the people.

Source: General Chief of the People; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): POYANAWA

PEOPLE(S): PUYANAWA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the Puyanawa people were still unable to fully enjoy the use of their territory, despite the complaints filed with the competent agencies in 2020, including the MPF. As reported in the previous year, the surroundings of the indigenous land are occupied by an INCRA settlement. The area that has been deforested by farmers, squatters and settlers. The subdivisions start on the boundaries of the TI, disregarding the buffer zone of the territory, which is also used for the constant transfer of outsiders, including drug traffickers from Peru. The indigenous people report that the occupations around the land have scared away and reduced game and destroyed sources of streams that run through the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO GREGÓRIO

PEOPLE(S): KATUKINA E YAWANAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: As with the Kaxinawá Praia do Carapaná TI, the Rio Gregório TI is also affected by the large area granted for logging to the company Radon Administração e Participa Ltda, with impacts such as reduced game and destruction of water sources. The leaders have repeatedly denounced the situation to the MPF, but no measure has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIOZINHO DO IACO

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWA, MANCHINERI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; illegal logging; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The territory located in Assis Brasil (AC), which was previously claimed separately by the Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples, is in the process of demarcation. The area has always been the target of invasion by farmers who occupy it through land grabbing. The situation that is compounded by illegal logging – both by land grabbers to build pastures and by loggers. Poaching is another problem that threatens the food security of indigenous families living in the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERINGAL CURRALINHO

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: With the demarcation process at a standstill, the claimed territory is occupied by a number of 1 squatters, who each year devastate what is left of the forest in the area for cattle ranching. The delay of the federal government in completing the demarcation of the territory aggravates the situation of the people, who suffer the impacts of the devastation, as game and drinking water become increasingly scarcer.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

ALAGOAS – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KALANKÓ

PEOPLE(S): KALANKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Use of pesticides and GMOs

DESCRIPTION: Kalankó leaders reported that one of the squatters who is in the traditional indigenous territory planted transgenic corn in the area. As the Kalankó villages are close to the transgenic corn plantation, the indigenous people fear that their plantations of native seeds, mainly corn, will be contaminated by the wind and by the pollination that occurs among insect species. In Alagoas, there is a frightening expansion of transgenic corn plantations in all regions of the state, without the indigenous populations being informed of the plantations close to their territories. In addition, there is no legislation to protect the environment and affected populations, nor punishment for those responsible for the contamination of native seeds with transgenics.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Northeast - Team Alagoas

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XUKURU-KARIRI

PEOPLE(S): XUKURU-KARIRI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; subdivision; tourism

DESCRIPTION: In a context of historical violence against indigenous peoples in Alagoas, the Xukuru-Kariri people have suffered from the pressure caused by the invasion of squatters and businessmen who advance and appropriate portions of the territory. The pastures that were being implemented in these invaded areas, located inside the area identified and declared as of traditional indigenous occupation, are now giving way to houses, farms and subdivisions.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

AMAZONAS – 43 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APURINÁ DO IGARAPÉ DO MUCUIM

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The Apuriná do Igarapé do Mucum TI has been constantly invaded by poachers, sawyers, in addition to increasing attacks on tablelands, beaches that are spawning sites for turtles in the dry season. The situation worries the indigenous people, who

realize that, the population of turtles has notoriously increased year after year. This has intensified the presence of invaders in these areas. The problem got worse during the pandemic, due to the lack of fuel for surveillance of the places. In recent years, FUNAI (CR Middle Purus CR) has offered subsidies such as fuel, screen and storage box for the newborn turtles, but which are not enough to carry out surveillance activities. In this sense, the residents of the village have demanded greater support from FUNAI in carrying out the surveillance of the tablelands and the IT in general, as well as the presence of inspection and territorial protection agencies.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APURINÁ DO IGARAPÉ TAWAMIRIM

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; road works

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, there was an escalation and intensification of invasions by squatters inside the TI Apuriná do Igarapé Tauamirim, due to the expansion of the road that gives access to the AM-366 highway and the action of squatters, who sold public lands around the indigenous land. Without proper inspection and control by the territorial protection agencies, the TI remains invaded by squatters, who destroy the environment and devastate the area. The opening of a road and the reconstruction of the BR-319 have facilitated the action of invaders. The situation was denounced by the leaders and, in September 2021, the MPF recommended the suspension of works on the BR-319 until all affected indigenous peoples and traditional communities were consulted about the project. The agency also recommended the design of a plan for monitoring and protecting the areas. However, until the end of the year there was no information that effective measures had been taken to preserve TI and stop the action of invaders.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; MPF/AM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APURINÁ IGARAPÉ SÃO JOÃO

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; land grabbing; road works

DESCRIPTION: The Apuriná Igarapé São João TI, which borders the Apuriná do Igarapé Tauamirim TI, also suffered the consequences of the expansion of the road that gives access to the AM-366, with the increased presence of squatters and the sale of public land around the TI by land grabbers. The complaints of the Apuriná people, so far, have not resulted in responses from public agencies to ensure effective inspection and protection of the territory. The situation is also related to the paving of BR-319, which the MPF recommended to be suspended pending consultation with the indigenous peoples and communities of the region in a prior, free and informed way and the design and implementation of a protection plan for their territories.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; MPF/AM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BOARÁ-BOARAZINHO/ILHA DO PANAMIM

PEOPLE(S): KOKAMA, TIKUNA, KAMBEBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching; illegal logging; sand mining

DESCRIPTION: The invasions that had been taking place in previous years continued in 2021 in the indigenous land, whose demarcation has been judicialized and claimed by the peoples for decades. The land has been frequently invaded by people from the city of Tefé and surrounding areas for large scale poaching, logging and sand mining. Several times, throughout the year, these groups entered the territory carrying chainsaws, tools and fishing boats for felling and sawing hardwoods of several species and fish for sale. The invaders say that the land is not indigenous, as it is not demarcated; indigenous leaders claim that these people are known and know that the land is an indigenous territory, but even so, they do not respect them and still threaten them. Although many complaints about land invasions have been made to the MPF, FUNAI and the PF, the situation persists. Within the TI there are six

villages, with many lakes, several species of fish and a fauna and flora that are well preserved by the people, despite the constant invasions. The indigenous people report the absence of FUNAI in the area and the lack of inspection support. The territory is served by the CTL of FUNAI in Tefé (AM), which is linked to the CR of Tabatinga, which in recent years has had its staff depleted, with only one employee to assist more than eight municipalities in the region of the Middle Solimões River and Affluents, who visits the area occasionally to carry out specific actions.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; Indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BOCA DO ACRE

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Land grabbing; invasion by farmers; illegal logging; poaching

DESCRIPTION: Every year, hundreds of hectares of forest on the 26,200 hectares Boca do Acre TI are being devastated to give space for grass plantations. The action is undertaken by farmers and loggers who grab the land, causing great devastation. Many of the invasions take place around kilometer 45 of BR-317, and also include the action of illegal loggers and hunters. In 2021, the Apurinã people carried out, on their own, expeditions to record invasions and devastation in the territory. Throughout the year, INPE'S PRODES satellite monitoring system identified at least 68 hectares deforested inside the TI. Numerous complaints were made to the MPF and FUNAI with the presentation of records, but no measure has been taken by the agencies to prevent the invasion and destruction of the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACAU DO TARAUCÁ

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Totally isolated and without the presence of FUNAI in the municipality, the Cacau do Tarauacá TI is vulnerable to the action of invaders, especially neighboring farmers. During a hunting expedition inside the limits of the territory, the indigenous people found that a farmer entered the territory and that a large area had cleared, where now there is only grass. FUNAI has been informed of the invasion and destruction and the indigenous people have requested urgent measures.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAIAPUCA

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; land grabbing; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Caiapucá TI, claimed by the Jaminawá people, has always been the target of invasions by farmers who occupy it through land grabbing. There are so many invasions threatening the people that they have to survive in waterlogged areas, where there is not much room for clearing land and, in some communities, families are forced to rebuild their homes every year. In addition to these violations, poaching is also an issue that endangers the food security of indigenous families.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÃ

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: The TI Camicuã has been invaded by farmers, loggers and poachers. In 2021, the people visited the borders of the territory, accompanied by the representative of the local FUNAI CTL, and reported several points of invasion by poachers and loggers. Complaints were made to FUNAI and the MPF and the indigenous people are awaiting measures.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CURRIÃ

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In the Curriã TI, as already denounced by the Indigenous leaders of the Curriã and Bom Jesus villages, in 2021 criminal actions continued to occur, such as poaching, logging and sale of wood. Invasions occur mainly through the Joari and Curriã streams. This is an old problem known to FUNAI (CR Middle Purus). The leaders demand inspection by the responsible agencies. For over 20 years, the Apurinã have been fighting for the demarcation of the indigenous land. So far, no action has been taken by the agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of these territories.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ CAPANÃ

PEOPLE(S): JAMAMADI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory has been invaded by farmers, loggers and poachers. In 2021, leaders found several invasion points for poaching and illegal logging. Complaints were made to FUNAI and the MPF, and at the end of 2021 the leaders were still awaiting measures.

Source: Leaders and CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): INAUINI/TEUINI

PEOPLE(S): JAMAMADI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The territory has been invaded by illegal loggers and poachers. Leaders made a complaint to FUNAI and requested support for inspection and the eviction of invaders.

Source: Leader; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IQUIREMA

PEOPLE(S): JAMAMADI, APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasions; poaching; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Iquirema/Goiaba/Monte II TI is claimed by the Jamamadi and Apurinã and shared by the two peoples. It has always been the target of invasions by ranchers, who occupy it through land appropriation, with the removal of timber from the territory, both by land grabbers to build pastures and by loggers. In addition, poaching jeopardizes the food security of the indigenous families who also live there. The tense climate and environmental damage are visible in the region. Denunciations have already been made to the competent agencies and the indigenous people are awaiting action.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; pastures; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Jaminawá da Colocação São Paulino TI, which is claimed by the indigenous people, has always been the target of invasions by farmers who occupy it through land grabbing. Occupation of the territory has been prevented by a prohibitive injunction since 2014, but the farmers refuse to comply with the court decision and every year they advance more into the area, cutting down forest, building pastures and bringing in cattle. In 2021, two farmers invaded the people's plantation areas clearing land, felling trees and placing stakes to build a fence. The community removed the stakes, but the chief was threatened with death. Complaints were made to the MPF, FUNAI and PF, but no action or measure has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JUMA

PEOPLE(S): JUMA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: During 2021, pressure increased on the Juma TI, located on the Assuã River. This TI has been constantly invaded by poachers from the municipalities of Humaitá, Lábrea and Canutama. Net fishing by the invaders has caused a reduction of fish in the village's creek. During the night, it is possible to hear gunshots close to the village, indicating the presence of hunters. Often, the Juma have not met these invaders and, for fear of reprisals, they do not confront or approach them. It is noteworthy that the location of the village gives it a high degree of vulnerability, as BR-2 (Transamazonica highway) runs close to the TI. The Juma claim the presence of FUNAI, ICMbio and IBAMA for inspection and protection of their territory, and are awaiting action.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; fish and game poaching

DESCRIPTION: As in other TIs in Brazil, the dismantling of FUNAI and the lack of human and financial resources for inspection, the territory of the Kanamari people of the Juruá River becomes the target of invasions by loggers and poachers, causing insecurity in the communities, as it is also constantly threatened by invaders.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Farmers and loggers have been enticing non-indigenous people married to persons of the Madijá people to remove wood from the territory. As a result, the devastation of the area only increases every year. Another devastating action that has been increasing among non-indigenous persons married to Madijá people is poaching, for the sale of game and fish. The people's leaders have demanded greater supervision from FUNAI. In 2021, two operations were carried out with the help of the PF, but large farmers and loggers remain unpunished.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO RIO UERÊ

PEOPLE(S): KULINA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: invasion; fish and game poaching; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, invasions by non-indigenous people continued to occur in the territory for poaching and logging in the native forest, near the Matatibem village, located in the municipality of Carauari (AM). Because their territory has not yet been regularized by FUNAI and due to the lack of inspection by competent agencies, invasions are recurrent. Along with the invasions come threats, conflicts and intimidation by poachers and loggers against the Kulina people who are trying to protect their territory. People from the municipality's headquarters and communities around the TI hunt wild animals and catch large amounts of fish, wild fruits (açaí, chestnuts) and wood, which are then sold. Poaching puts the lives of indigenous people at risk, as illegal hunters place shotgun traps throughout the territory, preventing community people from walking through many places – including areas used by them to collect the vines they use to make handicrafts, wild fruits and other resources necessary for their subsistence. Illegal fishing occurs even in the spawning season, when camps are set up at the mouth of the Uerê River to capture fish. In addition, a wood processing and canoe manufacturing workshop was established inside the TI, which has been causing major deforestation in the territory, as it uses raw material from the area. The workshop was established

in a riverside community overlapping the Kulina of Rio Uerê's area. The wood removed and processed and the canoes made in the TI are sold in the city of Carauari.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAGO CAPANÃ

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; opening of trails inside the TI; road works

DESCRIPTION: The opening of trails – known as “picadões” – inside the TI and the consequent entry of invaders coming from BR-319 towards Lake Capanã continued in 2021, despite the pandemic and the complaints made by the indigenous people. As in other TIs in the region, the paving of BR-319 has increased the invasion of the Mura territory.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAGO JAUARI

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; road works

DESCRIPTION: In the Lago Jauari TI, invasions caused by the paving of BR-319 continued to occur throughout 2021, in a region also affected by the lack of supervision and by the chronic dismantling of FUNAI. Paving ends up working as an incentive to advance the agricultural frontier in the region. In September 2021, the MPF recommended that IBAMA, DNIT, FUNAI, IPAAM, ICMbio and SEMA-AM suspend all works related to BR-319, pending consultation with indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the region. The MPF also recommended the immediate and emergency design of a permanent protection, monitoring and inspection plan in territories with potential impact from the highway, prioritizing areas already impacted by existing pressures, such as in communities located in the municipalities of Canutama, Humaitá, Manicoré and Tapauá.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; MPF/AM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAPARI

PEOPLE(S): KAIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; illegal logging; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: As in the Uneuxi and Paraná do Boá-Boá Indigenous Lands, also located in Japurá (AM), the Kaixana from the Mapari village, in the Indigenous Land of the same name, are also directly affected by the large number of miners who work illegally in the Puré and Joami rivers – and whose presence grew in 2021. Conflicts, threats, large-scale logging and predatory fishing also affect the Kaixana territory, also abandoned by the local FUNAI, which has been totally dismantled. Loggers are selling wood illegally taken from these TIs to local businessmen in the hotel industry in the city of Japurá, who are improving their properties and building new hotels and lodges to meet the demand of customers who are, especially, miners. Lodges in the municipality receive a large number of miners and call girls who come from other municipalities and even other states.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARAÃ URUBAXI

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; predatory fishing; mining; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: Neighboring the Paraná de Paricá TI, the Maraã Urubaxi TI faces the same pressures and invasions by miners, poachers and drug dealers/pirates. These two small areas lie side by side, with few people related to each other. As only the Paraná do Paricá TI has lakes, the indigenous people of both lands use the area – and are impacted by the same attacks. With the pandemic, invasions of both territories increased, as the indigenous people were isolated in their villages. The community guards responsible for

the sanitary barriers and the village leaders carry out inspection work, but without adequate conditions and materials they are exposed and vulnerable to invaders.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARAGUÁ

PEOPLE(S): MARAGUÁ

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

DESCRIPTION: On October 5, 2021, the Maraguá indigenous community denounced the invasion of their territory by a boat engaged in illegal fishing in the Guarynamã River (Abacaxis), from where the indigenous people take their livelihood. In addition, on the same date and place, the community found a tourist boat, called “Mr. Magoo”, traveling the same river. The type of invasion is similar to the one that, in 2020, resulted in a series of murders of indigenous people and riverside dwellers in the region, in the case that became known as the “Abacaxis River Massacre”. The presence of non-indigenous people in the territory makes the community vulnerable to several harmful and dangerous situations. The people also denounced, in 2021, the invasion of the territory for illegal logging and hunting. By the end of the year, no measures to protect the territory and the indigenous people had been taken by the responsible agencies.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MASSEKURY/KĀMAPA (JAMAMADI DO LOURDES)

PEOPLE(S): APURINĀ, JAMAMADI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; land grabbing; illegal logging; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The territory previously claimed separately by the two peoples – Jamamadi and Apurinã – has always been the target of invasions by farmers who occupy the land through land grabbing, with the removal of wood both by land grabbers, for the creation of pastures, and loggers. In 2021, two visits were made to the borders of the territory; one with the Jamamadi people on the limits of their area (Lourdes) and the other on the limits of the Apurinã area (Cajueiro), with leaders of the people. The visits were accompanied by the local CTL/FUNAI, the indigenous organization and CIMI, and in both of them an extensive deforested area was found. In Cajueiro, several traces of the sawmills were found – gasoline, chainsaw chains, helmet-type hats, felled centuries-old chestnut trees, and sawn wood. The peoples feel sorry because most of the felled trees are used for their livelihood through extractivism. At least 400 indigenous people live in the two villages, on the border of Acre, who denounce, in addition to violence, the destruction of forests and centuries-old trees. In videos and photos, the indigenous people recorded the destruction of Brazil nut, copaíba, ype, cumarus and tucuman trees. The felling of centenary trees would have the objective of shocking the indigenous people and pushing them further and further out of the region. They denounce that, at the end of July, the Cajueiro and Floresta villages were set on fire by farmers, who also cut down the surrounding forest. Leaders report that this time the invasion was bigger. Since 2019, the first year of the Bolsonaro government, invasions and violence against indigenous people have escalated. Complaints were made to FUNAI, MPF and the press; people await action.

Source: Jornal de Opinião, 10/20/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAWÉTEK

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI

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

DESCRIPTION: With FUNAI and the other inspection and protection agencies dismantled and the lack of human and financial resources for inspection, the territory of the Kanamari people is a frequent target of invasion by loggers and poachers. The situation causes insecurity among the indigenous people, who are constantly threatened by the invaders.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MÉDIO RIO NEGRO I

PEOPLE(S): TUKANO, MAKU, BARÉ, BANIWA

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

DESCRIPTION: The Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN) reported to the MPF intense mining activities at the mouth of the Cauburis River, between the municipalities of Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Barcelos. At least two dredgers were seen operating illegally between the Médio Rio Negro I and II TIs, in the first days of April. This illegal activity, in addition to causing high environmental risk in the region and on the planet, also contributes to the spread of the coronavirus and other diseases transmitted by non-indigenous people to indigenous and riverside populations. One of the factors pointed out by FOIRN as facilitating the advancement of illegal activities is the lack of supervision by public agencies. According to Marivelton Baré, president of FOIRN, the population is outraged: We were surprised by this report of these dredgers illegally brought into the territory for mining. There was no consultation, there is no legality, especially since it is an indigenous land. We are outraged.” FOIRN also criticizes the federal government and the bills that are underway and aim to remove indigenous rights.

Source: A Crítica, 04/25/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MURA DO ITAPARANÁ

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: As in the previous year, in 2021 the Mura of the Mura do Itaparanã TI, located on the BR-230 (Transamazonian) highway, reported numerous invasions of their territory, with the felling of Brazil nut trees and other tree species inside the area used by the village. The situation has affected the Itaparanã stream, from where the Mura draw water for consumption, and their subsistence hunting, as deforestation scares the animals away. The village, surrounded by farms, is in a vulnerable location, and the people have once again reported the situation to the responsible agencies.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARANÁ DO BOÁ-BOÁ

PEOPLE(S): MAKU NADEB, KANAMARI, KAIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; illegal logging; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people reported an increase in mining and the presence of miners in the region in 2021. The miners settled on the Puré River, near the villages of Jutai, Deus Proverá, Jeremias, Filadélfia and Monte Muriá, of the Maku Nadéb people, from the Nova Canaã village, of the Kanamari people. The situation had already been reported since at least 2019, and escalated in 2020, in the middle of the pandemic. The municipality of Japurá (AM) is the point of entry of miners who prospect gold in the Puré and Joami rivers, at the Federal Ecological Station, to take it out of the region by river and air to Manaus and Porto Velho. There is a true city of open-air miners, engaged in gold prospecting and sex trade. Some indigenous people are enticed by miners so that their dredgers and materials are hidden inside lakes on indigenous lands whenever inspections by the PF and the Army take place. In exchange, the miners offer the indigenous people “favors” such as money, fuel, generators and even work on mining dredges. The miners pass on wrong information to the indigenous people – for example, that mining had already been legalized in the TIs by the president by law (Bill 191). The miners’ strategy is to hold meetings with the villages separately; they go in with small dredgers and take samples of gold to show that the land has potential for exploitation, for which the community would be highly compensated. With the absence of the federal government, the dismantling of FUNAI and the fragility of public policies offered to indigenous people, grooming has caused divisions and internal conflicts. FUNAI, which does not have the logistical conditions to

visit the areas, does not seek information from the leaders and the indigenous people are unable to contact the agency, which has only one employee to cover eight municipalities. In addition to mining, the indigenous people also report the invasion of the TI by loggers and fishermen.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARANÁ DO PARICÁ

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; predatory fishing; mining; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The Paraná do Paricá TI, of the Kanamari people, located in the municipality of Maraã, remains invaded by non-indigenous people who enter the territory to practice predatory fishing in preserved lakes. In the two villages that are inside the Paricá TI, the indigenous people mentioned that the invasions that had been taking place in previous years for poaching, mining and drug trafficking continued to escalate in 2021. With the pandemic, the presence of prospectors, traffickers and illegal fishermen grew around and inside the indigenous areas. The indigenous people say that they get no protection and support from FUNAI, which only sporadically visits the villages in the region. The same applies to other environmental agencies as regards inspecting the area and combating invasions. Two communities in the TI - São Francisco and Ponta Branca - have already been probed by miners who requested the leaders' authorization to prospect for gold inside the area, in exchange for compensation. Predatory fishing is another serious problem that has increased inside the TI, most often by people who live close to the territory or in the city of Maraã (AM). According to the leaders, some indigenous people are also lured by traffickers for drug sale and use. The indigenous people say that, even though they know they will not accept and authorize mining and drug sales, they are constantly approached by unknown people with proposals in this regard, which causes tension and fear in the communities. Threats are constant and all this has changed the village's routine in subsistence activities, such as fishing, as the indigenous people are afraid of being approached by illegal fishermen or by drug dealers/pirates, who frequently go up and down the Japurá River. Constantly, indigenous and non-indigenous people who navigate the river have their belongings - money, gasoline and engines - stolen by pirates, who act violently.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAUZINHO

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Opening of a road near the TI; deforestation; fires

DESCRIPTION: Since 2019, a coordinated action between entrepreneurs from the municipalities of Lábrea, Canutama and from other states has been orchestrating the opening of a road connecting the district of Belo Monte, in the municipality of Canutama, to BR-319. For this action, a tractor and a team of people are being used. Several subdivisions along the road are already being sold. Consequently, cases of felling, deforestation and burning are constant in the summer season. This occurs very close to the Pauzinho TI, which is already feeling the pressure of some of the landowners who are opening trails around their area. There are reports that the said road cuts through the area occupied by isolated groups (catawixi).

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTO PRAIA DE BAIXO

PEOPLE(S): KOKAMA, TIKUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal exploitation of natural resources; illegal logging; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In April 2021, the Kokama and Ticuna peoples carried out the self-demarcation of the Porto Praia de Baixo TI, located in Tefé (AM), in the region of the middle Solimões River. The community, composed of about 500 people, has been facing

conflicts related to land tenure for decades, as there are people who claim the land traditionally occupied by indigenous people, without presenting documentation proving the right to them. They feel entitled to send in people to remove natural resources from the area, without asking permission or informing the indigenous people. Self-demarcation was a measure to try to stop the invasions of the territory, which are recurrent, have already been reported to public agencies and escalated in 2021. The community is under pressure from fishermen, large and small loggers, hunters, and gatherers, who remove from the territory wood, sand, shingle, fish, game, turtles and above all hardwood and sand, which are taken in large quantities and sold. "Even without answers from FUNAI, we decided to protect and take care of our territory, because only we know how important it is for us and for the future of our children and grandchildren", say the peoples in the statement released after the self-demarcation.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO MANICORÉ

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: As reported in previous years, the Rio Manicoré TI continued to be the target of invasions by land grabbers and farmers who use a road coming from the district of Santo Antônio do Matupi, in Manicoré (AM). There are several sawmills in the area, and the invaders continue to act without being punished and harassed by the agencies responsible for environmental and territorial inspection in the region.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEPOTI

PEOPLE(S): TENHARIM

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; road construction inside the TI; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Reports from indigenous leaders indicate that the invasions continued to occur inside the Sepoti TI, where, during an expedition carried out by CIMI's team Madeira and the Tenharim in 2020, a deforested area and a road opened by loggers was found crossing the TI and possibly forming a route between BR-230 (Transamazonian) and the edge of the Sepoti River. Complaints have already been filed with FUNAI and the PF, but the situation persisted in 2021.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SOARES/URUCURITUBA, PAURÚ, MARAGUÁ PAJY, PONCIANO, APIPICA, PATAUÁ, JAUARY, PARACUUBA, CUIA, TRINCHEIRA, PADRE, MIGUEL/JOSEFA, COATÁ-LARANJAL

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU, MARAGUÁ, MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In November 2021, more than 300 boats were found along the course of the Madeira River near the municipalities of Autazes and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM). The dredgers were working in gold mining, although mining is illegal in the state of Amazonas. The huge concentration of vessels, recorded in images that had great repercussion, was referred to by the media as "floating cities", due to the large number of boats. Several communities are directly and indirectly affected by mining in the region, both those located on the banks of the Madeira River and those located in other nearby, interconnected or tributary water courses of the Madeira River, such as, for example, areas located on the Preto Pantaleão River. The TIs most directly affected are Soares/Urucurituba, Paurú, Maraguá Pajy, Ponciano, Apipica, Patauá, Jauary, Paracuhuba, Cuiá, Trencheira, Padre, Miguel/Josefa, and Coatá-Laranjal. Mining in the river contaminates the waters, vegetation, animals and consequently the people who enjoy these natural resources, such as the Mura, Maraguá and Munduruku peoples. Some of these lands are still pending action for their demarcation or with the demarcation process suspended, which makes them even more vulnerable to pressure

from invaders. Mercury, the chemical used to separate the gold removed from the river bottom, is highly dangerous and remains in the environment for a long time, causing serious damage to the health of the environment and the population. In addition, the presence of miners in the region creates a risk of conflicts and contamination amidst the pandemic. Following the great repercussion of the case and national and international pressure, the PF organized an operation to combat mining, blowing up and burning several mining vessels – according to the information released, the operation resulted in the destruction of 131 mining boats and the arrest of three people seized with 150 grams of gold illegally taken from the Madeira River channel.

Source: *A Crítica*, 07/12/2021; *G1/AM*, 11/24/2021; *Greenpeace*, 12/02/2021; *CIMI Regional Office in the North 1 – Team Borba*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENHARIM MARMELOS

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU, MURA, TENHARIM, TORÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: As in other TIs in the region, the roads that were built connecting the district of Santo Antônio do Matupi, region of Manicoré (AM) with the presence of several logging companies, continued to be used by illegal loggers who invaded the Tenharim Marmelos TI. In 2020, the indigenous people had found that invaders are making subdivisions on the banks of the Juqui River, clearing areas and placing landmarks. Despite the complaints, there was no information that in 2021 this situation was investigated or stopped by the authorities.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in the North 1*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUAPENU

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; buffalo breeding; water pollution; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Since 2017, the indigenous people of the Mura people have denounced the breeding of buffaloes on farms around their territories. In 2021, the problem continues and escalates. This is a major concern for the residents of Taquara village. Buffaloes are animals that cannot stand heat, so they live all the time inside the river on which the village is totally dependent. There is no fence to keep these animals away. Farmers put up electric fences, but that still does not solve the problem. In addition to not holding the animals back, electric fences pose a risk to the population, especially when they go fishing at night, as the fence cannot be seen and the person ends up being electrocuted, which has already happened in the village. When farmers enter the village with new buffaloes, they make a point of washing the rafts in front of the community, in order to embarrass the indigenous people and further pollute the waters. Before the buffaloes were brought into the region, the Mura report that the waters were clean, transparent; now even the springs are dead. Before, they could see to the bottom of the river, the algae and the fish, as they say: we caught fish with an assegai during the day”. Now, they cannot even see the tree branches to divert the canoes. Another problem resulting from dirty water are diseases such as: mycoses, stomach problems, diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and others. Because of the buffaloes, the indigenous people are forced to buy food, thus changing their eating habits. They cannot plant, because the buffaloes ruin everything, they destroy the crops. When the streams dry up, it is even more risky, as the animals get closer to the population, invading the community and preventing people from moving around. Animals also cause material damage: they destroy gillnets, damage fences and eat clothes on the lines. In addition to the pollution generated by the habits of these animals, there is also the pollution that remains in the fences built by the farmers, who throw bottles and Styrofoam items in the water. There is an urgent need to remove these buffaloes from the territory, as they have been causing a lot of damage to the indigenous population, generating the need to

Photo: Bruno Kelly/Greenpeace



In November 2021, more than 300 ferries that were illegally mining for gold gathered on the Madeira River, near the municipalities of Autazes and Nova Olinda do Norte (AM)

install a system to clean the water. Since 2017/2018, complaints have been made; in 2021, again, the case was reported to the MPF, the Regional Coordinator of FUNAI, DSEI, SEDUC and IPAM, but no action was taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUAPENU

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; damage to the environment; water pollution

DESCRIPTION: The farmers neighboring the Trincadeira TI, close to Aldeia Taquara, deforest and clear several areas; when the weeds start to grow, they spray pesticides. When it rains, these products flow into the river, further contaminating the water and fish. The poisons are Tux and DMA, which are applied together to ensure efficiency, which, for the indigenous people, is even worse. The river that bathes the village is the only water they have access to and is causing them serious health problems. The farmers do not even properly dispose of product containers, throwing them directly into the river. In addition to polluting the water, they endanger the health and lives of children and uninformed people who can pick up this material and contaminate themselves, as happened a few years ago. Complaints were made to the MPF, FUNAI, DSEI and IPAM. By the end of the year, no action had been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

PEOPLE(S): MURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; buffalo breeding; poaching; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: For years, the families of the Mura indigenous people have faced problems with the presence of armed invaders in their territory, which is in the process of being regularized, just awaiting approval. Buffalo breeders have floats inside the Mura territory. In addition to the environmental damage due to the deforestation and pollution they cause, there is theft of fishing and hunting. There are 15 floats that belong to buffalo breeders – among them there are breeders who are employees of other farmers and buffalo owners, too. Complaints have already been made to the MPF, but without result.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): UNEUXI

PEOPLE(S): MAKU NADĒB

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; illegal logging; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: The Maku NadĒb people report the increased presence of miners in the Puré River, in the region close to the Nova São Joaquim village. Illegal mining in the region of the municipality of Japurá (AM) had already been denounced in recent years and further escalated in 2021. The precarious situation and dismantling of FUNAI – with only one employee available to assist the entire region of the Middle Rio Solimões River and Tributaries – makes effective enforcement unfeasible. With the establishment of mining in the Puré and Joami rivers, the indigenous people report that fishing and logging invasions increased significantly in the year 2021. Armed with chainsaws and fishing tools, the invaders enter the areas and remove several species of hardwood and large amounts of fish for sale. The indigenous people report that they seek to protect and monitor invasions in the territory but t are threatened by the invaders, who enter the area without fearlessly, generating conflict and panic.

Source: CIMI Regional North 1; indigenous leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL; ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the presence of miners continued to be a perma-

nent threat in the region of the Jandiatuba River, inside the Vale do Javari TI, putting the lives of indigenous peoples in the TI and of Isolated peoples at risk. The Jandiatuba Ethno-Environmental Protection Base (BAPE) – one of the five agencies responsible for protecting the TI – was reactivated in 2017, after an operation against mining carried out in the region in 2016. However, there is no security force in the agency and in 2021, there was only one FUNAI employee available to work at the Base, which often ends up under the responsibility of indigenous employees and people. The situation generates vulnerability for indigenous people and civil servants and reflects the general context of dismantling of the indigenous agency, which was described in an internal document of October 2021, obtained by the Fiquem Sabendo site through the Law of Access to Information as being extremely lacking in terms of its own workforce”. According to the document, with regard to activities involving peoples in voluntary isolation, FUNAI had only 109 permanent employees in the 11 Coordination of Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts and 24 BAPes responsible for the protection and inspection of more than 70 TIs – which results in about 709,000 hectares to be monitored by each employee, in regions fraught with death threats and in a context of difficult movement and communication.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; Fiquem Sabendo, 06/20/2022

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLE(S): MAYURUNA, KANAMARY, MATIS, MATSÉS, MARUBO, KORUBO, ISOLATED PEOPLES

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: Between August and September 2021, the Unijava Surveillance Team (EVU) carried out its first mission in the Vale do Javari TI, in the region of the Itaquai, Itui and Quixito rivers. The EVU was created with the aim of strengthening the autonomy of the Javari peoples and, in a scenario of dismantling of inspection agencies and FUNAI, to gather information on invasions of the territory to inform protection actions by the federal government. According to one of Unijava’s official letters, the team was created and trained with the help of supporters to prevent FUNAI’S systemic and programmed weaknesses from being the path to the destruction of TI. In addition, Unijava claims, with this practical action, that the State guarantee “the active participation of indigenous people and their grassroots organizations as fundamental elements for any action aimed at protecting our territory”. In this mission, the EVU identified traces of the invaders’ intense presence along the entire length of the rivers and in several inspected lakes and streams. The expedition even came across invaders in canoes on one of the nights of the mission. The indigenous people detained one of the illegal fishermen and took him to FUNAI’s Protection Base on the Itui River, in a nearby location; despite the presence of police officers from the National Force, they were informed by the base employee that he had “orders from above to not arrest offenders in the indigenous land due to the pandemic” and that the police force “was there only to provide security to FUNAI employees”. More than 60 points with these traces were recorded along the Itui, Itaquai and Quixito rivers. The points indicate the occurrence of illegal camps, large interconnected piers opened by fishermen, traces of fire and even turtle eggshells. Fishing equipment and even fiber bags used to transport tracajás, turtles and salted arapaima were also found. The complaints were filed with to FUNAI itself, the PF and the MPF, among other agencies. Unijava also prepared, together with leaders and indigenous organizations, FUNAI employees and indigenists with experience in the region, a Plan for the Territorial Protection of Vale do Javari, submitted to the Federal Court as part of a lawsuit filed by the MPF to force the federal government and FUNAI to guarantee “minimum human and material resources” to FUNAI BAPes in Amazonas. However, the dismantling of the indigenist agency and its operational capacity persisted throughout the year.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; Unijava

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLE(S): MAYURUNA, KANAMARY, MATIS, MATSÉS, MARUBO, KORUBO, ISOLATED PEOPLES

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

DESCRIPTION: In May 2021, the Amazon Front for Mobilization in Defense of Indigenous Rights (FAMDDI), composed of several indigenous, indigenist and civil society organizations, delivered to the president of the Pandemic CPI in the Senate a petition denouncing the serious situation of contamination with COVID-19 among the indigenous peoples of Amazonas. Among other topics, the petition brought to the CPI the report of a Kanamari leader about the situation of the Vale do Javari TI, the region with the highest concentration of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in the world. "The invaders – miners, loggers, hunters and fishermen – act with total freedom", points out the leader. "They are encouraged by the federal government and by the weakening of FUNAI'S system of protection to isolated groups. The situation became more critical with the spread of COVID-19 throughout the Javari Valley, which could lead to the genocide of isolated relatives".

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; FAMDDI; CIMI Press Office, 05/28/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALE DO JAVARI

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI, ISOLATED TSOHOM-DYAPA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: Since 2019, the Association of the Kanamari do Vale do Javari (Akavaja) has been denouncing the advance of mining activity in the Jutai River, inside the indigenous territory. This region is occupied by the Kanamari people and the recently contacted Tsohom Djapa group. To enter the territory, the miners entice indigenous people and disseminate alcohol. Without inspection and effective actions by the responsible agencies, the situation continued in 2021. In addition to the degradation of the river and the entire area, the activity is a major threat to the way of life of the people, spreading diseases that endanger the existence of the Tsohom Djapa people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALPARAISO / RETIRO

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; land grabbing; illegal logging; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The Valparaíso TI is claimed by a group of indigenous people from the Apurinã people who have been fighting for the demarcation of the land since 1991. This area has always been occupied by these people who, in their simplicity, never imagined that they should live within a limit. More aware of that, the current generation began to fight for demarcation. This territory has been the target of serious invasions by land grabbers and poachers. The people have been carrying out frequent expeditions within the territory and have been faced with ever-increasing deforestation. In March, despite the flood season, maintaining the routine of visiting their borders, a group of indigenous people came across a large deforested area. The people have complained to the MPF and the MPE, as well as to the regional office of FUNAI, but no action has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

BAHIA – 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEIA VELHA

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: A fire in the Aldeia Velha IT affected eight kilometers of native vegetation, in an environmental protection area. About 350 Pataxó families live in the area, but the fire was far from their homes.

Source: G1/BA, 03/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; subdivision

DESCRIPTION: With social distancing and the need for people to stay home due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many tourists decided to settle in the southernmost part of Bahia. Foreigners, mainly with high financial means, have been buying subdivisions in the Barra Velha TI, on the coast. These subdivisions are often advertised on social media. Since the demarcation process does not evolve, the Pataxó leaders are threatened by buyers and sellers and cannot, therefore, commute to the area to manage the territory and evict the invaders. Complaints were made to FUNAI and the MPF, but have not been answered.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBA (ALDEIA CAHY)

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; tourism

DESCRIPTION: The Pequi village, repossessed by the Pataxó people in 2012, has been facing a series of invasions by businessmen linked to tourism and farmers. On December 5, 2021, the leaders denounced a subdivision made by a businessman who had already recognized indigenous ownership in the area. With the entry of machines and trucks, the invasion threatens the health clinic, church and cultural areas of the Pataxó people. A complaint was made to the state of Bahia, FUNAI and the MPF for the protection of the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XAKRIABÁ DE COCOS

PEOPLE(S): XAKRIABÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: SHP construction; removal of water

DESCRIPTION: The Xakriabá de Cocos people, in addition to facing the sluggishness of FUNAI to regularize their territory, are still suffering from the progress of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHP) projects to explore the rivers of western Bahia, vital for the survival of indigenous and riverside communities. The communities have been harassed, with the attempt of companies to purchase and sell land by flying drones over the communities and fixing marks in the river. The Itaquary River runs through the Xakriabá TI and is the source of fish for the community's subsistence and activities in general. These are medium and long-term losses and damages that result from constructions in the region, in addition to all the environmental and psychosocial impacts that these activities bring with them - not to mention the imminent risk of the dam collapsing, as seen in the recent disasters that occurred in Minas Gerais. Indigenous leaders have reported the situation to the responsible agencies and the Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB) reported the package of violations in several communities to the MPF, which filed a civil inquiry and met with one of the companies involved. By the end of 2021, the community had not received a response from the agencies.

Source: Leaders; MAB; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PONTA GRANDE

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values; destruction of tents

DESCRIPTION: The Pataxó in the Ponta Grande TI have faced several conflicts, especially caused by the hotel and aviation sectors, as the area has great tourist appeal. Since the repossession of the land, the situation has become tense. On August 31, 2021, believing that most of the local leaders would be in Brasília, following the judgment of the process of general repercussion, the municipality of Porto Seguro threw down eight Pataxó handicraft shops located on the edge of the city - which is recognizably an indigenous land. The operation was not supported by any administrative or judicial decision. An inquiry was opened by the MP, which however did not determine who was responsible for destroying the shops.

Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

CEARÁ – 5 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ANACÉ

PEOPLE(S): ANACÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values; destruction of tents

DESCRIPTION: The municipality of Caucaia, once again, destroyed two beach huts belonging to the Anacé people, using machines. The location, in addition to providing access to the beach and being a security point, is a means of direct subsistence for ten families. The situation impacts the entire Anacé population of around 3000 people, who use the area for leisure to perform their spiritual rituals. The community denounced the arbitrariness to the Regional Human Rights Defender (DRDH) of the DPU.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARIRI

PEOPLE(S): KARIRI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The São Francisco River Integration Project, which is being implemented in the region by the Ceará state government, through the State Department of Water Resources and with resources from the federal government, has caused serious damage to indigenous peoples and local populations. The project divides the territory, disaggregates the people and suppresses the native forest, directly impacting the decrease in the biodiversity of the fauna and flora with the equipment and machinery that are being used to build a channel for the transposition of water. The state disorganizes and worsens the way of life and the cultural and socio-environmental practices of the people through the removal of the population, deforestation (including the riparian forest of the Carás River) and the filling of waterholes and wells - hindering access to other reservoir - in addition to the excavation and cutting of the territory for the construction of the canal, directly impacting it. Complaints were made to the MPE, the MPF, IPHAN, the Municipal and State Environmental Secretariats and FUNAI. The community has mobilized around these complaints and, until the end of the year, was still awaiting measures.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): POTIGUARA

PEOPLE(S): POTIGUARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation of a sacred area and a cemetery

DESCRIPTION: Expressing total disrespect, a real estate project destroyed the center of the terreiro, the sacred forest and the indigenous cemetery of the Potiguara people for the construction of subdivisions and cattle grazing. The place is considered sacred for the spirituality of the Potiguara people and shaman Cícero Ponte, having been used by the people for over 30 years. The leaders filed a report with the MPE and the MPF and the case was widely publicized in the local press.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast; O Povo and Manuel Sales' Blog, 09/30/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAPEBA

PEOPLE(S): TAPEBA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging; sand mining; reduction of the TI area

DESCRIPTION: The report of illegal extraction of clay, sand and wood from the Tapeba TI, in Caucaia (CE), exposed a mystery and, at the same time, the focus of a possible fraud. The municipality, upon inspecting the area that was the object of the complaint, found illegal and unlicensed mining and, when crossing the data on the land where the activity was being carried out, discovered that FUNAI had shrunk the indigenous land by about 100 hectares. On October 30, technicians from the Environmental Institute of Caucaia (IMAC), accompanied by the Civil Guard and the Military Police, carried out an inspection with the aim of finding out

whether or not the complaint was valid. Upon confirming the illegality of the mineral exploration, IMAC decided to suspend the activities and notified those responsible for the mines. The municipality also requested information from FUNAI on the indigenous area. When investigating whether the illegal mineral activities were on the Tapeba's lands, the technicians from Caucaia discovered, in fact, that the map of the area available to FUNAI's regional coordination office presented discrepancies in relation to the land demarcated by the National Mining Agency. Councilor and lawyer Weibe Tapeba (PT) reported how the suppression of 100 hectares of the indigenous area took place. "We only found out that the area had been taken away during an environmental licensing process for clay mining in the area adjacent to the reserve. FUNAI's regional coordination office said that the area was of indigenous occupation. That was when the mining company showed the new maps produced by FUNAI in Brasília", reported the leader of the Tapeba TI in Caucaia, which shelters 7,000 indigenous people on 5,200 hectares.

Source: Ceará Agora, 11/15/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TREMEMBÉ DA BARRA DO MUNDAÚ

PEOPLE(S): TREMEMBÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: A fire on the Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú TI reached an area used as a sanitary barrier against COVID-19 and also a hut used as a collective space, very important for community meetings. The leaders believe it was an attack on the community. Erben Tremembé reports that cases of violations of indigenous rights are frequent and that punishment is never applied to the perpetrators. The people ask the authorities to strengthen actions in defense of the territory and to identify and punish the criminals. The civil police are investigating the case and the State Public Security Secretariat informs that the Military Police battalions support actions in the community with FUNAI agents.

Source: Diário do Nordeste newspaper, 03/23/2021

GOIÁS – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; poaching

DESCRIPTION: A PF operation arrested seven suspects of invading the Avá-Canoeiro TI, in Minaçu, in the North of Goiás. Several properties were built on this TI. The agents destroyed the properties under the control and supervision of IBAMA, aiming at preserving the environment and reducing environmental impacts. About 50 federal police officers served 21 court warrants, seven of which were temporary arrest warrants and 14 search and seizure warrants, issued by the Single Court of the Federal Court of Uruaçu. The suspect may answer for the crimes of invasion of public lands, criminal association, destruction of permanent preservation areas, illegal deforestation, and poaching, in addition to the crime of preventing the regeneration of native vegetation inside the indigenous land.

Source: G1/GO, 12/14/2021

MARANHÃO – 20 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE(S): KA'APOR

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

DESCRIPTION: In an attempt to contain and prevent the advance of an even greater number of invaders into the indigenous territory, the Ka'apor carried out self-defense actions. In November 2021, they closed down a road used by loggers and stake placers on the indigenous land, and posted a sign at the edge of the territory warning that the people will not accept the entry of invaders. Natural resources and the entire environment have been exploited and devastated by invaders who, in addition to stealing

and destroying, also threaten and commit violence against the indigenous community.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO TURIAÇU

PEOPLE(S): KA'APOR, AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: About 95,000 plants, 11,580 seedlings and 9,000 cannabis sativa (marijuana) seeds were found and destroyed by the PF of Maranhão on the indigenous lands of Alto Turiaçu, Alto Rio Guamá and federal government lands. The actions took place in July 2021 and are from the fourth phase of Operation Fusarium, which aims to dismantle the sale of drugs. For more than a decade the indigenous people have denounced the invasion of their territories by loggers, farmers, hunters, among others, who commit all kinds of offences, destroying the entire environment and endangering the safety and lives of indigenous families in the region.

Source: CNN Brazil, 08/05/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; threats; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In October 2021, a video posted on social media shows hunters invading the Arariboia TI and displaying a huge slaughtered black jaguar. In addition, the hunters threatened the Guardians of the Forest: "if you don't want to die, don't show yourself in front of me, if I did his ro an animal like this, imagine what I can do to a guardian". The "guardian" to whom the hunter refers in his speech are the indigenous people of the Guajajara people who created the protection and surveillance group Guardians of the Forest, and who monitor ethno-environmental conservation areas trying to contain and fight, with great dedication but little or no financial support, deforestation, fire and invaders. A few days later, the two hunters were arrested by the police in the municipality of Arame. For more than a decade, the indigenous peoples who live in the region have denounced the invasion and destruction of their territories. Deforestation, fires, the presence of illegal hunters and gatherers, as well as the advance of illegal agribusiness activities onto these TIs have led to a scenario of environmental collapse, conflicts and death.

Source: Amazônia Real, 10/25/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging; drug trafficking

DESCRIPTION: The PF destroyed more than 12,000 marijuana plants and 5,500 seedlings of the plant grown by invaders on the Arariboia TI, in the Amarante and Buriticupu regions. The operation was named Hephaestus and is another development of the combat actions carried out by the PF in the region, with the objective of removing invaders from indigenous lands who, in addition to deforestation, are responsible for illegal logging, illegal mining and illegal marijuana plantations. The PF also executes search and seizure warrants against loggers, as it discovered the criminal activity of invaders who felled thousands of trees in the preserved area, selling them to logging companies and furniture factories. According to the corporation, some logging companies were established on the banks of the TI to receive illegal wood.

Source: Imperatriz On Line, 09/02/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

PEOPLE(S): AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The invasion of indigenous lands continues at an increasing pace, endangering the lives of indigenous peoples, including isolated peoples, as is the case of the Awá-Guajá. Complaints of invasions by loggers led the Federal Police to launch two operations

to combat illegal logging in the Araribóia TI region, in Maranhão. One operation was carried out in Buriticupu and another in Amarante, with the objective of closing clandestine sawmills that operate in regions without a license from environmental agencies. According to the PF, the illicit activity encourages the invasion of indigenous territory and escalates deforestation and other related environmental crimes, endangering the survival of indigenous communities, especially the isolated groups, the Awá-Guajás.

Source: G1/MA, 08/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBÓIA

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA, AWÁ-GUAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: After several complaints made by Guajajara leaders about illegal loggers who invade their territory, the Federal Police carried out an operation in the region in February 2021. According to the Federal Police, and as reported by the indigenous people, several points of deforestation were identified, in addition to sawmills and furniture factories. The presence of deforesters represents a constant risk and threats for indigenous people, from acts of violence to the risk of contamination with diseases, mainly COVID-19. For the isolated Awá-Guajá indigenous people who live in the region, the risk of this contact is even more serious. The situation has worried the Guajajara, especially young people, who report that the invasion of hunters, loggers and farmers bring the expansion of soy plantations, generate socio-environmental damage and cause the spread of alcoholism and drugs in the villages, which is impacting the life and future of indigenous youth.

Source: G1/MA, 02/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BACURIZINHO

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

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

DESCRIPTION: The Bacurizinho TI was, together with the Kanela Memortumré and Porquinhos TIs, one of the most affected by FUNAI'S Normative Ruling 09, in Maranhão. According to a CIMI survey, almost 30 of the 51,500 hectares of indigenous land were overlapped by 26 certifications of private properties – most of them from companies that own large areas of land in the state. In practice, the Cerrado area that is in the process of demarcation – already declared as of traditional occupation by an MJ ordinance – is covered by large soybean crops that are increasingly advancing over the territory, legitimized by certifications. Roads and infrastructure projects for the flow of grains also continued to advance into the Guajajara territory in 2021. In an on-site survey carried out at the end of 2020, the CIMI Regional Office team in Maranhão identified the existence of charcoal plants operating in the previously declared area of traditional occupation by the Guajajara. Among the companies that have certified large properties on the Porquinhos TI are steel mills, which use coal in the processing of iron ore for the production of pig iron.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GERALDA/TOCO PRETO

PEOPLE(S): KREPYM KATI JI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Geralda/Toco Preto TI, located in the municipality of Itaipava do Grajaú (MA), has been invaded by loggers for many years, and the situation continued in 2021. Indigenous leaders have reported the invasion to the competent agencies, but no further action to combat illegal logging in the territory has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GOVERNADOR

PEOPLE(S): PYHCOP CATI JI/GAVIÃO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of the Pyhcop Cati Ji people continue to fight against the invasion of loggers in their territory. In 2021, indigenous leaders continued to seize trucks and chainsaws used in illegal logging. Complaints have been made to the competent agencies, but the territory protection policy has not been implemented.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANELA

PEOPLE(S): MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Kanela Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Fernando Falcão (MA), has about 125,000 hectares regulated – in addition to another 100,000 hectares identified by a FUNAI study as part of the territory of traditional occupation by the Memortumré Canela people, which is under boundary revision process. Indigenous leaders have denounced that farmers are putting up fences inside the already demarcated area of the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANELA

PEOPLE(S): MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of the Memortumré Canela people have denounced illegal logging inside the demarcated territory of the Memortumré Canela people – a problem that has persisted over the years, despite the complaints, and continued to occur in 2021. Most of the wood taken from the indigenous territory is used to produce coal and furniture. Another recurring issue in the territory, which also took place in 2021, is the illegal invasion of the territory by hunters, including sexual harassment by the invaders against indigenous women. The leaders report that despite the several complaints made to the competent agencies, no effective measure has been taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANELA MEMORTUMRÉ

PEOPLE(S): MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; soy monoculture; water pollution

DESCRIPTION: The Kanela Memortumré TI, which resulted of the revision of the Kanela TI limits, has 100,000 hectares identified and demarcated by FUNAI. With the administrative process affected by the suspension of the demarcation of indigenous lands, the area continues to be occupied by soy farms, which deforest the sources of the streams that flow through the indigenous land and are used by the indigenous people for bathing and fishing. Between 2020 and 2021, after the publication of IN 09/2020 by FUNAI, which granted the certification of private properties overlapping non-ratified indigenous lands, a CIMI survey found that 22 farms were certified over the TI, covering 34,400 hectares of the area. and encouraging the devastation of the area by farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRIKATI

PEOPLE(S): KRIKATI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Krikati people have been waiting for more than 30 years for the eviction of invaders from their 145,000-hectare territory, which covers the municipalities of Montes Altos, Sitio Novo, Lajeado Novo, and Amarante do Maranhão. There are more than 100 non-indigenous families living in the territory, making it impossible for the indigenous people to fully enjoy the TI and escalating the degradation of the area that has already been ratified as a land of traditional indigenous occupation. The situation adds to recurring invasions of the TI by hunters, ranchers and farmers.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRIKATI

PEOPLE(S): KRIKATI

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

DESCRIPTION: Due to the failure of the government to fulfill its duty to monitor and protect indigenous lands, leaders of the Krikati people created an indigenous forest guard, with a view to combating illegal logging in their territory. Invaders enter the indigenous territory to fell trees and steal wood. Chainsaws, huts and oil used by loggers have already been found. In addition, the people have reported year after year the invasion of the territory by poachers.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PINDARÉ

PEOPLE(S): TENTE HAR/GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders of the Tentehar/Guajajara people continue to denounce the invasion of their territory by poachers – a situation that continued to occur in 2021. In recent years, the people have formed a group called Guardians of the Forest to combat illegal invasions, which have been going on for many years, without any action taken by the competent agencies. Illegal fishing is overwhelming because it is being done with nets known as calaboso (a type of net that catches even the fish that are at the bottom of the river).

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PINDARÉ

PEOPLE(S): TENTE HAR/GUAJAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; cattle raising

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Tentehar/Guajajara people denounced a few years ago that non-indigenous people had been invading the territory in the place known as Lago da Bolivia for cattle ranching. In February 2021, Guajajara women who were on boats inspecting the limits of their territory, accompanied by police officers from the 7th Battalion of the Military Police of Pindaré-Mirim (MA), were shot at by settlers who use the site. The invasions and conflicts continued in early 2021 until, after a court decision, FUNAI was forced to strengthen the landmarks that indicate the limits of the TI. The action has resolved, for now, the conflict with non-indigenous people.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Team Imperatriz; APIB, 03/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORQUINHOS

PEOPLE(S): APÂNJEKRA CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The Indigenous leaders of the Apânjekra Canela people denounce that non-indigenous people continue to invade their territory for poaching – a situation already reported in previous years, but which continued in 2021. The Apânjekra claim that non-indigenous people come from other municipalities to hunt inside their territory, and report that several complaints have been made to the competent agencies, with no effective measure taken.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

PEOPLE(S): APÂNJEKRA CANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers; land grabbing; poaching

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report invasions by hunters, loggers, farmers and soy and corn companies that are subdividing and privatizing parts of the territory in areas of rural settlements, soy and corn fields. In addition, they build roads with truck traffic for the outflow of commodity production. Many leaders are threatened with death, especially the Forest Guardians of the Porquinhos TI. Indigenous people are prohibited from walking on certain roads on the indigenous land at certain times, by companies and farmers in the region. The situation is further aggravated by Normative Ruling 09, published by FUNAI in 2020,

which allowed the certification of private properties overlapping non-ratified TIs. According to a CIMI survey, 48 properties were certified over the Porquinhos TI, covering 48% of the 221,800 hectares of the indigenous land.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUARITIUA

PEOPLE(S): AKROÁ-GAMELLA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers and squatters; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: The Taquaritiua TI has not yet been demarcated and the interruption of the activities of the FUNAI Working Group (WG) for the identification and delimitation of the territory has increased insecurity and threats to the lives of the indigenous people, due to the action of invaders and the presence of squatters, farmers and free-roaming cattle that damage the environment and destroy indigenous plantations.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

PEOPLE(S): TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; subdivisions

DESCRIPTION: The Tremembé de Engenho people, whose territory is in the municipality of São José de Ribamar (MA), have already faced nine repossessions in recent years. In the territory, there are approximately 60 families who live exclusively from growing crops. Despite the fact that the FUNAI Working Group (WG) to identify the area has been set up, it remains at a standstill, causing the action of invaders to escalate. As in previous years, in 2021 Indigenous leaders denounced the advance of subdivisions in the territory, for the construction of a housing project and for the planting of crops by non-indigenous people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 24 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAÍA DOS GUATÓ

PEOPLE(S): GUATÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: On July 22, a forest fire hit the Baía dos Guató Indigenous Land, in the Pantanal region, in Barão de Melgaço (MT). This was the second time, in the same month, that a fire destroyed the vegetation in the region. One of the concerns of residents of the region with the fires is the fact there are no teams working to control the flames on site. In the first fire, on July 5, firefighters reported that due to the impossibility of accessing the site by land, the team carried out overflights and found that the fire had self-extinguished due to the humidity of the local vegetation. At the time, two kilometers of forest were destroyed. Last year, fire consumed about 2.1 million hectares of the area. The indigenous land was the only one where fires were frequently reported in the region, which saw an 80% reduction in the number of fires compared to the previous year. In the rest of the areas, where the farms are located, there are fire brigades and access conditions to the Fire Department. In Baía dos Guató, the situation is worrying because of the density of the forest and the lack of usable roads.

Source: G1/MT, 07/22/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano TI, located 110 km from the municipality of Porto Esperidião and 460 km from Cuiabá (MT), has been awaiting identification and regularization by FUNAI for decades. The Chiquitano families have always faced violence, eviction attempts and the destruction of their rice, banana and corn fields by the cattle of neighboring ranchers, who grazed there freely at the behest of the farmer. Families also had their ancestral cemetery disrespected and invaded, in addition to seeing the waters of

the Tartaruga stream, which they use to survive, contaminated. About 20 indigenous families currently live in the area. Inside the small space there are traditional houses, crops, a school, a chapel, a community hall and a soccer field. According to the MPF, in 2006 an agreement signed with the owner of Fazenda São Pedro, overlapping the indigenous territory, guaranteed the Chiquitano community the possession of a 25-hectare area. But, even after the agreement was signed, the farmer ended up disrespecting the Chiquitano's right to tenure. Thus, the Action for Maintenance of Possession was filed, in which the MPF sought to guarantee the possessory right of the indigenous community. As stated in the court decision of the 1st Federal Civil and Criminal Court of Cáceres (MT), videos show that the farmer went uninvited to the area exclusively owned by the Chiquitano indigenous community, in Aldeia Novo Barbecho, disrupting the religious rituals of the Chiquitanos and harassing them, saying that he would spend as much money as necessary to remove them from the area [...] even after a legal agreement had been reached". The federal judge accepted the MPF's request, granting possessory protection, and ratified the injunction in favor of the indigenous community and to the detriment of the farmer, prohibiting him from performing any acts that affected the indigenous community's right of possession. If the farmer fails to comply with the court order, he will be charged a daily fine of R\$5,000.

Source: MPF/MT, 06/23/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ERIKBAKTSÁ

PEOPLE(S): RIKBAKTSÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; soy monoculture; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the Rikbaktsa indigenous people continued to face a series of health problems that they suspect are due to the pollution of the Sangue River by pesticides. Since 2020, the Rikbaktsa, whose territory extends along the banks of the Juruena, Sangue and Teles Pires rivers, have been reporting cases of itching, skin spots and diarrhea after using river water for bathing, fishing, drinking and preparing meals. In recent years, soybean crops have spread along the banks of the Sangue River, on the right side of the indigenous territory, with pesticides being sprayed on crops close to the river and the territory. The technical report Indigenous Perception of Contamination by Pesticides, published in 2021 by OPAN, had the following report from a Rikbaktsa, who preferred not to be identified: "Fish is becoming increasingly scarce because in the Sangue river, as well as in the Anos and Juruena rivers because it is precisely during the spawning season, the rainy season, that farmers spray the crops with poison, which flows into the rivers, towards the headwaters, killing the newly laid eggs".

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso; OPAN, 09/11/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JARUDORI

PEOPLE(S): BORORO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by squatters

DESCRIPTION: Despite being demarcated and regularized, the Jarudori TI continues to be invaded by squatters. In 2019, a Federal Court decision suspended the process of removing non-indigenous occupants. Although the MPF appealed and the decision was overturned, the removal was not carried out and the process awaits a decision at the TRF-1. Meanwhile, the community remains apprehensive due to the lack of definition of the land situation and the presence of invaders on their lands.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEIA NOVA PUKANU

PEOPLE(S): KANELA DO ARAGUAIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: In November 2021, representatives of the State Council for Human Rights (CEDH-MT) visited the Kanela do Araguaia

people, to check the levels of deforestation and pressures on the Nova Pukanu village, which had already been reported in 2020. The area has been going through successive possessory actions, including fenced subdivisions that prevent the free movement of the indigenous community. The situation was reported to the MPF, FUNAI, the Federal Police and various human rights organizations and supporters. The Nova Pukanu village was founded in 2016, in a part of the area claimed from FUNAI since at least 2007. In 2019, following a court order, FUNAI prepared a brief report in which it recognizes that the village area is insufficient for physical and cultural survival of the people and recommends that the entire area of Gleba São Pedro be set aside for the exclusive use of the Kanela do Araguaia community; the WG for identification and delimitation of the area, however, has not yet been established. The CEDH-MT report was forwarded to the competent agencies, and the community is still waiting for measures and a definitive solution for the people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAWAHIVA DO RIO PARDO

PEOPLE(S): KAWAHIVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: A team from the Brazilian Army and FUNAI identified invasions and deforestation in the limits of the Kawahiva do Rio Pardo TI and the Guariba-Roosevelt Extractive Reserve, in Colniza (MT), where there are isolated indigenous people who live exclusively inside the forest, without any contact with outside society. An operation was carried out to combat environmental crimes in these protected areas, with support from the Brazilian Air Force (FAB). During helicopter overflights, FUNAI agents and Army staff were brought to the ground using the aircraft's winch, as there is no landing strip in the area. According to the Army, illegal camps were found. The invaders fled as the helicopter approached and were not located. Colniza has the highest rate of deforestation in the state and the presence of invaders in this region endangers not only the environment but also the survival of the isolated community.

Source: G1/MT, 08/06/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAYABI

PEOPLE(S): KAYABI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Kayabi TI, although ratified, continues to be occupied by large farmers. The eviction process was interrupted in 2013, when the STF accepted a request for preliminary injunction and suspended the registration of the indigenous land in a real estate registry. In 2020, the PGR announced that it would convene the parties for dialogue, but the proposal was suspended due to the pandemic. The then Prosecutor of the 6th Chamber, Antônio Bigonha, stated that the land should be vacated. Meanwhile, a large part of the TI remains unavailable for the exclusive use of the people, as it is occupied by large farms, including by a company controlled by the Canadian billionaire Brookfield fund. In 2020, an investigation by Agência Pública identified in at least one of these farms the laundering of 3,000 head of cattle, which were transferred to a property outside the indigenous territory and later sold to JBS.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso; Agência Pública, 07/22/2020

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAGO GRANDE

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Subdivisions

DESCRIPTION: With the demarcation process suspended by FUNAI, the Karajá people continue to have their territory subdivided and sold to third parties, as already denounced in 2020 – including with the participation of a councilor from Santana do Araguaia (PA). The Rênoã Bero TI, Karajá name given by the indigenous people to the Beleza/Lago Grande River, has a surface area of 4,627 hectares and is located at the confluence of the Beleza and

Araguaia rivers, in the extreme northeast of the state, in front of Bananal Island (TO). The work of FUNAI's WG to identify and demarcate the area began almost a decade ago and, in 2019, the study report was delivered to the FUNAI's General Coordinator for Identification and Demarcation, but it was never published. While the demarcation is at a standstill, the indigenous people see their territory being appropriated and destroyed by invaders. Following a complaint from the indigenous people, the MPF of Barra do Garças filed a Public Civil Action to try to resolve the situation. Until the end of 2021, however, nothing had been done.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MANOKI (IRANTXE I)

PEOPLE(S): IRANTXE

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

DESCRIPTION: Even though it has been declared since 2008, the Manoki TI is being constantly invaded by loggers. The suspension of the demarcation process allows non-indigenous occupants to continue with their exploratory and environment-degrading activities, especially agriculture. According to information from Manoki/Irantxe leaders, invasions have increased dramatically with the COVID-19 pandemic, especially cattle ranching in the interior of the territory. In March, during a search for suspected thieves on a farm in the region, the Military Police caught a group of invaders in the Manoki TI. Four men were arrested for illegal logging, exploitation of natural resources in an indigenous area, illegal possession of a weapon and others. The invaders shot at the police, but no one was injured. Some men from the group managed to escape by running into the woods.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso; O Documento, 03/21/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Military Police of Mato Grosso arrested seven men removing wood from the Parabubure TI of the Xavante people. They were arrested for committing an environmental crime in an approach carried out after a complaint by FUNAI, which reported illegal logging inside indigenous territory. The police found at the scene a camp, trucks, tractors, a chainsaw, tools, wood and a 22-caliber revolver.

Source: G1/MT, 04/03/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; pollution of rivers

DESCRIPTION: On its 60th anniversary, the Xingu National Park TI is surrounded and threatened by the advance of invasions and deforestation in its surroundings. Studies show that the region has already lost 32% of its native vegetation. In addition to housing about 7,000 indigenous people from 16 different groups, the demarcation also helped protect biodiversity in a transition area between the Cerrado and the Amazon rainforest, where 99% of the native vegetation inside the Park is preserved. But what worries the peoples of the Xingu is deforestation around the indigenous territory. The coordinator of the environmental NGO Instituto Centro de Vida, Vinícius Salgueiro, warns that "there are hundreds of springs that today are increasingly threatened by the deforestation and degradation that occur in these municipalities. It is important that these degraded areas are recovered and that remnants of native vegetation that still exist in the basin be maintained". Some rivers in the region are already heavily polluted, which worries Xingu people, such as Jair Kuikuro: "Today we continue our struggle inside our community, inside our Xingu indigenous territory, knowing that today the struggle will not stop here. The most important thing for all of us is the environment. Rivers, fish and forests", says the leader.

Source: G1/Jornal Nacional, 04/21/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; fire

DESCRIPTION: Satellite images and data show agricultural areas and fires spreading towards the park in 2021, according to a report published by Mongabay. The situation occurred despite a ban on fires during the dry season – which caused one of the country's worst droughts in nearly a century. Deforestation inside the park – a green island amidst agribusiness – increased significantly in 2020, quadrupling the amount of primary forest lost there in 2019, according to Global Forest Watch data analyzed by Mongabay. According to the report, most of the loss was caused by forest fires, which probably started in agricultural areas adjacent to the park, where vegetation was cut down and burned. Satellite images show a clearing opened between April and May 2021 very close to the Xingu Indigenous Park – including an area along its border. Data from Deter, INPE's system that issues deforestation alerts in real time, show that between June and July 2021, an area of 1,165 hectares had its vegetation destroyed on the west side of the TI, in an area very close to the limit of the Xingu Indigenous Park. The INPE system also recorded, throughout 2021, large fire scars in the western and northwest portions of the TI, in areas close to or overlapping the boundaries of the indigenous land. Some of these scars cover areas of 100, 200 and even 990 hectares. In September, firefighters were called in to put out fires inside the Xingu Indigenous Park. A survey by the website O Eco indicated that, when the 2021 fire season started, IBAMA had only 52% of its fire brigade in activity. Despite the authorization to hire 1,659 temporary brigadiers, by the end of June only 869 had been hired by the agency, jeopardizing the firefighting process.

Source: Mongabay, 07/02/2021; Só notícias, 09/22/2021; O Eco, 08/10/2021; DETER system – INPE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; opening of illegal roads

DESCRIPTION: Between August and November 2021, the Xingu Basin Deforestation Radar Indication System (SIRADX), maintained by the Xingu+ network and ISA, identified several roads illegally opened in the Xingu Indigenous Park TI for theft of wood. In these four months, the length of the illegal roads located on the western edge of the TI totaled 26 km. This area, which is located close to villages, has been exploited since 2019. The lack of enforcement and impunity motivate offenders to continue exploiting the territories' natural resources, putting indigenous communities at risk.

Source: SIRADX newsletter November/December de 2021 – Xingu+ network

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRIPKURA

PEOPLE(S): PIRIPKURA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: In the state of Mato Grosso, deforestation has advanced and is threatening the lives of the last two Piripikura indigenous people, in the Piripikura Indigenous Land. Between 2020 and early 2021, the TI lost the equivalent of 1,340 football fields. Only two indigenous people – Tamadua and Baita – live there, in voluntary isolation. They have survived successive massacres against their people in past decades. The territory is defined by a Restriction Ordinance of use, which is renewed for successive periods. In 2018, the ordinance was extended for another three years, and remained valid until September 2021, when it was renewed by FUNAI, but for only six months. Between August 2020 and July 2021, according to data from INPE's PRODES, more than 2,100 hectares were destroyed in the indigenous land.

Source: Amazônia Portal, 03/05/2021; TerraBrasilis – INPE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTAL DO ENCANTADO

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Retention of river water; invasion

DESCRIPTION: The MPF received a complaint that a bridge had been illegally built over the Tarumã River, in the Fortuna region, in the Portal do Encantado TI, hindering the Chiquitano's access to water. It was also reported to the MPF that the water of the Tarumã River was far below the levels considered normal for the Chiquitano, as well as very dirty and drying up in some places. The Military Police were called to investigate the report of river pollution and illegal deforestation inside the indigenous land, with the use of fire to suppress the forest and fill in a permanent preservation area. All the complaints were confirmed and the MPF asked the Federal Court for the preventive detention of the farmer that he be sentenced to clear the river by removing the irregular bridge, digging up the area, thus guaranteeing the return to normality of the water flow in favor of the indigenous communities, in addition to fines and other sanctions.

Source: G1/MT, 03/05/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SARARÉ

PEOPLE(S): NAMBIKWARA

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

DESCRIPTION: After several complaints of invasions of the Sararé TI, mainly by miners, the PF and the Army carried out an operation at the site. The teams left in a convoy from an improvised base in a town near Pontes e Lacerda, where illegal mine was found. Then they followed in small boats along the Sararé River. There was a risk of confrontation, but when they arrived in the occupied areas, the miners had already fled. Equipment used in the illegal exploitation was destroyed. The Sararé TI, where the Nambikwara people live, has an area of just over 67,000 hectares and is close to the Brazil-Bolivia border. The territory is home to species from the Brazilian Cerrado and is rich in minerals. Therefore, it is the target of land grabbers and groups that invade the region looking for gold and wood. In addition to destroying the forest, these gangs threaten indigenous peoples and contaminate the environment. Illegal mining opens up a crater and uses mercury to extract gold. The heavy metal spreads through the soil and is then washed away by rain and streams into the region's rivers. An incalculable impact, according to environmentalists. According to Carolina Marçal, from Greenpeace, the expansion of new mining areas has taken place especially inside protected areas, which are indigenous lands and conservation units. This has an impact on that entire ecological chain, not only on the river, but on surrounding areas, on the animals that feed on that fish and on the human beings who eat the fish. It's a trail of destruction".

Source: G1/Jornal Nacional, 03/12/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TADARIMANA

PEOPLE(S): BORORO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: After several complaints from the Bororo people reporting the presence of invaders in the Tadarimana TI for predatory hunting and fishing, the PF carried out an operation in the TI. PF agents and FUNAI employees served arrest and search and seizure warrants against people suspected committing environmental crimes inside the indigenous land. A man was arrested and three firearms, nets and objects used in predatory fishing were found with him. The suspect is a member of a criminal faction.

Source: G1/MT, 06/15/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TADARIMANA

PEOPLE(S): BORORO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: Another fire hit the Tadarimana TI, in Rondonópolis (MT). According to firefighters the fire was brought under control and the causes are being investigated. This is the second fire on the indigenous land in less than a month. The first started on August 1st and, in the same week, it had already been controlled, but another fire broke out at the end of August. The TI is home to 800 indigenous people divided into eight villages. According

to firefighters, 12 men were sent to the scene to fight the fire. Although the low relative humidity and high temperatures made it difficult to fight the flames, firefighters managed to extinguish the forest fire in the late afternoon of the same day.

Source: G1/MT, 09/21/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Umutina

PEOPLE(S): Paresi

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: After many complaints from the indigenous people of invasions and illegal fishing in the Umutina territory, the police began to monitor the place. During monitoring, the police noticed the suspicious movement of vehicles at the entrance to the village. In the approach, police officers found and seized 550 kilos of pintado fish in two cars that were leaving the village. Two men, a woman and two teenagers were also detained.

Source: G1/MT, 02/05/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Umutina

PEOPLE(S): Paresi

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: A large fire destroyed an area of more than 4,100 hectares of native vegetation in the Umutina TI, in Mato Grosso, which is home to more than 500 indigenous people of the Paresi group. Dry grass and strong winds contributed to spreading the fire. About 100 agents from the Fire Department, Civil Defense, indigenous brigades and the National Force worked to fight the fire. Machines from the municipality opened firebreaks in the middle of the forest to prevent the fire from advancing. With the smoke, the indigenous people got lost in the forest, disoriented, because the road built to facilitate the work of the firefighters was destroyed by the fire.

Source: G1/MT, 10/04/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Urubu Branco

PEOPLE(S): Tapirapé

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; cattle raising

DESCRIPTION: The Urubu Branco TI, even before its demarcation and ratification (1998), had been invaded by illegal occupants from the moment the Apyãwa (Tapirapé) began the repossession of their ancestral territory in 1993. Since then, these illegals occupants have managed to remain in the North area of the Urubu Branco TI, through successive injunctions that guaranteed their permanence, but not the usurpation of the indigenous land. However, this decision has not been fulfilled, and they have not only deforested the region to create pastures, but also promoted illegal logging for wood sale. In 2020 and 2021, the Urubu Branco TI continued to face the destruction of its natural resources at a much faster rate. Since the inauguration of the Bolsonaro government, invaders and loggers have felt authorized to carry out more deforestation to establish new pasture areas and to remove more wood for the illegal sale of redwood stakes. In 2020, an operation against deforestation and illegal logging had identified that the area was subdivided among several bosses, who recruit farm hands, and the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) of a property was identified by IBAMA in the area. Deforestation is endangering sacred sites for the Apyãwa, such as Yrywo'ýwãwa, the Urubu Branco Waterfall. In 2021, deforestation continued, and IBAMA and the PF launched another operation to combat deforestation in the Urubu Branco TI. On February 21, 2021, STF Justice Luiz Fux confirmed the Justice Dias Toffoli's to suspended the injunction that prevented the removal of invaders. However, the eviction process never happened.

Source: CIMI Press Office; Olhar Direto; STJ Portal; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Urubu Branco

PEOPLE(S): Tapirapé, Kanela

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; tourism; poaching

DESCRIPTION: In June 2021, upon hearing the news of the presence of

illegal fishermen on the Tapirapé River, leaders of the Apyãwa/Tapirapé and Kanela do Araguaia peoples organized an inspection operation and seized a speedboat that was carrying tourists from Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The Civil Police of Porto Alegre do Norte were notified and arrived at the scene, where they also seized a pistol and two 38 revolvers, in addition to a 98-cm-long pirarara fish. The tourists were taken to the Porto Alegre do Norte Police Station, where an arrest warrant was issued in flagrante delicto for illegal possession of a weapon. Then, a tourist from Goiânia and a young man from Confresa (MT), who were also illegally fishing in the Tapirapé River were also detained. The scarcity of fish as a result of illegal fishing directly affects the survival of the communities of the Urubu Branco TI. These communities are Tapi'itãwa, Tapiparanytãwa, Towajaatãwa, Wiriaotãwa, Inataotãwa, Myryxitãwa and Akara'ytãwa. It also affects the Kanela do Araguaia community, whose villages are located on the banks of the Tapirapé River: Nova Pukanu Village, Tapiraká Village and Porto Velho Justice Luiz Village.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Urubu Branco

PEOPLE(S): Tapirapé

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The TI of the Apyãwa/Tapirapé people is one of the indigenous lands most affected by invasions, illegal deforestation and wood theft. One of the men accused of committing environmental crimes in this TI was arrested by civil police officers from Confresa. The 44-year-old man, identified as A.L.S., is considered in the investigations to be one of the main persons responsible for illegal logging on the Urubu Branco TI, located between the municipalities of Confresa, Porto Alegre do Norte and Santa Terezinha. Investigation and environmental inspection reports in the region indicate that A.L.S. had led numerous illegal logging activities, including of species protected by law, such as brazilwood. In November 2019, even after being detained in an operation to combat environmental crimes, he continued to log. After being released from prison, he bought a truck and resumed his logging activities inside the indigenous land. In December of the same year, the suspect used three trucks to take wood from the North part of Urubu Branco. In April 2020, two more trucks were taken from the area loaded with brazilwood, a species that is protected by law, which has its sale prohibited and since 2004 has been on the list of endangered Brazilian flora species. An operation carried out by the Confresa Police Station together with FUNAI, in May 2020, arrested two people taking wood from the indigenous land at the behest of the suspect. A.L.S. is a defendant in lawsuits for environmental crime and is responding to other suits for the same crimes committed in the region.

Source: Portal of the MT Government, 09/23/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Wawi

PEOPLE(S): Suyá

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; land grabbing; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: Satellite images captured a large extension of deforestation in an area next to the Wawi TI, in the municipality of Querência (MT). The images show the opening of roads to subdivide the preservation area, where cutting down trees is prohibited. The subdivisions would be used for growing soybeans and creating pastures. The advance of agribusiness in the region has been threatening the Suyá (Kisêdjê) indigenous people for at least five years. A farm next to the TI was embargoed and fined for illegal deforestation last year; even so, the owner of the area says that as soon as he is authorized by the competent agencies, he will continue to cut down the native forest. According to the farmer, "they (the indigenous people) already have a lot, a lot of land, enough". The man, who is also a lawyer of agribusiness entrepreneurs in the state, says that he did not deforest and that trees were cut only for the purpose of building the headquarters and shelters for the workers - "a very small area". However, images from the MapBioma's Planet satellite and from drones show large

open clearings in the middle of the forest, as well as roads that lead nowhere, used to define the limits three subdivisions, in an area equivalent to 1,300 football fields, making it clear that this is all about subdividing the land. Illegal deforestation was confirmed by technicians from the Environment Secretariat, who embargoed the area and fined the farmer. According to the indigenous man Winti Khisetje, with deforestation and the advance of agribusiness and the use of pesticides very close to the indigenous land, “there is a great risk of a decrease in water resources, fish and animals that we hunt”. The case was also reported to the MPF, FUNAI and the PF.

Source: *Repórter Brasil*, 03/30/2021

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 11 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; damage to heritage values; fire in the house of prayer

DESCRIPTION: A prayer house of the Guarani Kaiowá people in the Tekoha Guapo'y, claimed by the indigenous people as part of the Amambai reserve, was completely destroyed after being burned down on October 2nd. There is suspicion of arson. Situations of religious intolerance on the part of non-indigenous people are very common in the region. In its complaint, APIB confirms the suspicion of arson. “We are sad because it is our holy temple. We built it with great sacrifice and now in the blink of an eye it was burned down”, reports Elizeu Guarani, executive coordinator of APIB and of the General Assembly of the Kaiowá and Guarani people (Aty Guasu).

Source: *Correio do Estado* newspaper, 10/03/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARROIO KORÁ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation

DESCRIPTION: An operation was carried out involving teams from IBAMA, the Ponta Porã Federal Police and the National Force to investigate complaints of deforestation and illegal logging in a native forest area inside the Arroio-Korá TI. The biome is within the Atlantic Forest and is considered to be of special protection, especially it is inside an indigenous territory.

Source: *Campo Grande News*, 03/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, GUARANI NHANDEVA, TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of Indigenous Land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: Rural producers who have “leased” areas inside indigenous lands for planting transgenic soy and corn are causing major disruption. It is a true “rain of pesticides”, according to indigenous people living close to these areas, since during certain periods of the soybean or corn harvest, the plantations are also sprayed with pesticides by planes. The indigenous people who live in the Bororó and Jaguapiru villages complain and are concerned about the health of their families. With the lack of water in some parts of the villages, they used the springs, but now they are afraid of contamination with pesticides. Some families who have no other alternative still try to boil water before using it, but not all of them know about that and, consequently, end up drinking poisoned water, according to reports from residents of the TI. Those trying to grow organic food are also concerned about the spread of pesticides, particularly by air.

Source: *O Progresso*, 02/09/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

People Guarani-Kaiowá



In September, private security guards set fire to a Guarani-Kaiowá house in the Avae'te tekoha, in Dourados (MS). In addition to house, at least four Prayer Houses of the Guarani and Kaiowá, in Mato Grosso do Sul, and one of the Guarani Mbya, in Rio Grande do Sul, were burned in 2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion with fire arms; assaults; fire

DESCRIPTION: The Ava'ete tekoha is one of nine repossessed areas that have been established over the past few years on the edges of the Dourados indigenous reserve, in the south of the state. It is a piece of land that the Guarani and Kaiowá understand to be theirs, since it was traditionally occupied by their ancestors, but that the Brazilian government has never demarcated. It is also an area of conflict. Between late August and September, at least three indigenous homes were set on fire, in attacks sometimes followed by gunfire. Those responsible for the attacks, according to the Guarani and Kaiowá, are private security guards – employees of the farms that dispute the same territory. “Many people have been injured in the last four years”, says Guarani-Kaiowá anthropologist Tonico Benites, who is monitoring the situation in Dourados. “Every two months, sometimes more often, a house burns down. Families live in a state of permanent violence”. The climate of constant violence in the region is a reflection, at least in part, of a decision by the Brazilian government a little over 100 years ago. The Dourados indigenous reserve is now the most populous in Brazil: it houses more than 20,000 indigenous people on just 3,400 hectares. While their territory is not demarcated, conflicts escalate. The actions of police authorities are insufficient to stop the clashes. In October 2020, the MPF issued a note pointing out the slowness of the police in complying with search and seizure warrants. The delay, according to the MPF, makes investigations difficult and can “frustrate the collection of evidence of the conflict”.

Source: Brasil de Direitos, 09/10/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: On September 6, 2021, private security guards from a farmer set fire to a house belonging to the Guarani and Kaiowá people at tekoha Ava'ete, in Dourados. It happened at around 11 am, and the scene was filmed by the indigenous people. In a week, according to the community, at least three houses of tekoha Ava'ete were burned down by private security guards. The tekoha is one of the repossessions located on the margins of the Dourados indigenous reserve, in an area claimed by the Guarani and Kaiowá as part of the indigenous land, but occupied by private properties. Subjected to a situation of humanitarian crisis due to the overcrowding of the indigenous reserve, families have carried out repossessions in the place – and faced intense and continuous violence from private security guards.

Source: CIMI Press Office, 09/06/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUATÓ

PEOPLE(S): GUATÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The large fires that hit the Pantanal National Park in Mato Grosso do Sul, Serra do Amolar and Porto do Índio and, in 2020, also affected the Guató TI, in northwest Mato Grosso do Sul, with serious consequences for the indigenous people who live in the territory. At the time, teams of firefighters in the region reported that part of the Pantanal region had become “a large black firebreak”, completely destroyed by the flames. In 2021, this situation caused the people to face vulnerability and hunger, as the fires destroyed the plantations and the biodiversity of the territory, affecting the livelihoods of the people.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KADIWÉU

PEOPLE(S): KADIWÉU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: The Kadiwéu TI was the only region protected by law in

the Pantanal region of Mato Grosso do Sul to report an increase in the area destroyed by forest fires in 2021. The state parks of Rio Negro, Nascentes do Rio Taquari, Rede Amolar and Serra da Bodoquena National Park saw a reduction in the number of fires. In 2012, the MPF had warned of the devastation of this region of the Kadiwéu, attributing it to the action of local farmers – the same happened again in 2018. The TI, which is home to about 2,000 indigenous people has been demarcated since 1981, but the lack of structure persists in some respects. The indigenous community faced a lack of water supply in 2020. According to data from the Fire Department, forest fires increased by approximately 25.2%. While 5,056 fires were reported in the period analyzed in 2020, in 2021 6,332 cases had been reported until the month of September. The area destroyed by fire on the Kadiwéu TI increased by approximately 47.4%. In August 2021, a major fire on the TI lasted 18 days, despite the presence of fifty Prevfogo agents working to fight the flames. In 2020, 180,900 hectares burned down on the Kadiwéu TI; by September 2021, the devastated area had already reached 266,700 hectares. INPE data reinforce the high incidence of fire outbreaks in the dry season, which usually last until September.

Source: Campo Grande News, 09/28/2021; O Estado de S. Paulo newspaper, 08/30/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANAMBI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; damage to heritage values; fire in prayer house

DESCRIPTION: A prayer house of the Tekoha Itay Ka'aguyrusu, of the Guarani and Kaiowá people, was set on fire at dawn on December 29, 2021, in the municipality of Douradina (MS). Indigenous leaders believe the fire was arson. According to the police report, the crime happened around 1 am, when three teenagers and elderly women were sleeping in the tekoha. They were all able to get out quickly, unharmed. A man who witnessed the crime along with family reported hearing people talking, a strong smell of gasoline and gunshots. He then said that the fire began to engulf the main tent and consumed the entire structure within minutes. The witness believes that the crime was motivated by religious intolerance. The space, which was made of straw, was completely destroyed. For the indigenous people, the fire in the house of prayer represents an even greater spiritual loss than just the material loss. The Guarani-Kaiowá have been constant victims of this type of crime motivated by religious intolerance.

Source: G1/MS and UOL, 12/30/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RANCHO JACARÉ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; damage to heritage values; fire in the prayer house

DESCRIPTION: Religious intolerance has been one of the main reasons for attacks on indigenous populations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Several prayer houses on various TIs have been set on fire, especially in recent years. On August 19, the victim was the 92-year-old Guarani Kaiowá healer Cassiano Romero, who had his prayer house burned down in the Rancho Jacaré village. At the time of the fire, Romero was attending the great meeting of Kaiowá healers, for the opening of another house of prayer in the region. One of the leaders of his people's traditional culture and religion movement, he lost objects of religious devotion, documents, household appliances, clothes, a bicycle and other belongings in the fire. The house of prayer was his home. He was left with only the clothes on his back. No one was injured and there are no suspects yet. The indigenous people relate the case to religious intolerance. They say that the healer is the target of several threats and that he had been recently beaten nearly to death, by unidentified people. They link episodes of violence to the growth of evangelical churches inside indigenous communities.” As they grew in number, a

resistance was formed against our traditional religion”, explains the indigenous anthropologist Tonico Benites, also a Guarani Kaiowá. “Today it is shown once again how much the healers are persecuted” denounced Rosicleide Oliveira. The case is under investigation.

Source: Leaders; Brasil de Fato, 08/21/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RANCHO JACARÉ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; damage to heritage values; fire in the prayer house

DESCRIPTION: Another case of violence and intolerance has become a scar in the history of the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples. On the night of October 19, a house of prayer – Oga Pysy – in Tekoha Rancho Jacaré, municipality of Laguna Carapá (MS), was the target of an arson attack. The space turned to ashes less than two months after its opening on August 29. Tonico Benites, leader of Aty Guasu, said that men and women healers are under permanent threat. “They [men and women healers] were already being threatened. The perpetrators said that they wanted to do away with the houses of prayer and kill the healers,” he said. Also according to Tonico, they had already tried to burn down the prayer house on Rancho Jacaré on other occasions. Rosicleide Vilhalva Kaiowá, of the Kuñangue Aty Guasu – Great Assembly of Kaiowá and Guarani Women, also spoke about the context of violence in the tekohas of the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples. “We are being threatened every day. Not only another prayer house turned to ashes, but also the lives of the leaders, the healers and the children. Today we see the threat and vulnerability within the tekoha, which Justice does not see,” she lamented. Leaders and witnesses filed a police report with the Civil Police of Laguna Carapá. The case has also been forwarded to the MPF and the Federal Police. It is suspected that the attacks were at the behest of farmers and religious groups in the region.

Source: CIMI Press Office, 21/10/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA AVAE'TÉ II

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; attack with fire arms

DESCRIPTION: Guarani and Kaiowá indigenous people from the Avae'té II village, in Dourados, reported that their houses and belongings had been burned down and that shots had been fired at them. According to a local media report, the Federal Court had ordered the arrest of a rural producer in Dourados. He responds to lawsuits due to constant clashes with indigenous people from areas next to the Dourados Indigenous Reserve. He owns a property adjacent to the village and leases land areas included in the territory claimed by the indigenous people. Although the arrest warrant was issued by the Federal Court, it was the Military Police that carried it out and took the producer to the PF headquarters. In September 2019, security guards hired by him were accused of shooting at the Indians who have been surrounding the sites for almost three years. Adilson Benites, 64, was shot in the arm. In July 2021, Benites filed a police report for death threat against the producer. He said that he was threatened by the farmer at the entrance to the village and that it was not the first time. In September 2021, the farmer's security guards were accused by the indigenous people of burning a shack, built in the area that was supposed to be leased by him. In an interview to Campo Grande News, he admitted to having set fire to the Kaiowá house, in what he described as a “moment of fury.” “I went there and set that shack on fire. It was me, I assume full responsibility, but it (the shack) was inside the area leased by me”, he added. The MPF requested the farmer's preventive detention for attempted aggravated homicide, as he took the risk of killing someone by setting fire to the house.

Source: Campo Grande News, 10/13/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

MINAS GERAIS – 8 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEIA NAÕ XOHÁ

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; lack of water; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Since the criminal disaster caused by the collapse of the tailings dam in Córrego do Feijão, owned by Vale, the Pataxó indigenous community that lived on the banks of the Paraopeba River has been living without water, accumulated garbage in the occupied area and lack of assistance from Vale and the federal government in the process of repairing the dam. Because of this situation of neglect, staying in the place has become virtually unbearable, leading indigenous people to seek a better place to live. But, in order not to leave the area unprotected, some have remained there, but without access to drinking water. The situation worsened in 2021 with the agreement between the MP/MG, Vale and the state of Minas Gerais, which has made it difficult to provide full reparation to the affected communities. The violations committed against the indigenous population are several: loss of the river and all surrounding biodiversity, lack of water for human and cultural use, harassment by the mining company and lack of full reparation. An independent technical assistance team was designated by the MPF to assess the damage caused to the indigenous community by the criminal disaster and facilitate the reparation process.

Source: Leaders; MPF/MG; R7 Portal, 06/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARANÁ

PEOPLE(S): ARANÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; use of pesticides; threats

DESCRIPTION: The Aranã people, divided into two families, had their territory recognized by FUNAI in 2013, on two farms: Campo and Tocoíós (an old Maxakali settlement), and remained there working in those two areas that were never requested by their alleged owners. In 2021, however, banana plantation companies began to threaten indigenous families with fencing, deforestation, use of pesticides and threats of repossession.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CINTA VERMELHA JUNDIBA

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU, PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; construction works inside the territory; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Several companies have threatened the permanence of the Pankararu and Pataxó peoples in the Cinta Vermelha and Jundiba villages, in the Jequitinhonha Valley (MG). Since 2017, the company Mantiqueira has been installing electricity transmission lines that cross the indigenous territory. In addition, more recently the mining companies Quartzo Brasil, Sigma Mineradora and CBL Mineradora have reached the territory, causing extensive damage to the indigenous community. The actions of all these companies have violated, in addition to land use, the right of consultation of the Pataxó and Pankararu peoples. Several complaints were made to the Federal Public Defender's Office and the MPF, which are being investigated.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): FAZENDA GUARANI

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; water pollution

DESCRIPTION: The city of Conceição do Mato Dentro has endured, for some years, mining activities carried out by the Canadian company Anglo American, which has mines in the city and the largest pipeline in the world, Minas-Rio, which transports ore to the port in Rio de Janeiro. The Fazenda Guarani IT, which houses a Pataxó community, located in the municipality of Carmésia, has suffered from the damage caused by mining in the neighboring city. The traffic of trucks to the mining company, which has been

recently changed, has affected not only the indigenous community due to noise pollution and heavy traffic, but also the springs that supply the territory, which have dried up because the water being diverted to the ore pipeline, leaving the indigenous people without water supply.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KATURAMA

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ, PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Affected by the collapse of Vale's tailings dam in Córrego do Feijão, in Brumadinho (MG), about 15 families of the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe and Pataxó peoples, faced with the mining company's harassment because of their requests for individual indemnity agreements as a measure of reparation for the collapse, left the area they used to occupy before the criminal disaster occurred and managed to receive the partial donation a permanent preservation area, also in the municipality of São Joaquim de Bicas (MG). The agreement with the donor entity was that part of the cost of the land would be donated to the indigenous people and the remainder would be paid with the compensation they were supposed to receive from the mining company. However, in addition to the reparation process having dragged on, the indigenous people in the new area have been harassed by land grabbers and local landowners who have put their safety and permanence in the area at risk, and have suffered from the lack of serviced from FUNAI. Many violations have been committed against these peoples - from environmental destruction by fires and deforestation to the lack of health care and the delay in the criminal disaster reparation process. An independent technical assistance team was designated by the MPF to assess the damage caused to the indigenous community by the criminal disaster and facilitate the reparation process; a support network was also created for the Katurama community to ensure their permanence in the area. The community awaits measures from the competent agencies.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXIXÓ

PEOPLE(S): KAXIXÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; water contamination; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: In addition to the problems already faced by the Kaxixó with agribusiness in the region, the use of pesticides, the diversion of water courses for crop irrigation and small-scale mining, during the years 2020 and 2021 the indigenous community saw a sharp increase the number of sport and professional fishing on the Pará River, which supplies the indigenous land, causing, in addition to an atypical tourist flow, ecological imbalance in the region. In June 2021, hundreds of fish, for example, turned up dead on the surface of the river. Another problem related to water also started to affect the Kaxixó: the water supply works carried out by Vale to replace the Paraopeba River in the supply of water to the city of Belo Horizonte are removing and modifying the water course of the Pará River. As a result, the Kaxixó began to be recognized as affected by the criminal disaster in Brumadinho. However, with the advance of the agreement between Vale, the state of Minas Gerais and MPMG, they have difficulty in being fully compensated for the crime. Several complaints were made to the press and a protocol of prior, free and informed consultation was prepared by the community, through which the leaders claimed and were able to be assisted by an independent technical consultancy team.

Source: Leaders; Instituto Guacuy; CIMI Regional Office in the East

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XAKRIABÁ

PEOPLE(S): XAKRIABÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of Aldeia Barreiro Preto, located in the Xakriabá TI, in São João das Missões, experienced moments of tension and fear in the early hours of June 24, when

they noticed a massive fire. The village school was on fire. The fire reached the library and the school office. The fire also destroyed the Xakriabá traditional medicine house. Luckily, no one was hurt. According to chief Domingos Nunes, everything indicates that it was arson, "as all the archives of our school's history were burned. In addition to the secretariat's files, fire was also set to the computers and our medicine house, which is one of the main houses we have for traditional medicine and which we are fighting to preserve". The chief also stressed that: "A barbaric crime against our people and our education". The Xakriabá await justice. The military and civil police were called to carry out the investigation, but the Federal Police was supposed to take over the case.

Source: G1/MG, 06/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XAKRIABÁ

PEOPLE(S): XAKRIABÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; threats; destruction of fences

DESCRIPTION: In May 2021, on several occasions the Morro Vermelho Village, in the Xakriabá TI, was invaded by a farmer who claimed ownership of the area, threatening the indigenous people with death and the destruction of houses, fences and crops. The area has been guaranteed to the Xakriabá for over ten years through maintenance of tenure issued by the local court. Since then, faced with threats, the leaders have not been able to leave the territory. The MPF filed a lawsuit for possession maintenance, having obtaining a court decision stipulating the payment of a daily fine in the event of new invasions of the Xakriabá territory. Even so, the climate in the region is quite tense and indigenous families feel insecure in the face of so many threats.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

PARÁ – 42 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, TIMBIRA, KA'APOR

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: A Federal Police operation led to the arrest of two men for the crime of deforestation in the Alto Rio Guamá TI. The investigations began in 2020, after several reports of environmental crime on indigenous lands. In addition to arresting the men, the PF dismantled a scheme of clandestine sawmills in the forest.

Source: G1/PA, 05/22/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, KA'APOR, TIMBIRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The MPF denounced nine people for environmental crimes committed inside the Alto Rio Guamá TI, in Northeast of Pará. The suspects will answer for the crimes of illegal deforestation on public lands, receiving criminal proceeds, operating illegal sawmills inside the indigenous area and gang formation. The combined penalties can reach 15 years in prison, a fine and payment for the environmental damage caused. Eight criminal complaints were presented to the Federal Court of Paragominas. All the suspects were investigated by the PF in a police inquiry.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, KA'APOR, TIMBIRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; garbage dump in the TI

DESCRIPTION: In December 2021, the MPF-PA asked the Court to order the city of Garrafão do Norte (PA) to immediately stop using the indigenous land as a dump site and prepare a plan for the removal of garbage from the area. The MPF had already issued a recommendation in this regard, but received complaints that the municipality continued to dump and bury waste at the site. The practice, according to the MPE, causes environmental problems

and damages the health of the indigenous community. Also according to the agency, if the activity is not stopped, the damage may become irreversible.

Source: MPF-PA, 12/23/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, KA'APOR, TIMBIRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Irregular works on the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: In November 2021, the MPF recommended the municipalities of Nova Esperança do Piriá (PA), Garrafão do North (PA) and Viseu (PA) and the company Equatorial Energia to suspend a series of irregular works aimed at benefiting invaders of the indigenous land. Irregular works include landfills, schools and power grids in areas where the invaders of the indigenous land have illegally settled. All the works, according to the MPF, were carried out without authorization or licensing from IBAMA or FUNAI. These facilities, points out the MPF, contribute to and encourage invasions on the Alto Rio Guamá TI, insofar as they create, in clear violation of the aforementioned rules, infrastructure so that allow non-indigenous invaders to settle in the territory.”.

Source: MPF-PA, 11/18/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ, KA'APOR, TIMBIRA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: On September 13, a group of 30 Tembê indigenous people charged with protecting the territory received information about an invasion by loggers in the territory and went into the forest in search of traces, in an area inside the IT, 12 km from the Cristal Village, in the municipality of Viseu, on the banks of the Piriá River. According to FEPIPA'S report, the group found several logs of wood, in addition to a tractor and a truck, which were burned. “At that moment, the indigenous people could tell

by the sound of the engine that a boat was approaching. As they went to the boat, they noticed that the driver was carrying a shotgun. The indigenous people asked him to put his weapon down. There was a little confusion and, in the heat and darkness of the situation, a woman, who was accompanying the driver, was shot dead”, says the indigenous organization. According to FEPIPA, invasions of the territory are frequent, without inspection by the responsible agencies.

Source: APIB, 09/14/2021; MPF-PA, 09/14/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The MPF denounced to the Federal Court of Redenção (PA) five people who organized and carried out attacks on FUNAI and IBAMA agents, in November and December 2020, and invaded the Apyterewa TI, in southwest Pará. At the time, public agents were carrying out environmental inspections and notifying intruders to leave the TI. The invaders attacked the agents, preventing them from carrying out their work. Several people were denounced for the crimes of hindering inspection by public authorities, invasion and usurpation of assets belonging to the federal government and gang formation. Despite specific actions by FUNAI and IBAMA, the Apyterewa TI remains invaded, and is one of the most deforested lands in the country.

Source: G1/PA, 06/08/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANÃ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Irregular works in the indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: According to the MPF, FUNAI authorized the Municipality of São Félix do Xingu (PA) to carry out construction works on a road inside the Apyterewa TI, to the detriment of the interest



Divulgação/MPF-PA



In Jacareacanga (PA), one of several violent actions carried out by miners against Munduruku leaders who oppose mining was the destruction of the main office of the Munduruku Wakoborun Women's Association, in March

of the indigenous people and without consulting them. The MPF also cites a video in which the mayor of São Félix do Xingu reported that FUNAI had formally authorized the works, which would be carried out “for the benefit of 3,000 families living in Apyterewa”. In July, after becoming aware of these facts, the agency recommended that the Municipality of São Félix do Xingu, the government of Pará, FUNAI and the federal government refrain from carrying out or authorizing any works without first consulting with the indigenous people in a free and informed and with respect to the institutions of the people.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANĀ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: The operation to evict outsiders from the Apyterewa TI began in 2011, but has been stalled by legal measures. Since 2019, this area has been subject to constant invasions and has stood out as one of the most deforested indigenous areas in the Amazon, due to the advance of illegal mining and land grabbing activities. The serious situation experienced by the Parakanã people has been denounced nationally and internationally, but without a solution favorable to the indigenous people. In 2021, there were still about 3,000 invaders living and illegally exploiting the resources of the indigenous area.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANĀ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Apyterewa TI, of the Parakanã people, in Pará, was the most deforested in Brazil between August 2020 and July 2021, according to official data released by INPE. According to data from PRODES, 6,848 hectares of forest on the indigenous land were destroyed in the period. The territory is subject to constant invasions and mining. All these activities are criminal, since the legislation determines the integral preservation of these demarcated areas. The official government survey shows that deforestation in the Amazon exceeded 13,000 km² between August 2020 and July 2021, an increase of 22% compared to the previous period. The Apyterewa TI is known to be targeted by criminals. In second and third place in terms of areas subject to deforestation by invaders are the Trincadeira Bacajá and Kayapó indigenous lands, which are also located in Pará.

Source: G1/PA, 11/19/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANĀ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal construction works inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the Apyterewa TI had 8,160 hectares deforested – an area 28% larger than the area devastated in 2020, according to data from the newsletter of the System of Deforestation Indication by Radar in the Xingu Basin, SiradX, maintained by the Xingu+ network and ISA. According to the newsletter, in 2021 22 km of new illegal roads were found inside the TI. These roads make land grabbing, gold mining and invasions possible in neighboring TIs, such as the Trincadeira Bacajá TI, of the Xikrin people.

Source: SiradX newsletter November/December 2021 – Xingu+ network

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANĀ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; irregular construction works inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: In November 2021, an investigation by the newspaper Folha de São Paulo found that the company Equatorial Energia, one of the largest electricity distributors in the country, is illicitly supplying an area occupied by invaders inside the Apyterewa TI. The place, known as Renascer Village, is an illegal village inside

the TI that supports miners and land grabbers. The company operates in the area even without authorization from FUNAI and environmental licensing from IBAMA, which is illegal.

Source: Folha de São Paulo newspaper, 11/30/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging; deforestation; subdivision

DESCRIPTION: The Arara TI has suffered from invasions and constant illegal logging. The invaders opened several side roads to transport the wood, which has facilitated the entry of other non-indigenous people who are making subdivisions in a stretch of about 30 kilometers in the Transamazonian highway, between kilometers 120 and 150. The situation in this area is critical and the indigenous community has reported environmental destruction, the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the risks to which they are permanently exposed. In this region there is a FUNAI surveillance post, but it is not working due to the lack of staff. Several complaints have already been made to the agencies responsible for the inspection and protection of indigenous lands and peoples, but without success, as these agencies are in the process of being completely dismantled.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: Arara indigenous people denounce the presence of fishermen inside the TI, who are entering illegal agreements with some indigenous people to practice predatory fishing. This is due to the lack of inspection by the responsible agencies such as FUNAI and IBAMA, as well as to the delay in complying with the Indigenous Component, which is a condition for the license to build the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; damage from the construction of the hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: Although the Arara da Volta Grande TI has been demarcated since 2010 and was ratified in 2015, it remains invaded by non-indigenous people. The Arara people have been greatly affected by the construction of the Belo Monte HPP and the implementation of the Volta Grande de Mineração Project.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAIXO TAPAJÓS I

PEOPLE(S): TUPINAMBÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Traffic of vehicles in the indigenous territory; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In May 2021, as a result of a lawsuit filed by the Union of Rural Workers (STTR) of Santarém and the Tapajós-Arapiuns Indigenous Council (CITA), the TRF-1 suspended the validity of the forest management plan for logging in the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve (RESEX), which overlaps the territory of traditional occupation by indigenous peoples, especially the Tupinambá people. The lawsuit filed by CITA and STTR got a favorable opinion from the MPF of Pará, which also considered that indigenous peoples and traditional communities did not have their right to prior, free and informed consultation respected, as guaranteed by ILO Convention 169. Until authorization for the management plan was suspended, the road built for the transportation of wood removed from the RESEX continued to be used for the traffic of trucks loaded with wood. The road was built in the middle of the area whose demarcation is being claimed and still raises concern about the risk of invasions and degradation in other areas of the Tupinambá territory. The court decision will be in effect until the

consultation is carried out in accordance with the consultation protocol of the Tupinambá people.

Source: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2; MPF-PA, 05/05/2021*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAÚ

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; mining

DESCRIPTION: The study “Protected Areas or Threatened Areas? The incessant search for gold in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in the Amazon”, by Instituto Escolhas, published in February 2021, found that the Baú TI had 471 thousand hectares, or about 25% of its area covered by applications for research and authorization for gold mining registered and active with the ANM – despite the fact that mineral exploration within indigenous lands is illegal. The alerts issued by DETER, INPE’s system that monitors the Legal Amazon by satellite, indicate that, even without authorization, the Kayapó territory is already being targeted by illegal mining. Four alerts issued by DETER between May and August 2021 identified about 50 hectares of deforested by mining area inside the Baú TI. The indigenous land was the subject of another 14 alerts by DETER in 2021, indicating the occurrence of deforestation, environmental degradation and wood theft inside the TI. Most of the pressure is on the western portion of the indigenous land, where DETER found more than 1,000 hectares of deforested area very close to the limit of the indigenous land advancing towards the territory. Another DETER alert, issued in July, identified the occurrence of illegal logging in an area of more than 1,000 hectares – most of it inside the Baú TI.

Source: *Instituto Escolhas; Colabora, 12/30/2021; DETER system – INPE*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAÚ, MENKRAGNOTI

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

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

DESCRIPTION: A report by the SIMEX Network, formed by the NGOs IMAZON, IDESAM, IMAFLORA and IC, shows that for 55% of the trees removed in Pará between August 2019 and July 2020 there was no authorization from environmental agencies. The area (50,100 hectares) corresponds to almost half the size of Belém. According to SIMEX, in the Baú TI, close to the deforested area, 158 hectares were affected by logging. According to an article by InfoAmazônia, the invasion of indigenous lands by loggers and miners changed the landscape of the region. Indigenous leaders denounce that the crystalline waters of Curuá, which starts in Serra do Cachimbo and crosses the Menkragnoti and Baú TIs are now “brownish”. “The paved roads facilitated access to the region. Soy plantations and deforestation have already touched our territories. The government does not comply with the environmental legislation or with ILO Convention 169”, complains Doto Takak-Ire, from Kabu Institute.

Source: *InfoAmazônia, 09/17/2021*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BRAGANÇA-MARITUBA

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Invaders were illegally extracting wood in the Tapajós National Forest (FLONA), which is a Conservation Unit close to the Bragança-Marituba TI. During the environmental inspection carried out in FLONA by ICMBio and the Federal Highway Police, three trucks loaded with ype logs were seized. The wood was donated to the Munduruku Indigenous Council of Belterra.

Source: *G1/PA, 01/16/2021*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACHOEIRA SECA

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; damage from the construction of the hydroelectric plant; deforestation; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: Several studies have been conducted and a declaratory ordinance was issued for the demarcation of the Cachoeira Seca

TI. Although it has been from its original size, so far, the demarcation has not been completed and invaders have not been evicted by FUNAI. This omission and delay have contributed to the systematic increase in deforestation for illegal logging, land grabbing inside the TI and the establishment of large farms. Invaders built roads inside the indigenous land to facilitate illegal logging, which end up becoming an easy access route for other invaders. There is also the presence of illegal fishermen, practicing predatory fishing inside the indigenous area. The regularization of this TI would be conditioned to the Installation License for the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant; however, the construction of the dam is in full swing and the established indigenous conditions have not been met. The dismantling of the agencies responsible for inspecting, combating violations, protecting and maintaining the area and the environment has confirmed that nothing has been done. Between August 2020 and July 2021, according to data from INPE’s PRODES, the Cachoeira Seca TI was the fourth most deforested in the Legal Amazon, with 2,340 hectares of forest destroyed.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ITUNA/ITATÁ

PEOPLE(S): ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; land grabbing; damage from the construction of the hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: The Ituna-Itatá TI, where indigenous peoples live in voluntary isolation, has been under interdiction, under study and under restricted use since 2011. Even so, it is being seriously impacted by the Belo Monte HPP and the implementation of the Volta Grande de Mineração Project. This TI today is one of the most deforested areas in the Middle Xingu region, with an exorbitant increase in illegal mining and logging activities. The presence of non-indigenous people destroying the environment, poisoning the waters and fish and carrying all kinds of diseases, endangers the existence of the isolated indigenous people. The isolated group that lives in the region will be endangered, unless action is taken by the public authorities.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ITUNA-ITATÁ

PEOPLE(S): ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; land grabbing; irregular works in the Indigenous Land

DESCRIPTION: In February 2021, IBAMA fined Equatorial Energia BRL 2.51 million for having installed an illegal electricity transmission network inside the Ituna/Itatá TI, an area that is under interdiction by the federal government due to the presence of isolated indigenous people. The fine was imposed because the network was installed without the authorization of FUNAI and IBAMA and the company fail to suspend the distribution of energy to the invaders after being notified. Months earlier, the environmental agency had offered an escort for the removal of the structure, but the company’s office in Marabá (PA) refused the offer. Equatorial Energia admitted to IBAMA that it has eight illegal installations for the distribution of electricity inside the Ituna/Itatá TI. Years earlier, in 2018, Equatorial tried, but failed to obtain legal permission to operate in the area.

Source: *Folha de São Paulo newspaper, 11/30/2021*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The MPF in Pará is investigating a cooperative created in 2019, with the help of former federal deputy and singer Sérgio Reis, which would have mineral exploration in the Kayapó TI, in Pará, among its main objectives. In March 2021, indigenous people released a manifesto against the cooperative’s activities in the region, claiming that “it does not fit into the context of how the community survives.” Sérgio Reis admitted having helped to create the entity, but denies having a link with it currently. In a letter

signed by leaders from the region, the chiefs spoke out against the cooperative's actions. "Each village already has its own institution or association and we don't need white people to speak for us," reads an excerpt from the letter. According to data from the Federal Revenue Service, in addition to mining on indigenous lands, the cooperative has among its objects the exploitation of forest and water resources and the trade of carbon credits. The prosecutors responsible for the case want to know what products are currently being exploited by the entity, whether there are indigenous people on its board of directors, whether FUNAI or IBAMA participated in its foundation and whether there was prior consultation with indigenous people about its creation, as provided for in ILO Convention No. 169, to which Brazil is a signatory.

Source: *O Globo*, 08/19/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: Tons of gold taken from the subsoil of the Kayapó TI, in the south of Pará, supported, for years, a complex criminal organization that dominated the entire illegal business chain, from the opening and exploitation of mines to money laundering schemes and the sale of the product in Brazil and abroad. The network involved dozens of companies linked to the metal trade, gold cooperatives, dozens of phantom employees and companies unrelated to the sector, such as a barbershop in Limeira (SP), which laundered more than R\$12 million from illegal mining in eleven months. In a PF operation that started in October and involved about 200 police officers, 62 search and seizure warrants who carried out, in addition to 12 preventive arrest warrants in nine states – Pará, Amazonas, Goiás, Roraima, São Paulo, Tocantins, Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Rondônia, and also in the Federal District. The gang illegally removed about a ton of gold a year from indigenous lands in southern Pará.

Source: *Estadão newspaper*, 12/12/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAYAPÓ

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; preventing the FP from working

DESCRIPTION: Miners tried to stop an Army and National Force convoy from supporting the Federal Police in an operation to combat illegal mining inside the Kayapó TI, in Pará. The group blocked the PA-287 highway, between the cities of Cumaru do Norte and Redenção, in the south of the state. A bridge was burned and a backhoe was used to dig a hole in the road, according to the municipal government of Cumaru do Norte. In their operation the PF used helicopters to reach the illegally exploited areas. IBAMA agents burned machines found in the mine known as Maria Bonita, which is located inside an indigenous area. The illegal miners fled before the arrival of the teams, which seized three trucks. The vehicles carried around 59,000 liters of diesel, fuel that would be used for illegal mining in the indigenous area. This was the second seizure of illegal cargo made in the same region, at the beginning of the second half of 2021 alone. According to the PF, the operation resulted from an anonymous complaint received by the Federal Police of Redenção, in southeastern Pará. In the operation, three trucks were found, one with 45,000 liters, another with 6,000 and the third with 8,000 liters of diesel. An engine, 50.40 mm bullets and supplies were also found, which would be transported to supply illegal mining activities. In the operation, three men were arrested in the act and sent to the prison of Redenção, where they remain at the disposal of the Federal Justice.

Source: *G1/PA*, 08/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAS CASAS

PEOPLE(S): KAYAPÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the occupation of part of the Las Casas TI by non-indigenous people who remain inside the demarcated land

continued, even though they knew that the compensation money had been deposited with the court. These people argue that they live in harmony and are friends with the Kayapó of Las Casas, but they also use the arguments of the current Brazilian president, that "land is for production". On festive occasions in the village, a few head of cattle are given as gifts. In addition to preventing indigenous from effectively enjoying the entire territory, the presence of non-indigenous people has become a risk of transmission of COVID-19 to the villages in the midst of the pandemic.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values; plundering of the main office of the indigenous association

DESCRIPTION: The headquarters of the Munduruku Wakoborun Women's Association, in Jacareacanga (PA), was violently attacked. According to the MPF, miners and representatives of an indigenous minority set fire to association documents and vandalized furniture and objects. The walls of the building were also vandalized, with phrases threatening the Federal Police and non-governmental organizations that support the Munduruku people's struggle to defend their territories and their constitutional rights and against the devastation caused by mining on their lands. The MPF opened an investigation into the case. According to reports from indigenous people, the violence took place after a protest by miners, who made death threats to women who oppose mining on indigenous lands. A statement from the Women's Association read: "We have been screaming for days, asking the police forces to act on this group of criminals who want to devastate our territory and who threaten our own lives and integrity".

Source: *G1/PA*, 03/25/2021; Association of Munduruku Women; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: In an operation by the Federal Police in Jacareacanga, a man suspected of involvement in an escort scheme for illegal mining inside the Munduruku TI was arrested. According to investigations, the scheme sent machines and men into the TI; a helicopter was seized. The equipment was used to establish or expand illegal mining in indigenous territories. The man had his arrest warrant issued by the court on April 21, when an operation was carried out that seized luxury cars and documents. The investigations point to the possible use of helicopters carrying armed men to ensure the entry of heavy machinery and people in a region known as Igarapé Vanilha, inside the TI, for the establishment or expansion of illegal mining.

Source: *G1/PA*, 05/13/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Attack by miners; damage to heritage values; houses set on fire

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders from the Munduruku TI were violently attacked by miners from the region, causing a series of conflicts. This attack took place after the PF and IBAMA launched an operation against the advance of illegal mining on the indigenous land. In retaliation, on May 26 a group of armed miners invaded the Fazenda Tapajós village, inside the Munduruku TI, at a place known as the entrance to the Rio das Tropas, threatened leaders and set fire to indigenous homes – among them, the house the leader Maria Leusa Kaba Munduruku and her mother, Chief Isaura. In Jacareacanga, hundreds of miners supported by the local government, organized acts to close all shops, supermarkets and restaurants, in protest against the actions of the PF and IBAMA. Audio recordings released by the press revealed that the deputy mayor of Jacareacanga encouraged local businessmen: "This is

the articulation, shop owners, motorcycle messengers, boatmen. Now is the time to move on, see?" The indigenous organizations APIB and COIAB issued a warning, denouncing the risk to life caused by mining for the 14,000 indigenous people who live in the region – especially for the leaders who oppose the criminal practice. "Once again, indigenous lives are threatened by mining and miners in the Amazon. The situation of terror is also repeated at the Yanomami TI, in Roraima, which has been hardly attacked since the beginning of the month. Deputy Joenia Wapichana denounced the situation on the Munduruku TI during a session of the Commission on Human Rights and Minorities of the Federal Chamber".

Source: *Estado newspaper*, 05/25/2021; *CNN Brazil*, 05/26/2021; *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: A survey by Agência Pública showed that one of the defendants in a lawsuit for illegal mining on the Munduruku TI has also applied for gold mining authorization in the surroundings of the territory: there were twelve applications for gold mining authorization, one next to the other, about 5 km from the Munduruku TI, in Jacareacanga, in the southwest of Pará. All of them were filed in the same month, July 2020. Agência Pública found 599 mining applications in 2020 in the four municipalities in the area where the TI is located. In May 2021 alone, there were 400 applications. Of the applications filed in these two years, 37 were approved by the government. In addition to including regions close to the Munduruku land, part of the applications are for areas overlapping conservation units around the territory, which are important for the regional ecosystem. The defendant's applications cover almost 6 km² of an area of the Crepori National Forest (FLONA), which borders the Munduruku TI. Along with seven other people, he was denounced in April of this year by the MPF-PA as a member of "Boi na Brasa" (or BNB), a group formed by individuals from the same family. The MPF-PA also indicates that the BNB, investigated since 2018, apparently controls at least three different illegal mining areas inside the indigenous land and one area inside FLONA, causing, according to the court, "serious environmental damage in specially protected spaces and e promoting of the usurpation of federal government property". The applicant had his preventive detention ordered, but on June 16 the TRF-1 granted an injunction withdrawing his arrest warrant. Five indigenous people are also defendants in the same lawsuit, accused of facilitating the entry of miners in the territory in exchange for money, gold and work in illegal mining. Maria Leusa Munduruku, a leader who opposes the invasions, explained that those allied to illegal mining are a minority among her people. Agência Pública also found two applications for cassiterite mining in an area very close to the northern border of the Munduruku TI. These applications were filed by a person temporarily arrested in May 2021, and released days later, who is being investigated by the PF on suspicion of having used their aircraft to escort illegal miners and machines in the opening of a new gold pit inside the indigenous land, in the region of Igarapé Vanilha. Applications to mine cassiterite were submitted to the ANM in April, shortly before his arrest and when he was already under investigation. He requested about 1 km² for mining, in an area less than 100 m from the border of the indigenous territory. The areas are also close to the edge of the neighboring Sai Cinza TI, where the Munduruku people also live. Attorney General Paulo de Tarso Moreira says that although the law is clear, the divisions between illegal mining and the legalized branch of activity are often blurred. "It is clear that the gold mining segment in the Amazon operates in an indistinct way: those who consider themselves miners see both legal and illegal miners as miners", he emphasizes. "The expectation for new exploration fronts prevents them from seeing the difference between legal and illegal. And the legal often finances the illegal in order to have more areas to work". In addition to exposing the confluence

between illegal and legal mining, the exploitation of gold close to the TIs also affects the lives of indigenous communities, as a Munduruku leader reports: "If the water is dirty up there, all the dirt comes to the village, because the fish does not stay just inside or outside the territory, it swims along the entire length of the river, [just like] the birds, like the animals".

Source: *A Pública*, 06/16/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a public civil action against the federal government, the National Mining Agency and the Central Bank of Brazil, with the objective of curbing the systematic and generalized practice of "gold laundering" in the area of the Judicial Subsection of Itaituba (PA). This practice has enabled the production and free circulation of illegal gold from indigenous lands, relegating native peoples, especially the Munduruku people, to threats and violence resulting from the greed and exploitative fury of invaders, illegal miners and criminals. The MPF requested the suspension of mining permits in Itaituba, Jacareacanga and Novo Progresso and the halting of gold mining activities in the region, as well as the introduction of gold into the licit market through laundering, among other things.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: The month of March 2021 was a milestone in the resumption of invasions of the territories of the Munduruku people, which began to involve extreme violence and disrespect for the political authority of chiefs and leaders, having as a landmark the case of the attempted breaking and entering in the region of Igarapé Vanilha, in the Cururu River Basin, the birthplace of the Munduruku people. In a recommendation, the MPF reported that heavily armed and organized invaders, with an escort of militiamen and air support from helicopters, promoted the entry of heavy mining machinery into the region and threatened chiefs, warriors, leaders, and indigenous women who opposed such entry." The agency recommended that the ANM, the Central Bank and the federal government take measures to prevent the entry of illegal gold into the Brazilian chain of internal circulation and export of gold.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU DO PLANALTO SANTARENO

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; soy monoculture

DESCRIPTION: FUNAI's omission and delay in regularizing indigenous territories has caused serious damage to the lives of indigenous people and the environment, as is the case of the Munduruku of the Açaizal village, in the Planalto Santareno TI. Leaders released a video in which they denounce the deforestation that is taking place in their territory. According to the complaint, a license was issued for a businessman to work with soy monoculture in an area that, according to chief Manoel Munduruku, is an indigenous land. The chief pointed out, with anger, the indigenous territory is a forest reserve that must be protected by the federal government, and is under anthropological studies by FUNAI.

Source: *G1*, 02/05/2021; *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU, SAI CINZA

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

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

DESCRIPTION: A survey carried out by the Socio-Environmental Institute revealed that, from January 2019 to May 2021, there was a 363% increase in the area degraded by mining in the Munduruku TI, located in southwest Pará. The Munduruku and Sai Cinza TIs, close to the municipality of Jacareacanga, are facing serious conflicts

caused by the invaders, who move freely through the territories, despite PF operations against mining in the region. According to the ISA survey, in two and a half years, between January 2019 and May 2021, mining devastated a total of 2,264.8 hectares of the Munduruku TI. The municipality of Jacareacanga, which overlaps 98% of the Munduruku TI, saw an increase of 269% in areas degraded by mining. According to ISA researcher Antônio Oviedo, the increase in mining is associated with a decrease in the collection of fines by IBAMA, with the willingness to accept requests for the opening of indigenous lands for mining, with IBAMA's failure to comply with the law against illegal logging, with publication of regulations that make environmental licensing more flexible in TIs and change the rules for certification of rural properties overlapping TIs and with other formal attempts to change the regime for the protection of indigenous rights".

Source: Socio-Environmental Institute, 06/08/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU, SAI CINZA

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Illegal mining

DESCRIPTION: The leak of a joint mega-operation by the PF, IBAMA and FUNAI to combat illegal mining on indigenous lands in Pará (Munduruku and Sai Cinza) triggered a gold rush in reverse. With information that inspectors were arriving in Jacareacanga, in the southwest of the state, in the next few days, miners rushed to hide the machinery used in clandestine gold mining in Munduruku territories and in conservation areas. Report by Repórter Brasil witnessed the mobilization of miners to evade inspection. Indigenous leaders were angered by the "official character" of the leak. This is because this is not the first time that mine owners are warned of inspections of this type. The leak was believed to have been occurred at a meeting attended by miners and an indigenous association controlled by pro-mining interests. According to indigenous people heard by the report, a representative of FUNAI attended the meeting. "For us, this meeting where the authorities made an agreement with the miners was a mistake. They gave all the white miners 15 days to remove their goods," says Ademir Kaba Munduruku. "Hence, incredible as it may seem, the main leaders responsible for these acts of violence remain free, while we have to step back and have our freedom restricted", says the indigenous leader, who opposes the exploitation of gold. The machines used in mining are extremely valuable, costing between R\$500,000 and R\$1 million and are a clear sign that those who invest in mining are large businessmen. The objective of the miners is to prevent the equipment from being destroyed by inspection, as provided for by presidential decree 6,514 of 2008, which gives this prerogative to environmental inspectors in the face of the impossibility of seizing and removing engines and backhoes from areas of difficult access in the forest. The situation experienced by the Munduruku, who live with diseases, contamination, threats and violence due to the invasion of miners, is extremely serious.

Source: Repórter Brasil, 10/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAQUIÇAMBA

PEOPLE(S): JURUNA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Decrease in river flow; damage from the construction of the hydroelectric plant

DESCRIPTION: Since 2015, the indigenous peoples and traditional communities that live below the dam of the Belo Monte HPP have been facing difficulties to maintain their food sources – including the Juruna people of the Paquiçamba TI. The hydroelectric plant prevents the continuous flow of the Xingu River, which directly affects reproduction and, consequently, the availability of fish for the communities, which have fishing as one of their main food sources. Our income, our food source, was the fish that came from the river. Our income dropped 70% after the Xingu River was dammed", reflects Cleiton Juruna. In 2020, the communities, movements and the MPF pressured Norte Energia, the manager of Belo Monte, and IBAMA to guarantee a greater flow of water

into the river. Despite IBAMA's favorable opinion towards the claim in early 2021, the agency backed off after pressure from the federal government, and the river flow was maintained at a level considered insufficient by the indigenous people.

Source: InfoAmazônia, 03/19/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SARAÚÁ

PEOPLE(S): AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: Despite being a regularized territory, the Sarauá TI has been invaded for years, without any measures from FUNAI. Thus, the MPF filed a public civil action against the non-indigenous occupants of the Sarauá TI, in the municipality of Ipixuna do Pará (PA), with the objective of granting full repossession of the land to the indigenous people. The TI is being robbed by invaders, despite having been designated for the exclusive use of the Amanayé Community and the payment of compensation for damages resulting from the occupation of the public property". In February 2021, the Federal Court set a 90-day deadline for the invaders to vacate the indigenous land. Between August 2020 and July 2021, data from INPE's PRODES identified 207 hectares of devastated forest inside the Sarauá TI.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SARAÚÁ

PEOPLE(S): AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a public civil action, based on the complaint made by an indigenous leader, who reported having knowledge of intense illegal logging inside the Sarauá TI, located in Ipixuna (PA). According to the leader, practically no one had heard about environmental inspection in the place for a long time. In the action, the MPF highlights that IBAMA's failure to promote an inspection inside the Sarauá TI has been causing the perverse effect of a resumption of illegal logging in its interior. The MPF also points out that it held several meetings with FUNAI and representatives of the Amanayé people, who "always showed anger and dissatisfaction because, until now, they did not have possession of the land that was destined to them". Faced with the omission and inefficiency of government agencies, the MPF asked the Federal Court to hold the Federal Government, FUNAI and IBAMA accountable for failing to inspect illegal activities inside the TI, as well as to hold invaders accountable for environmental offenses.

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

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SARAÚÁ

PEOPLE(S): AMANAYÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; fires

DESCRIPTION: In October 2021, the MPF/PA once again submitted a request to the Court to determine the urgent removal of invaders from the Sarauá TI, of the Amanayé people, in Ipixuna do Pará. The MPF submitted this request to the Federal Court in Paragominas (PA) for the first time in November 2018, without success. Since then, deforestation has escalated to the point that wood became scarce and the area turned into a fire focus for planting. The MPF warned of the risk of conflict, which could generate an unprecedented tragedy. According to the institution, squatters have been making a series of threats to indigenous people who, in turn, want to remove the invaders on their own. For the MPF, the violation of the Amanayé's rights has always been evident and has been getting worse to the point of causing irreversible damage. In April 2021, the MPF requested information from IBAMA about the existence of environmental inspections in the TI in 2020 and in 2021. As IBAMA did not respond, the MPF issued a recommendation to the municipality to carry out environmental inspections in the area, whenever possible with the seizure of products and instruments used in the commission of environmental crimes.

Source: MPF/PA, 10/04/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAWRÉ MUYBU

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; water pollution

DESCRIPTION: The invasion of indigenous lands for the exploitation of natural resources, especially mining, has led to extremely serious consequences for the survival of several indigenous peoples in Brazil. Seven studies by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) show that women and children are the most vulnerable to mercury poisoning, which affects all 200 people in the Sawré Muybu, Poço Muybu and Sawré Aboy villages, in the Sawré Muybu TI, of the Munduruku people, in western Pará. The origin of the contamination is gold mining, which has grown by almost 500% in indigenous areas since 2010, especially in the Amazon, and today has the encouragement and support of the Bolsonaro government. Land, fish and water are contaminated and increase risks to rural and urban populations. An average of six out of ten indigenous people are contaminated above tolerable limits is (40% in Sawré Muybu village, 60% in Poço Muybu village and 90% in Sawré Aboy village). The territories are on the banks of the Tapajós and Jamanxim rivers, where mining has taken place since the 1950s, but was intensified in recent years. In April, CIMI environmentalist and indigenist Cássio Beda died after two years living and eating fish from the Tapajós River basin, where he supported the demands of indigenous peoples. All the indigenous people of the three villages of the Sawré Muybu TI are contaminated to some degree. Six out of ten have mercury in their blood above the limit tolerated by WHO. The villages continue to be affected by the contamination of basin waters by illegal mining - especially the Sawré Aboy village, located on the banks of the Jamanxim river, a tributary of the right bank of the Tapajós river that is one of the water courses most impacted by illegal mining.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2; Problemas Brasileiros, 05/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

PEOPLE(S): XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Invasions in indigenous territories have been growing every year. Since 2019, the action of these invaders, especially illegal miners, has escalated further. With a view to combating these crimes inside the TIs, the North Joint Command carried out an operation inside the Trincadeira Bacajá TI, in São Félix do Xingu, in southwest Pará. Facilities that supported illegal activities were destroyed by the military. Two helicopters were used during the operation in support of FUNAI, IBAMA, the PF and the National Public Security Force (FNSP).

Source: G1, 07/30/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

PEOPLE(S): XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; mining; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: In November 2021, the PF carried out operations Trincadeira Parakanã I and II, with a focus on combating deforestation and removing invaders from the Trincadeira/Bacajá and Apyterewa Indigenous Lands. Seven search and seizure warrants were carried out in the operations, which involved more than 300 agents and also focused on closing mines and curbing other environmental crimes related to the illicit extraction of minerals. The Trincadeira/Bacajá TI is one of the seven TIs for which the STF determined the implementation of a plan for the removal of the invaders, within the scope of ADPF 709, which provides for guarantees for the protection of indigenous peoples in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite occasional inspections, the Trincadeira/Bacajá TI is systematically invaded by land grabbers and miners and has been among the most deforested in Brazil in recent years, according to INPE data. In 2021, data from PRODES, INPE's deforestation monitoring system in the Legal Amazon, indicated that it ranked second among the most deforested indigenous lands in the country, with the destruction of more than 3,500 hectares of forest.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2; INPE – PRODES; G1-PA, 11/22/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

PEOPLE(S): XIKRIN

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining; pollution of rivers; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: A new report on the damage to the health of the Xikrin do Cateté people, produced in July 2021 by doctor João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, reports the escalation of the damage caused to the health of the more than 1,600 people living in the TI by the mines of the mining company Vale. According to the report, the Cateté and Itacaiúnas rivers, used daily by the indigenous people for food, fishing, transport, bathing and water consumption, are still visibly and demonstrably polluted by heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, iron, copper, chromium, manganese, and nickel. The report points out that the contamination is caused by tailings from the Onça-Puma and 11D Eliezer Batista mines, explored by Vale. Botelho mentions that a study by professor Reginaldo Saboia de Paiva, from UFPA, with 49 indigenous people from the Xikrin community, found that lead was present and high in all of them. In addition to the very serious consequences for the health of the indigenous people, the contamination of the rivers seriously affects the traditional way of life of these people and makes some common practices of their culture unfeasible – such as, for example, the consumption of manioc flour. “The Xikrin of the Cateté, Djudjê-Kô and Oodjã villages started to soak the manioc roots to soften them in vats, because the flour obtained from the roots softened in the rivers had a bad taste of heavy metals”, such as lead, whose presence was found in flour samples. “The roots soaked in vats are not as free of hydrocyanic acid, unlike the roots soaked in flowing river water and washed according to the indigenous custom”, continues the report, adding that several indigenous people started to have gastric pain and were referred for endoscopy. The consequent replacement of traditional food by the purchase of processed foods favors the increase in cases of obesity, hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus, emphasizes Botelho, and some cases of kidney disease, cancer and tremors can be a consequence of contamination by heavy metals. The Porekrô, Kakarekrê and Baypran Indigenous Associations, of the Xikrin people, continue to denounce the situation and demand action from the authorities.

Source: Leaders; João Botelho Vieira Filho; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

PARAÍBA – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TABAJARA

PEOPLE(S): TABAJARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; water pollution

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of the Tabajara group, who have been fighting for the regularization of their traditional territory for years, denounced that their territory continues to be invaded for illegal mining, which is destroying the environment, polluting the rivers and damaging the health of the indigenous community and the general population in the region. The indigenous people also denounce the activities of companies that produce cement and crushed stone. The climate in the area is tense, the Tabajara people face conflicts with the invaders and the devastation of the environment. After complaints made in the previous year, IBAMA took action in 2021; however, according to the leaders, mining has not stopped.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

PARANÁ – 6 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AVA-GUARANI DE OCOI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: In 2020, landmarks that indicated the boundaries of the indigenous land on the right bank of the Itaipu lake were broken by non-indigenous people. Despite the complaints, the landmarks

were not replaced by FUNAI or Itaipu Binacional, and non-indigenous people continue to plant within the limits of the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MANGUEIRINHA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG, GUARANI NHANDÉVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; lease of indigenous land

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people from the Mangueirinha TI, in western Paraná, denounce the invasion of their territory by soy and corn producers and are trying to coordinate to prevent more tragedies from happening. At least 1,000 hectares of the reserve have already been destroyed, according to local Indigenous leaders. According to chief João Santos, the community has been waiting since 2010 for FUNAI to intervene in the return of the land, in compliance with the demarcation. Without part of the territory demarcated and regularized, the community has been held hostage to the action of farmers from surrounding areas, and has been watching passively, since the late 1990s, the invasion of their space. Today, the invaded territory reaches about 10 kilometers into the TI, in a space known as Canhada Fundo. A fence was also built around the territory by the farmers themselves, according to chief João Santos. The indigenous people went to the invaded lands and protested. A group of indigenous teenagers and young people also wrote on leaves: "Where are the pine trees that used to be here?", criticizing the deforestation of the area.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 04/26/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MANGUEIRINHA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDÉVA, KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: An anonymous report led environmental military police officers to verify the deforestation that is taking place inside the Mangueirinha TI, in the southwestern region of Paraná. At the time of the inspection, a backhoe was found felling the trees, and the devastated area was already 7.1 hectares long. According to information, the act resulted in the seizure of the equipment and a fine for the owner in the amount of R\$132,000. The Federal Court must be notified by the Environmental Police, because the area belongs to the Union. In addition to a fine, those responsible for the deforestation can be criminally prosecuted.

Source: Portal Uol, 04/23/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: In 2020, an agricultural company from Espigão Alto (PR) leased part of the TI for planting transgenic cereals, with serious consequences such as deforestation, fires and pollution of streams and springs due to the use of pesticides. In 2021, the lease persisted in the indigenous land. According to a survey carried out by a member of the community, about 400 bushels of the Rio das Cobras TI continued to be leased.

Source: Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Works inside the territory

DESCRIPTION: In 2020, the Avá-Guarani denounced to FUNAI and the MPF the construction of a tire repair shop near the house of the chief of Tekoha Karumbey. Despite the complaints, the shop is still in operation, restricting the freedom of movement and enjoyment of the territory by the indigenous people. The situation is aggravated by the fact that, in 2020, FUNAI invalidated the administrative process of identification and delimitation of the TI through Ordinance 418 – which is based on a lower court decision, suspended by the TRF-4 and questioned by the MPF.

Source: Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YVA RENDA

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Use of pesticides; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that the pesticide used by farmers in the region in soy plantations is contaminating the village and killing small animals, mainly chickens, used to feed the families. The Environmental Police were in the village last November after the death of the chickens, but the use of poison in the area continues. The area is claimed by the Avá-Guarani as an indigenous land, but the Itaipu Binacional HPP is filing repossession lawsuits against the community. In addition to all the difficulties and struggles of the community for their survival, especially in the middle of the pandemic, the people had their health further damaged by breathing the poison sprayed by the farmers.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 01/14/2021

PERNAMBUCO – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAPINAWÁ

PEOPLE(S): KAPINAWÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce that a farmer is carrying out deforestation and opening up areas inside the caatinga, in a territory that is claimed by the Kapinawá people and which is currently included in the area of the Vale do Catimbau National Park. The farmer uses machines, tractors and backhoes to illegally deforest and remove wood from the region, destroying biodiversity. According to information from the community, the farmer received a fine from ICMBio, acknowledged his mistake and suspended such activities, but there is still uncertainty and the risk of continuing deforestation. The community filed a complaint with the competent agencies and mobilized to give publicity to the case.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARARU

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: The Pankararu Opará people denounced cases of fire and deforestation inside the indigenous area, at night. Several native trees that were part of the Environmental Protection Area near the site of the people's sacred terreiro were destroyed. Part of the caatinga has been devastated, harming the community that needs this biome for their religious and sustainability activities.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

PIAUI – 1 Case

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GAMELA

PEOPLE(S): GAMELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; reduction in the area of the territory

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Gamela people denounce that, due to FUNAI's omission and delay in regularizing their territory, the people have faced the action of invaders and land grabbers in their lands. In addition, the Land Institute of the State of Piauí (INTERPI) held a meeting called "prior consultation", in Aldeia Laranjeira, in the municipality of Currais. On that occasion, a proposal for land titling was presented to the people, without due clarification and removing important parts of the traditional Gamela territory, such as the streams and swamps that are used for the subsistence of the people. The situation was reported to the MPF.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO NORTH – 2 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAGOA DO TAPARÁ

PEOPLE(S): TAPUIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of Indigenous Land; threats

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the leasing of land promoted in a traditional area of the Tapuia people. The current tenant makes it impossible for the indigenous community to access the Lagoa do Tapará area, with the presence of three armed security guards. The lagoon was traditionally used by the indigenous people, from where they took food for their own consumption and collected fruits such as imbu, coconut, jambo and olives. For decades, the people have been waiting for measures from the government to regularize their territory.

Source: APOINME; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): TAPUIA, POTIGUARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; fire; monoculture; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report the invasion and advance of sugarcane monoculture over indigenous territories, with the constant use of fires, deforestation of vegetation and use of chemical products that bring a high number of insects to the communities and cause lung diseases in the indigenous population, especially children and the elderly. Such actions also harm the animals, which die or need to flee and take refuge in the community's houses, in addition to causing territorial and environmental loss on the lands. In this region, the most affected indigenous peoples are the Tapuia Tarairiú of Lagoa do Tapará, the Potiguara do Catu and the Potiguara do Sagi/Trabanda. The MPF was called in and has demanded protection measures for these indigenous communities.

Source: APOINME; MPF; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 9 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARRETEIRO

PEOPLE(S): KAIANGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: The illegal practice of land leasing inside the TI has fueled a series of conflicts, with the eviction of families and the invasion of the territory for the planting of transgenic soy. The territory is also affected by the use of pesticides in monoculture.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARITA

PEOPLE(S): KAIANGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, internal conflicts became everyday life inside this indigenous land. The largest indigenous land in Rio Grande do Sul is facing an intense process of invasion of its territory. These invasions are closely related to the leasing of land for monoculture agriculture, mainly transgenic soy. As a result, the soil of the territory is polluted by the use of pesticides, harming the health of the indigenous population and surrounding areas.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAMI

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; subdivisions

DESCRIPTION: The Mbya Guarani community of Pindó Poty once again denounced that their land is being invaded and subdivided. In 2020, the community had already denounced the invasion of the area to the MPF and FUNAI. At the time, no measures were taken to prevent further invasions, nor were illegal occupants evicted from the area. It is worth mentioning that the land demarcation process has been going on since 2012, characterizing

it as land of traditional occupation. The community has already informed FUNAI about the new invasions, but institutionally they have not received a response. There was only a WhatsApp message from the anthropologist responsible for the detailed studies of land identification and delimitation, who claimed the impossibility of completing the study while the COVID-19 pandemic persists. The community requested that FUNAI resume the studies, remove the invaders, and protect and inspect the land to prevent systematic invasions. It is suspected that they are coordinated by economic groups that seek – once the illegal occupations are declared as *fait accompli* – the permanent possession of the entire indigenous area, in order to promote the construction of commercial units and residential gated communities. The indigenous people once again denounce the possessory action and demand that the authorities take the necessary measures to hold the invaders accountable.

Source: Leaders; Team Porto Alegre - CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LIGEIRO

PEOPLE(S): KAIANGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of Indigenous Land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: This is yet another territory invaded by transgenic soy growers who are engaged in the illegal practice of leasing land. Due to this practice, a series of conflicts inside the indigenous land led to the eviction of dozens of families from the territory.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PONTA DO ARADO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by an economic project

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani leaders denounce that people linked to the Arado Velho economic project, including those accompanied by military police officers, moved around the land that was determined by the TRF-4 as of exclusive use by the community, constantly approaching and questioning the Mbya Guarani about the number of people who live there, implying that the indigenous people were occupying an area larger than that established by the TRF-4. Invaders also cause damage to the environment. During the vaccination of the indigenous people against COVID-19, the health team was also ostensibly approached by the project management demanding information about the indigenous people, such as the names, ages of the people and number of families.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERRINHA

PEOPLE(S): KAIANGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: During 2021, internal conflicts became intense and daily inside this indigenous land, including murders. One of the largest indigenous lands in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is facing an intense process of invasion of its territory. These invasions are closely related to the illegal leasing of land for monoculture agriculture, mainly transgenic soy. As a result, the soil of the territory is polluted by the use of pesticides, harming the health of the indigenous population and surrounding areas and evicting hundreds of families from the traditional territory invaded by transgenic soy and wheat plantations.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENONDÉ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; burning of a house of prayer; damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: The chief of the Mbya Guarani area of Bonito, João Batista, was in the Tenode community and reported that two houses were consumed by fire and that the Opy (prayer house) was also destroyed by the flames. According to João Batista, firefighters were at the scene, but the wind made it difficult to contain the

fire. No one was injured, but material goods were lost, that is, all the belongings of the families were consumed by the fire. Arson is suspected as this was the third case in the same area. The Mbya report that they did not see anything when the fire started, because they were in a pond that is far from the village. The chief's reports point to the possibility of arson, since the families were not in the community and there was more than one focus of fire. If it was arson, it is attributed to crimes of hate and racism, since in the region there is no conflict over the Tenode area, given that it is a land purchased under the compensation program for the duplication of BR-116.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VENTARA

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous land; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: The illegal activity of leasing of land for planting transgenic soy and wheat, with intensive use of pesticides, has led to a series of conflicts inside the Kaingang community. As a result, a Public Civil Action was filed by the MPF with the Federal Court, which seeks to curb this activity.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Frederico Westphalen

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XOKLENG KONGLUI, KÓGUNHMÁG/JAGTYG FYKÓG

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG, XOKLENG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Forest concessions for privatization

DESCRIPTION: The MPF in Caxias do Sul filed three public civil actions to question the concession of the National Forests (FLONAS) of Canela and São Francisco de Paula, in Rio Grande do Sul, without prior consideration of the land issue involving the Kaingang and Xokleng indigenous communities. In two actions, the agency demands that the federal government and FUNAI carry out an anthropological study to identify and delimit traditional areas inside the Canela FLONA, claimed by the Kaingang KógunhMág/Jagtyg Fykóg indigenous community, and the São Francisco de Paula FLONA, of interest to the Xokleng Konglui indigenous community. In the third action, the MPF requests that the Federal Court order ICMBio to carry out prior, free and informed consultation with the Kaingang Kógunh Mág/Jagtyg Fykóg community and the Xokleng Konglui community regarding the concession of the Canela and São Francisco de Paula National Forests to the private sector, since these peoples are likely to be directly affected by such concessions. Since 2012, the Xokleng have been waiting for the completion of the qualification phase, a preliminary stage of the demarcation procedure, which therefore precedes the beginning of anthropological studies. The federal prosecutor and plaintiff in the actions, Luciana Guarnieri, said that FUNAI's inaction is escalating the conflict between the Xokleng and ICMBio, the management agency of the São Francisco de Paula National Forest, which has filed a repossession lawsuit due to the occupation of the forest by the indigenous people in December 2020. The Kaingang claim is still in the qualification phase, and the families are camped inside the Canela FLONA, awaiting the beginning of studies to identify and delimit their traditional land.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 07/06/2021

RONDÔNIA – 29 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CASSUPÁ SALAMÃI

PEOPLE(S): CASSUPÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: Despite the complaints made by the community to the DER and the MPF, no action was taken to rebuild the wall that was torn down for the construction of the BR-364 highway. Without the wall, the Cassupá people continue to feel vulnerable and exposed to violence.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARASUGWE

PEOPLE(S): GUARASUGWE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; soy monoculture; damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: Claiming for almost a decade the establishment by FUNAI should of the working group for the identification and demarcation of the Guarasugwe TI, the people continue to see their territory being devastated by large soy growers who, in addition to the degradation caused by monoculture agriculture, have destroyed all traces of the ancestral presence of the people in the region, such as funeral urns. After the people asked IFHAN to study the archaeological site, the Institute spoke with the farmer, who denied the existence of the site, and requested a study from the Federal University of Rondônia. While waiting for land regularization, the people are living in a hand-to-mouth situation on the outskirts of the cities of Porto Velho, Costa Marques, Pimentearas, Guajará Mirim, and São Francisco do Guaporé.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LAGE

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; illegal logging; cattle raising

DESCRIPTION: Deforestation in protected areas of the Amazon located in Rondônia has increased considerably after the approval and sanction of Complementary Law No. 1,089/2021 issued by the state governor Marcos Rocha (União Brasil), which reduced the area of the Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve (RESEX) and the Guajará-Mirim State Park (PES). The devastation of the RESEX was estimated at 2700% between May, the month in which the decree came into force, and November. The escalation of deforestation in the state park corresponds to 300%, when compared to the previous year. No deforestation index was recorded in the Guajará-Mirim PES in the first months of the year, from January to April. However, with the passing of the law – considered unconstitutional by the Court of Rondônia (TJ-RO) – trees were felled in a perimeter of 40 km² inside the Conservation Unit. The numbers were calculated by WWF-Brasil. The indigenous people who live in the Igarapé Lage, Ribeirão, Karipuna, Karitina and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TIs are highly impacted by the destruction of their lands, the loss of local biodiversity and have their physical and cultural integrity threatened by the presence of an increasing number of invaders. Indigenous organizations forwarded documents and complaints to the MPF-RO and are awaiting action.

Source: Agência Cenarium, 11/26/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LURDES

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Even in the face of complaints and of an operation carried out by the PF at the end of 2020, loggers and miners did not suspend their activities. With new strategies, invaders remove lumber from the TI and do manual mining. Many of them live close to the territory, in the Nova Colina district, in the municipality of Ji-Paraná (RO), which facilitates the traffic and circulation of information among invaders. During the pandemic, the indigenous people built sanitary barriers, and one of the leaders responsible for this barrier reported that armed men threatened people who were on their way to the Iteape village to get personal hygiene material and care against COVID-19. The men, according to the report, warned people to leave the village quickly and showed firearms.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; loggers; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: Numerous complaints made by indigenous people and partners led the PF to launch, in April 2021, Operation Crepitus,

aimed at preventing and repressing the entry of invaders into the IT. One of the foci of the operation was the destruction of bridges built by invaders, who occupy and deforest the territory. There are also cattle raising and pasture farms in the devastated area. In addition to environmental destruction, the Karipuna are subject to violence and exposed to diseases brought in by the invaders, especially in the last two years, with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: G1/RO, 05/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; destruction of a bridge that gives access to the TI

DESCRIPTION: The Karipuna TI is one of the most invaded and deforested indigenous lands in the region. In August 2021, police operations were carried out inside the TI, resulting in the arrest of some invaders. Such operations led other invaders to retaliate by destroying the access bridge to the Panorama village. The bridge, which was already in poor conditions, was completely destroyed by the invaders. The indigenous people forwarded a document of complaint and a request for action to the PF and the MPF.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; Deforestation; subdivision; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: According to the De Olho nos Ruralistas portal, 84 registrations in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) were found in 2021 on the Karipuna TI by the government of the state of Rondônia, through the Development and Environment

Secretariat. Countless areas have been cleared and trails opened through georeferencing. The subdivisions are marked by land grabbers, who move freely in the territory. The lack of effective supervision leaves the territory up for grabs, in addition to promoting a hostile environment, leaving the entire community threatened, weakened and exposed to all kinds of violence. The invaders continued to enter the territory and intimidate the people, who cannot move freely for their subsistence activities, such as hunting and gathering nuts. In addition to forwarding complaints to FUNAI, IBAMA and the MPF asking for action, the community also filed a lawsuit against the invaders.

Source: Community; De Olho nos Ruralistas; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; Deforestation; road construction inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, there was an increase in invasions and deforestation in the Karipuna TI, with the maintenance and cleaning of areas already deforested in the interior of the territory and the opening of new areas. Machines operating inside the TI and tractors opening clandestine and illegal roads for the theft of wood and land grabbing were a constant sight. Many of these roads are accessed through the farms and even the bridges are destroyed, the invaders re-enter the indigenous land through makeshift bridges. More than 700 hectares of the TI were deforested in 2021, according to data from PRODES/INPE. The invaders feel legitimized by the speech of the current Brazilian president and also by the dismantling and lack of supervision of the agencies that should protect indigenous territories. Complaints and requests for action by indigenous people were forwarded to FUNAI, the PF and the MPF.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia; PRODES/INPE

Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Deforestation and burning of more than 100 hectares inside the Karipuna TI in the Formoso River region, in the municipality of Nova Mamoré, Rondônia, reported through monitoring in September 2021 by the Karipuna people, Greenpeace Brazil and CIMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; burned land

DESCRIPTION: With the approval of Complementary Law 1089/21, which was sanctioned by the governor in May 2021 and reduced the size of the Jaci Paraná RESEX and the Guajará Mirim State Park, invasions escalated in the Karipuna TI, on the south side – Formoso river, where several tents and squatters' houses, were found, in addition to grass plantations inside the TI. These invaders have caused fires in the Jaci Paraná RESEX and inside the Karipuna TI. The level of pollution due to the smoke from these fires set by the invaders both near the river and in the village has caused allergies and respiratory problems in the indigenous people. In 2021, several fire outbreaks were detected caused by the invaders, with a view to keeping the area deforested in previous years clean for cattle raising inside the TI. Documents of complaints and requests for action were sent to FUNAI, the PF and the MPF.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; poaching

DESCRIPTION: The escalation of invasions of the Karipuna TI has increasingly worried indigenous families. There is a large flow of people with large vessels, and this traffic has become increasingly heavier and frequent, with the use of powerful engines and which is no longer restricted to weekends. The community has faced difficulties, with the reduced availability of fish and/or the difficulty of catching fish for their survival. Invaders have also been carrying out illegal hunting inside the TI. Several complaints were made to FUNAI, the PF and the MPF.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: The Karipuna reported that in September 2021, along the Panorama Road that gives access to the Panorama village, invaders tried to legitimize their ownership of the land with corn, banana, pumpkin, sweet potato, and peanut plantations, among others, approximately 13 km from the village, inside the Karipuna TI. Traffic in the area and the cleaning of plantations show that people frequent the place almost daily to work in the plantations. The indigenous people also saw an armed man in the area, walking through these newly established plantations, taking away the freedom of the indigenous people to move safely in their own territory. The community, concerned and feeling threatened, forwarded documents of complaint and request for action to the MPF, the PF and FUNAI.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In December 2021, leaders of the people denounced the construction of a bridge inside the Karipuna TI, in the southern part, connecting farm areas to the Karipuna TI. In the area there were also several logs of wood, which are illegally removed and transported to sawmills in the region. Access to this bridge is through the Jacinópolis district. According to information provided by FUNAI to the Federal Police, this bridge on the Formoso River was not destroyed because it did not pose a major threat to the territory. On the contrary, in this area the bridge has been reinforced, and is used by invaders to move the logs stolen from the indigenous land. Complaints have already been and continue to be made, both to the MPF, the PF and FUNAI, but

the measures favorable to the protection of the Karipuna people and the environment have not yet been taken.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: In August 2021, traces of isolated indigenous people were found by the Karipuna people inside the TI, in a region highly threatened by invaders engaged in logging and land grabbing. In the same month, a document was sent to the isolated people's section of FUNAI describing the situation and the risk. A request was made to guarantee the presence of the team at the site and to reinforce protection, inspection and the removal of invaders from this area, as well as the removal of invaders from the Formoso River region, to guarantee the physical integrity of the two groups identified in the TI Karipuna. Until the end of the year, there was no measures had been taken to curb the activity of invaders. Isolated peoples are endangered, unless measures are taken by the agencies responsible for their protection.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MIGUELENO

PEOPLE(S): MIGUELENO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; cattle raising; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: The Migueleno people also endure pressure from cattle ranchers, farmers and fishermen in the territory they claim as an area of traditional occupation. The lack of federal government measures to regularize the area makes the people and the territory even more vulnerable to pressure and environmental degradation. At the end of 2020, the MPF, provoked by the indigenous people, filed a Public Civil Action asking FUNAI to demarcate the Migueleno TI. The federal court decided for the continuity of the processes and, on December 1st, 2021, through Ordinance MJ/FUNAI nº 439, FUNAI established the WG responsible for the identification and delimitation of the Migueleno TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ORO WARI

PEOPLE(S): RIBEIRÃO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; removal of boundary signs from the TI

DESCRIPTION: A farmer located in the surroundings of the Ribeirão TI has been trespassing the limits of the indigenous territory. According to reports by the indigenous people, he has already advanced about 15 meters inside the Indigenous Land. The farmer ripped the sign that indicates the boundaries of the indigenous territory and has also been deforesting the area. The community asked him to put the sign back, but he did not do it; on the contrary, he has been threatening them.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ORO WARI

PEOPLE(S): RIBEIRÃO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal harvesting of chestnuts

DESCRIPTION: Traditionally, in the month of November the indigenous people of the Oro Wari group collect nuts to support their communities. That's when a group of indigenous people caught invaders carrying sacks of chestnuts stolen from the Ribeirão TI. These were not the only individuals caught in the act; the invaders re becoming increasingly bolder in their crimes. The lack of inspection by the indigenous land protection agencies and the anti-indigenous speech of the current Brazilian president have contributed to the invasion of indigenous lands, as the invaders feel more comfortable in the commission of their crimes.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAKAAS NOVAS

PEOPLE(S): ORO WARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: For years, the Oro Wari people have been waiting for the authorities to regularize their territories and remove the invaders, who cause conflicts and destroy the environment and livelihoods of families. In 2021, with no measures taken by the authorities, the invasions continued. The indigenous people are afraid to report the situation to the authorities, as they are threatened by the miners and fishermen who roam around the territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE INDÍGENA DO ARIPUANÃ

PEOPLE(S): CINTA LARGA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: After several complaints, at the end of 2020 the PF launched an operation against illegal miners and loggers operating inside the TI, including by destroying equipment and a bridge used to transport wood. However, no one has been held accountable for the crimes, and leaders report that illegal activities continue in TI. Between May and June 2021, INPE's Deter system issued at least two deforestation alerts linked to prospecting or mining inside the indigenous land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PURUBORA

PEOPLE(S): PURUBORA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; cattle raising; predatory fishing

DESCRIPTION: With the demarcation process suspended by FUNAI since 2015, the territory is pressured by federal land regularization programs, through which ranchers occupy and deforest the area of traditional indigenous occupation. Illegal fishing also affects one of the people's main food sources. In a vulnerable situation, 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, and at the end of 2021 they were still waiting for the progress of the process.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO GUAPORÉ

PEOPLE(S): CANOÉ, DJEOROMITXI, MAKURAP, SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Water pollution

DESCRIPTION: Private companies continue to extract ores from the Guaporé River, damaging the environment and contaminating the river, which is a source of survival for these peoples. The fact has been reported to the authorities for some years, but there no action has been taken against the companies, causing damage to the Rio Guaporé TI and the environment. The situation continued in 2021. The indigenous people, fearing reprisals and persecution due to the adverse political context, are afraid to file new complaints.

Source: Indigenous people and CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO MEQUÊNS

PEOPLE(S): MAKURAP, SAKIRABIAT, GUARATIRA.

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Despite the Federal Police operation against loggers carried out in September 2021, the TI continued to be the target of illegal logging. There is no information about new inspections or repression against invaders, who persist in their political activities.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO NEGRO OCAIA

PEOPLE(S): ORO WARI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by squatters

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the conflict established in the Rio Negro Ocaia TI continued, with no action by the authorities to ensure the regularization, compensation and removal of non-indigenous occupants from the area, which had its declaratory ordinance published in 2011 by the Ministry of Justice. The situation, as reported in pre-

vious years, encourages the irregular occupation of the territory, increasing the number of invaders and degradation of the area and generating tension between indigenous and non-indigenous people. The Oro Wari people are still waiting for a solution.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ROOSEVELT

PEOPLE(S): CINTA LARGA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: The Roosevelt TI is located on the border of Rondônia and Mato Grosso and faces invasions by non-indigenous people for illegal mining activities. On July 2, 2021, a PF operation was launched in both states to combat a criminal group engaged in the illegal mining and sale of diamonds in the territory. After the seizure of 184 diamond stones taken from the TI, the PF intensified investigations and identified the main members of the criminal group, including a former regional coordinator of FUNAI, who was arrested. The suspects will answer for criminal association, usurpation of federal property, illegal extraction of ore without authorization from the competent body, damage to a conservation unit and forgery. Among the items seizures are documents, gold and irregular weapons.

Source: G1/RO, 07/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

PEOPLE(S): ORO WARI, SEVERAL

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; burned land

DESCRIPTION: In the region close to the border with Bolivia, in an area in the municipality of Guajará-Mirim (RO) located between the Pacaas Novas and Sagarana TIs, several plots of land are being opened and deforested by farmers. In 2021, the devastation reached the northern limit of the Sagarana TI - and, in some points, according to the leaders' report, reached the perimeter of the indigenous land - a fact that is also corroborated by alerts from INPE's DETER system. Between September and October, the fire used to clear the areas deforested by farmers near the border of the TI ended up reaching the indigenous land - which, according to DETER data, had around 700 hectares covered by burn scars during that period.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia; Leaders; INPE - DETER system

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SETE DE SETEMBRO

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; Deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Sete de Setembro TI, located between the municipalities of Cacoal (RO) and Rondolândia (MT), which is home to the Paiteir Suruí people, faces several threats, mainly invasions by miners and loggers. On July 2, 2021, in a PF operation to combat illegal deforestation in the indigenous land, with the support of FUNAI and the PM, four people were arrested in the act and at least five chainsaws were seized. Several deforestation points were found with felled trees, a mobile sawmill, radios, and motorcycles that were used for the internal transport of the offenders.

Source: G1/RO, 07/02/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SETE DE SETEMBRO, ROOSEVELT

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: In March, the Federal Police carried out an operation aimed at dismantling a criminal group specializing in the illegal mining of diamonds that operated in the Sete de Setembro and Roosevelt Indigenous Lands, in the municipalities of Cacoal (RO) and Espigão do Oeste (RO), respectively. The group's activities were discovered after a miner from Espigão do Oeste began looking online for investors in diamond mining in Rondônia. About 35 PF agents participated in the operation, entitled "Investor", and served seven search and seizure warrants in the cities of Espigão do Oeste, Cerejeiras (RO), Clementina (SP), Montenegro (RS), and

Domingos Martins (ES). According to the PF, the investors live in other states and, over the course of several months, sent large sums of money to finance the mining of diamonds in indigenous lands. Once removed from Rondônia, the stones were sent out of the country and sold abroad. Also according to the investigation, 60% of the profit obtained from diamonds was equally divided among miners, indigenous people who agreed with mining in the areas and the cost of machinery/production. The remaining 40% were entirely in the hands of investors.

Source: G1 RO, 03/16/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLE(S): URU PA IN, JUMA, ISOLATED, URU-EU-WAU-WAU

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; mining; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, demarcated and ratified since 1991, is rich in water resources and has fertile land, which is why it is targeted by land grabbers, loggers and miners. Invasions of the TI have escalated since 2019, supposedly encouraged by the federal government. Rural producers in the region have organized themselves into associations and use disinformation to promote invasions. According to Neidinha Surui, from the Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association, there is a campaign promoted by politicians and producer associations that have started to emerge now, reproducing the current government's discourse, that the land size will be reduced, the it will be reviewed. This is impossible because the land has been demarcated and ratified. The situation is aggravated by the weakening of e control and inspection agencies such as IBAMA, ICMBio and FUNAI, a strategy that guides the "environmental policy" of the current government. In this context, the indigenous people themselves have been monitoring their territories at the borders. In one of the surveillances, they caught a group of invaders inside the TI. One of the men admitted that he was preparing the land at the behest of a person from the municipality of Ji-Paraná, known as "Pé de Louro", who had allegedly said that the area where they were camped was a rubber tree reserve that was going to be cut down. According to the surveillance coordinator, Awapy Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, there were "tents, mattresses, drums, chainsaws, bales and bales of rice, lots of game meat, among other things. We explained that the area had nothing to do with the rubber tree plantation and that they were inside our territory". Awapy reported that the men said that they had been deceived by the boss and that they did not know that the area was an indigenous territory.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 03/19/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU

PEOPLE(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU, AMONDAWA, ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; Deforestation; land grabbing; mining

DESCRIPTION: According to the Sirad-Isolated Newsletter released in June 2021 by the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), deforestation in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI doubled that month. 57.6 hectares of forest were deforested in 30 days, an increase of 111% compared to the month of May. This reality threatens all the peoples of that territory, especially isolated peoples, who are exposed to the greatest risk of extermination because they are the most vulnerable. The situation in the region is very serious and requires urgent action by the government and agencies responsible for protecting indigenous peoples, their territories and the environment.

Source: Rondônia Já, 08/01/2021; Sirad-Isolated Newsletter - ISA; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ZORÓ

PEOPLE(S): ZORÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Invasions by loggers and deforestation in the Zoró TI continued in 2021, despite insistent complaints made in recent years. Occasional inspection operations, carried out only under pressure from the indigenous people are insufficient, and it is

common for the invaders to resume their illegal activities shortly after the inspections. The complaints in 2021 are corroborated by the various alerts of deforestation, degradation, burning scars and, especially, disorderly cutting of wood inside the Zoró TI, issued by INPE's DETER system, in 2021. It is possible to perceive, through the alerts, the advancement of deforestation from properties located around the TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

RORAIMA – 32 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRITITI

PEOPLE(S): ISOLATED

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Deforestation; land grabbing; threat to isolated peoples

DESCRIPTION: A survey carried out by the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) and published in the SIRAD-Isolated Newsletter, pointed out that invasions by land grabbers and deforestation had escalated in the Pirititi TI, with the overlapping of properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in 47,8% of the territory. The situation is serious, especially due to the presence of isolated indigenous people, whose survival is threatened by environmental degradation and the presence of non-indigenous people. Registration in CAR is self-declared and although its use is prohibited for the regularization of properties, it is used throughout the country to legitimize the possession of illegally occupied areas. According to the newsletter, the lands most affected by illegal registration are those that have ordinances restricting their use by non-indigenous people.

Source: G1/RR, 03/29/2021; ISA, 03/29/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIUM

PEOPLE(S): MAKUXI, WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Violent and illegal repossession operation; destruction of houses; damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: Contrary to the STF decision, which extended until March 31, 2022 the rules that suspend evictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the State Court of the District of Alto Alegre (RR) issued a repossession order against the indigenous people of the Pium TI, authorizing the use of police force. The measure favored a farmer who claims to own the indigenous territory. In the operation carried out on December 1st, military police officers threw tear gas bombs, pepper spray and rubber bullets at community residents. In photos and videos, it is also possible to see, in the background, a tractor tearing down houses. Men, women, children and animals were present at the time of the attacks. According to a statement from CIR, two young people were injured by rubber bullets, even though there was no resistance from the indigenous people. According to information from CIMI Regional in the North 1, the judge responsible for this case acted in a similar case against the same community, but the plaintiff was another farmer. At the time, the judge declined the competence of the State Court to try the case and referred it to the Federal Court. The expectation was that the same decision would be made in this more recent case. According to information from the indigenous people, the area has been preserved by them for years, because it is crossed by a stream that "bathes the community". "It is an area where medicinal herbs predominate, which was not occupied by houses years ago, because our concern was preservation, leaving only animals in the space, such as cattle and pigs. [...] His [the farmer's] intention is to grow soybeans and destroy our Mother Earth", said one of the leaders. The legal area of CIR is seeking to appeal from the decision of the District on the grounds of lack of competence of the State Court.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Press Office, 12/01/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIUM

PEOPLE(S): MAKUXI, WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: Miners cross the Pium TI to gain access to the Uraricoera

River, one of the main entrance rivers of access to the Yanomami TI and one of the regions most explored by mining. On one occasion, the miners' boats overturned in the river and some of their belongings were swept away by the current. The miners accused the indigenous people from the community of Pium of having appropriated mining equipment and supplies and began to threaten the people. The illegal activity of miners in the region is one of the most serious problems faced by the indigenous population, whose lives and health are threatened and the environment completely destroyed. Countless complaints have been made nationally and internationally, but effective measures are yet to be taken regarding the care and protection of populations and territories.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

PEOPLE(S): WAPIXANA, TAUREPANG, MAKUXI, INGARIKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) denounced that invading miners established "slums" with illegal trade inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI. The indigenous people report the existence of an illegal bar and an illegal market to serve the invaders and an increase in tarpaulin shacks in the region. According to CIR, the invaders subdivide the space to sell land to new miners who arrive in the region. They also claim that there are businessmen, owners of mills and trucks operating in the region. The leaders also report that there is no inspection by public security agencies and that this has led to insecurity for indigenous families. CIR reported in its note that there was a significant increase in the flow of people and tarpaulin shacks in Serra do Atola, located in the Raposa II community, in the municipality of Normandia, where the number of miners may exceed 1,000 people. They are divided into three areas, and each

of them has a leader who controls the arrival and departure of miners. The environment in the region, mainly the streams and small water sources, are contaminated with the tailings of illegal mining. In addition to the risks of physical violence, mercury contamination and other diseases brought by non-indigenous people, the presence of invaders exacerbates the risks of contamination in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: G1/RR, 03/03/2021; CIR, 03/03/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

PEOPLE(S): WAPIXANA, TAUREPANG, MAKUXI, INGARIKÓ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) estimates that the presence of illegal miners in the Raposa Serra do Sol TI has doubled between 2020 and 2021, totaling approximately 4,000 miners. The territory is coveted for the existence of deposits of gold, diamonds and other minerals. The leaders attribute the problem to the lack of supervision and even to incentives from the federal government. The deputy coordinator of CIR, Macuxi Edinho Batista de Souza, stated that "in the period of one year we saw the result of the institutional incentive to an illegal activity. What had already reached other regions is now taking over the Maú, Cotingo and Kinô rivers, where activities continue in full swing during the pandemic. In addition to the pollution of rivers by the use of mercury and the impact on aquatic fauna, illegal mining has already turned drug trafficking and slave labor into a reality in the indigenous region". In a live presentation in 2019, President Bolsonaro said: "You are on top of trillions of reais. You cannot continue to be poor on a rich land". Aerial images taken by CIR show the mining disaster in the area known as Serra do Atola. Dozens of tents are spread across the region where "ravine mining" is carried out, a modality in which river channels are explored in search of gold, resulting in deforestation and water

Disclosure/CIR



Aerial view of the invasion by miners in Serra do Atolá, Raposa region, inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, in Roraima

contamination by mercury. According to CIR, there is already a lack of fish that were once the main source of subsistence for indigenous communities. After seeing that the complaints made to IBAMA, the Army, the MPF and other agencies were ineffective, CIR sent a report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, denouncing the threats suffered by Indigenous leaders and the invasions and environmental crimes in the Raposa Serra do Sol TI. CIR awaits an answer from the UN.

Source: *O Globo*, 03/13/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

PEOPLE(S): MAKUXI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; police brutality

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounced the brutal and violent operation carried out by the Military Police and BOPE battalions against the indigenous community of Tabatinga, in the Serras Region, inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, with a view to facilitating the entry of miners. According to reports from residents, on November 16, military police officers forcibly deactivated the community's monitoring post, which served to prevent illegal activities and control mining invasion in the territory. The police threw tear gas bombs and shot firearms and rubber bullets. Six indigenous people were injured and two of them had to be transferred to the General Hospital of Roraima, in Boa Vista, where the medical team also extracted a bullet from the chest of one of them. The officers also took the community's radio equipment with them, with the clear objective of preventing the information from being released immediately. After the attack, two police vehicles went to Boa Vista, and another two continued towards the seat of the municipality of Uiramutã (RR), without first checking the condition of the wounded. Later, another group of indigenous people from the Willimon village, in the same region of Serras, who were going to provide assistance and support to the residents of Tabatinga, were also violently approached by military police officers, and two indigenous people had to be hospitalized in the municipality of Uiramutã. The following morning, the indigenous people reported that new PM and BOPE vehicles were heading to the place, maintaining the atmosphere of tension and threats. As of November 12, the indigenous communities of the region had resumed an action to control and monitor their territory in the strategic location where the Tabatinga community is located. In a note addressed to the MPF, FUNAI and the PF, the Indigenous leaders state that "because we concerned about the escalation of invasions - mainly by miners in the surroundings of our communities -, drug trafficking, entry and sale of alcoholic beverages, increase in malaria outbreaks due to mining (...) we have decided to resume surveillance of our indigenous land(s), in the Tabatinga community". The Indigenous leaders allege that they resumed these protection and monitoring activities due to the omission of the federal government and clarify that the Surveillance Post does not in any way affects the right to come and go of the residents of nearby indigenous communities. The place where the attack took place is close to the region where President Bolsonaro recently landed, without the consent of the communities, to publicly defend illegal and criminal activities such as mining inside indigenous lands. This police action reveals the true face of the current government of Roraima and the federal government, which act violently against the lives of indigenous peoples while defending, covering up and rewarding crime and illicit activities such as mining and other invasions. On November 19, a commission made up of members of the MPF, PF and FUNAI traveled to the Tabatinga Community, heard the residents' testimonies and received from the indigenous people all the material used by the police and collected in the vicinity of the village, such as projectiles, caps and others. While the meeting took place, 14 MP and BOPE vehicles remained parked 2 km from the village, in a clear attitude of intimidation. The PM even proposed to leave the indigenous land on the condition that the community accept the definitive deactivation of the inspection post, a proposal that rejected by the indigenous people. At the end of the meeting, at the request of the leaders, the MPF, the PF

and FUNAI went to the location where the police vehicles were parked and communicated the decision of the communities to remain at the post and to demand that the police leave the region, which occurred that same afternoon. On December 8, the State Court declined its jurisdiction to prosecute a lawsuit against the communities' inspection post inside their territory.

Source: *Leaders*; CIMI Press Office, 11/17/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERRA DA MOÇA

PEOPLE(S): WAPIXANA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Soy monoculture; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: Leaders from the Morcego community claim that community residents are already facing the consequences of pesticide dumping by planes over the community. Due to the proximity of soy farms, the Wapixana indigenous people are concerned about the health of the population, as several residents have already experienced skin irritations and shortness of breath. The leaders made a complaint to the MPF and IBAMA, asking for action. The Serra da Moça TI is surrounded by soy farms, which implies a serious health and safety situation in its communities, in addition to damage to the environment, especially to water sources. The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) is following the case through its legal sector and has demanded an urgent solution from the competent authorities.

Source: *Indigenous Council of Roraima*, 08/13/2021; *Indigenous Pastoral of Roraima*; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

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

DESCRIPTION: In March, the Federal Court of Roraima ordered that, within ten days, the Federal Government, FUNAI, IBAMA and ICMBio begin to remove all thousands of invading miners from the Yanomami TI lest they would be fined R\$1 million a day. In his decision, Federal Judge Felipe Viana says that there is a risk of indigenous genocide if nothing is done. "The population of non-indigenous miners nearly exceeds that of indigenous people; nothing is currently being done, and given the common news of the abundance of gold in the region, there is no small risk of another 'Serra Pelada' being established in the area, now with even more disastrous characteristics". The decision was the result of the mobilization of leaders like Davi Kopenawa, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) and civil society organizations that since 2019 have denounced the Bolsonaro government's failure to remove illegal miners from the region, especially in times of contamination with the new coronavirus. With the pandemic, the movement of miners in the territory increased contamination with the coronavirus, outbreaks of malaria and other diseases, social impacts such as prostitution and sexual violence, in addition to the serious destruction of the environment.

Source: *Amazônia Real*, 03/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Mining

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous organizations of the Yanomami people reported to the Federal Police that the plane used to fly over the indigenous land in 2018 is owned by the senator of the republic Chico Rodrigues. Known as the senator "with money in the underwear", he was caught in 2020 by the PF trying to hide R\$33,000 in his underwear during an operation at his home in Boa Vista. He is a mining enthusiast, even though it is common knowledge that it is an illegal activity in indigenous territories. In January, the senator visited one of the illegal mines in the Raposa Serra dos Sol TI, where he recorded a video saying that mining at the site was "a fabulous job" and that it took place "without environmental damage". The senator reported that at the time he had already sold the plane, but did not present documents to prove it. The PF said it does not provide information on ongoing investigations.

In addition to the PF, the indigenous movement also forwarded a complaint to the Ministry of Defense, FUNAI, ICMBio and the Military Command of the Amazon.

Source: *Repórter Brasil*, 03/19/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: HAY commissioned a study from a team of researchers in early April to monitor the progress of illegal mining and its destruction in the Amazon. It was found that this illegal activity grows at an absurdly fast pace, as observed in a survey with satellite images and aerial photographs. In the first half of 2021 alone, until May, the visible devastation corresponded to 200 hectares, about 10% of all the devastation accumulated in ten years. This study is a continuation of the monitoring carried out in 2020, when a historic record was revealed, 500 hectares – which added to the 1,700 hectares of forest destroyed since the beginning of the last decade, inside the territory occupied by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples in Roraima and Amazonas. Up to the date of the study, the area occupied by illegal mining totaled 2,400 hectares. According to Dário Kopenawa, president of Hutukara, “the survey shows that illegal mining is increasing on the Yanomami TI. We are calling the attention of the Brazilian authorities, of the federal government, because this is repeating what happened in the 1980s, in 1993, when the Haximu genocide took place. Today we have detected the presence of around 20,000 miners, and this number has grown in the last two years”. The situation of violence in the region is extremely serious, and has been denounced for years, nationally and internationally, with no measures taken by the competent authorities. The Yanomami people are at imminent risk, with families sick due to the contamination of rivers, fish and soil and the constant and threatening traffic of non-indigenous people. This whole tragic picture was even worse in the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: *Uol/Folha Portal*, 05/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

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

DESCRIPTION: In a detailed article published in June 2021, the NGO Repórter Brasil reported how the laundering scheme of the gold that is illegally extracted from the Yanomami TI works. Through the Access to Information Law, Repórter Brasil obtained Federal Police inquiries that reveal the metal laundering scheme, which includes middlemen, companies in the financial sector and jewelry stores of international brands involved in the purchase of the gold that leaves the Yanomami TI. The legislation in the country has protected buyers and made it difficult to combat illegal mining. According to the report, the combined inquiries accumulate more than 5,000 pages revealing how the sale of the precious metal has the guise of legality, despite its illegal origin. There are both small gold stores, such as Gold Joias, DU Gold, Naza Joias and Itaituba Metais, as well as larger companies located in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, involved in the scheme. In addition to Ourominas, Dillon, Carol, FD'Gold and Coluna, the so-called Securities Distributors (DTVMs) – companies belonging to the financial system and authorized by the Central Bank to purchase the metal, are also suspected of irregularities. A major jewelry company, HStern, was also mentioned at least twice in the investigations carried out by the federal police. In the investigation documents, it is possible to see how the clandestine scheme works: initially, part of the gold illegally extracted from the Yanomami TI goes straight to neighboring countries (Venezuela, Suriname and French Guiana) to be sold. Another part goes to Boa Vista, where it is bought by small jewelry stores in Rua do Ouro – although they are not authorized by the Central Bank to purchase gold. These middlemen usually go to Manaus (AM) or Itaituba (PA), where the metal is sold to the DTVMs.

Legalization happens mainly in these two cities in a “grotesque way”, in the words of the MPF prosecutor in Itaituba, Paulo de Tarso. The middleman, when selling to a DTVM, manually fills out an invoice stating that the gold came from a legalized mining – the so-called “Mining Permits”, authorized by the National Mining Agency (ANM). As there are no legal mines in Roraima, middlemen claim that the gold from the Yanomami TI came from mines in Pará and Amazonas. With the fake invoice in hand, the DTVMs are already in possession of “legalized” gold. From then on, it is freely traded – sold to both financial institutions and large national and foreign jewelry stores. The destruction of the Yanomami TI, of the entire environment and of the survival of the people is enriching not only the owners of large and luxurious jewelry companies, but also the countless actors involved in the scheme, including the owners of DTVMs and their middlemen, politicians, businessmen from several sectors who, despite responding to criminal charges for some years, remain unpunished. Due to the complexity of the logistics and the profusion of actors involved in the scheme, the Federal Prosecutor in Roraima, Alisson Marugal, believes that only “a true war operation will end illegal mining in the indigenous land”.

Source: *Repórter Brasil*, 06/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: According to the publication “Yanomami under attack”, produced by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) and the Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, with technical assistance from the |Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), a letter from HAY dated April 30 reported an invasion that took place on the 27th of the same month. On that occasion, a Yanomami group intercepted five miners who were going up the Uraricoera River towards the Korekorema, in a speedboat loaded with fuel for planes and helicopters. 990 liters of fuel were seized. Another seven miners who were heading down the river towards Boa Vista (RR) reacted, firing three shots at the indigenous people. There were no injuries. The official letter already called for urgent measures to ensure the safety of the community.

Source: *Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association*

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; attack by miners

DESCRIPTION: Heavily armed miners carried out a brutal attack on the morning of May 10, in the Yanomami TI, against the Palimiú community. Leaders reported that the attack was carried out by invaders linked to the criminal faction originating in São Paulo and known as First Capital Command (Primeiro Comando da Capital - PCC), which controls drug trafficking in Roraima and is said to be operating in illegal gold mining inside the TI. The indigenous people were surprised by the attack and reported that it was different from anything they had ever experienced in the region; according to reports, the miners were dressed in black and some were even wearing clothes with the word “police” on them. Amid the attack, two children under the age of five fled into the forest. Two days later, according to the HAY report, their bodies were found in the river. This was the beginning of a systematic series of attacks against the Palimiú village that lasted at least three months. In a document drafted by community leaders in July 2021, the indigenous people report the routine of terror that has been established throughout the region. The traffic of boats and aircraft at the service of mining has increased. The organic structure of mining underwent a profound transformation, with the use of more sophisticated equipment and machinery, with the increase of corridors, camps and mining supply stations. The Palimiú community, according to the leaders' document, was no longer able to go fishing in the Uraricoera River, for fear of new attacks, as death threats continued to occur. Hunting has also declined in the region because of mining, increased deforestation

and plastic litter associated with the camps. On the other hand, since the first armed attack against Palimiú, the health team that served the Community left the area and only came back at specific times. Health care has declined and there has been an increase in malaria cases.

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY); CIMI Regional Office in the North 1; CIMI Press Office, 05/11/2021; G1/RR, 05/20/2021 and 08/10/2021; Amazônia Real, 05/10/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Attack on the village with firearms and bombs

DESCRIPTION: According to the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) and the Yanomami and Ye'kwana Indigenous Health Council (CONDISI-YY), miners attacked once again the Palimiú community, in the Yanomami TI, after the May 10th attack. The invaders fired and threw tear gas bombs at the indigenous people of the community, who reported that the invading miners were aboard 15 boats. According to a letter from Hutukara to federal security agencies, "the Yanomami were very distressed and were screaming with concern over the phone. In the background, the sound of gunfire could be heard. The situation was serious". Since May 10th, when an armed conflict between miners and indigenous people broke out, the Palimiú community had been the target of attacks and intimidation. The Federal Court ordered the federal government to send security troops to the area, but according to the indigenous people it never happened. Yanomami leaders ask for an emergency outpost to be installed in the Palimiú community, with the aim of maintaining security at the site and on the Uraricoera River and providing logistical support for the actions of public agencies to ensure security in the area. Darlene Yanomami, a resident of Palimiú, reports: "We are suffering a lot, we are not having peace. That's why we women and children are running to the forest to get some sleep".

Source: G1/RR, 05/17/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: On May 13, a fourth letter from the Palimiú community asked for measures to be taken against the arrival of 40 mining boats and warned that the invaders were organizing to launch new attacks. The day before, another letter had been sent to the Army, requesting logistical support for local security and the installation of an emergency security outpost in Palimú community and on the Uraricoera River, due to yet another armed confrontation between miners, indigenous people and federal police agents. The invasions were denounced in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: In a fifth letter sent to the government on May 17, the Yanomami reported that 15 mining boats had approached the Palimiú community. The Yanomami said that, in addition to gunshots, there was a lot of smoke and that their eyes were burning, indicating the use of tear gas. "They were very distressed and screamed with concern on the phone. In the background, you could hear the sound of gunshots," HAY told the authorities. The attacks were reported in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; attacks by miners

DESCRIPTION: According to information from CONDISI-YY, for the tenth day of tension in a row, on the night of May 19, 2021, miners

tried again to invade the Palimiú community, in the Yanomami TI. The new attack took place at night, and the indigenous people living in this community reported that the miners were in 12 boats. The only thing that prevented the miners from invading the land and got them to return to the boats was the presence of a group of indigenous people. CONDISI-YY expressed itself in a letter asking for support from the Federal Police, the MPF, the Army and FUNAI, for fear of a massacre that victimizes the indigenous people".

Source: G1/RR, 05/20/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion, attack by miners

DESCRIPTION: The miners who invaded the Yanomami TI are proving to be even more daring and threatening, not only for the indigenous people and their territory, but for the entire surrounding population and the environment. At around 4:00 pm on May 31st, eight hooded miners entered the base of the Maracá Ecological Station, in Roraima, took the three brigade service providers who were at the base hostage and took all the materials that had been seized in the inspection operation Maracá, held two weeks earlier at the UC, in addition to stealing five quadricycles, eight outboard motors and other materials seized and belonging to the unit. In the onslaught against the unit, the miners – heavily armed, including with rifles – sought out ICMBio inspection agents and said that if they had found inspectors at the time, they would not have been spared. Upon leaving they said that they were monitoring all the employees and that they would burn the agency's vehicles, if they found any. Brigadiers held hostage were forced to take the materials to the unit's access port. After that, they were released and the miners continued along the Uraricoera River, which limits the unit and provides direct access to the Yanomami TI, to the regions of illegal mining. After communicating with the team, the brigadiers abandoned the base and fled into the forest, while the head of ICMBio in Roraima made emergency articulations to ensure their integrity. There are audios and reports on the monitoring of employees, including threats to the families of ICMBio employees, who fear for their lives. While the mines have spread through federal Conservation Units and indigenous lands, the institutional structure does not provide security for the development of activities and violence against protection actions by the agency has grown in a frightening manner.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: A sixth letter from the Yanomami people to the authorities, dated June 7, denounced a new attack by miners against the Maikohipi community, in the Palimiú region, Yanomami land, attacked with tear gas. The invasions were denounced in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by miners

DESCRIPTION: Once again, in June, the Yanomami TI was attacked by invading miners. They shot at indigenous people from the Walomapi community, in the Palimiú region, in the afternoon of June 8th. According to information from CONDISI-YY, the indigenous people were returning from a hunt when they were shot at by miners on the banks of the Uraricoera River and had to dive into the water to escape the attack. It was also reported that the invaders promised to return to the community with weapons and in 20 vessels. Three days earlier, miners aboard four boats had dropped gas bombs on the Maikohipi community.

The president of CONDISI-YY, Júnior Hekurari Yanomami, sent a letter reporting the new attack to FUNAI, the PF, the MPF and the Army. In 2020, in the middle of the pandemic year, illegal mining grew by 30% in the Yanomami TI, according to the report *Scars in the Forest - Evolution of illegal mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in 2020*. The indigenous people cry out for help and ask the authorities to enforce the Federal Constitution. On May 24, 2021, an STF decision ordered the federal government to take measures to protect the Yanomami TI. Prior to that, another court decision had ordered armed men to remain permanently in Palimíu, which did not happen.

Source: G1/RR, 06/09/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by miners

DESCRIPTION: Reports made by leaders to HAY show that miners killed a dog and once again threatened the indigenous people living in the Maikohipi community, in the region of Palimíu, north of Roraima, on June 10th. Hutukara stated that the miners were armed and, in its seventh letter denouncing the violence in the Palimíu region and demanding action from the competent agencies, it mentioned: sic). The miners were many and carried weapons. At 4:25 pm, the miners returned again, threatening the indigenous people, and before they left, they killed a Yanomami dog that was barking on the riverbank." Once again, the Hutukara insisted that the authorities prevent the advance of illegal mining within the Yanomami TI, and that they ensure security for indigenous communities, including the constant presence of public security forces in the region and logistical support for the operations. The MPF, the PF, the Army and FUNAI were once again contacted.

Source: G1/RR, 06/11/2021; Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: In an eighth official letter from Hutukara, released on June 14, the Yanomami denounced that a group of miners aboard three boats shot at the Palimíu community. Faced with the new attack, the Yanomami hid in the bushes, and then the miners continued their journey upriver, towards the Tatuão mining site. The invasions were denounced in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: A ninth letter from HAY on the attacks by miners against indigenous people in the Palimíu region, inside the Yanomami TI, dated June 17, highlights that a group of hooded miners shot at the houses of the Korekorema community, on the Uraricoera River, forcing the Yanomami to hide in the forest. The attacks were denounced in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; attack by miners

DESCRIPTION: In yet another case of violence, on June 18 illegal miners invading the Yanomami TI attacked children and young people. Six children, aged between 10 and 11, and two teenagers who were fishing in a canoe on the Uraricoera River, near the Tipolei community, in the Palimíu region, were knocked out of the canoe by the invaders, according to a report by HAY. Armed, the attackers ran towards the Yanomami and crashed their boat into the canoe, causing the indigenous people to fall into the water and the boat

to sink. The young people and children managed to escape through the river and the forest, while they heard the miners calling for them, offering them cookies and food. Frightened by the attack and fearing for their lives, the Yanomami fled to the Yakepraopê community, the first to be attacked in the region, on May 10. Dario Kopenawa Yanomami, vice president of the Hutukara Yanomami Association, sent another letter to FUNAI, the PF, the MPF and the Army. In the document – the tenth on attacks against the Yanomami communities in the Palimíu region alone – HAY reported that the residents of the villages in the region had been unable to sleep, fish or hunt for almost two months, due to frequent attacks on their communities and their people.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 06/19/2021; Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: From June 29 to July 2, Operation Curarare XIV/Ágata was carried out by the Army at the Yanomami TI. The region had been the scene of several serious attacks by armed miners against the Yanomami since June 12, 2020, when two young indigenous people found two invaders near a clandestine helicopter landing strip. Since then, several conflicts between indigenous people and miners, who invade the TI in search of gold, have been recorded in the region. The Army operation had the participation of FUNAI, CIPA, PM, PC, PRF, FEMARH, IBAMA and ICMBio. In total, the following items were seized: a 38 caliber revolver; a 7.65 caliber pistol; a 20 gauge shotgun; 200 ammunition caliber 20, 22, 32 and 38; 5,200 liters of diesel oil; 750 liters of gasoline; 1,900 liters of kerosene; a speedboat; two boat engines; a pump-type motor; an engine for fueling; five chainsaws; three GPS; two radio communicators; two satellite communication antennas; a solar power panel; a solar energy transformer; a motorcycle; a PT-NDN model aircraft; a helicopter; a mobile fuel pump; various spare parts for the helicopter and aircraft. The alarming situation of violence and threats of all kinds against the Yanomami people, caused by invading miners, has been worsening since 2019.

Source: G1/RR, 07/04/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: After a few weeks of relative tranquility with the launch of operation Omama, Hutukara sent its 11th letter of complaint to the authorities, reporting the resumption of armed attacks on the Yanomami in the Palimíu region. According to HAY, on July 8, a miner's vessel fired four shots at women who were looking for a missing relative in the river near the Korekorema community. On July 13, at dawn, the Palimíu community was attacked by two mining boats, which fired ten shots at the indigenous people. After the attacks, the miners returned to their camp. The reports were denounced in the publication "Yanomami under attack".

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; attack by miners

DESCRIPTION: On July 16, at 9 pm, a group of hooded miners fired shots at the houses of the Korekorema community, in the Palimíu region, forcing the residents to flee to the forest. This attack was one of the several attacks that have systematically occurred in the Yanomami communities of that region since May 2021. The invasion by gold miners of the Yanomami TI has been one of the greatest disasters for the survival of the Yanomami people and for the preservation and balance of the environment. Countless complaints have been made to the authorities at the national and even international levels, but no effective measures have been taken to protect the indigenous people and their territory.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: With the support of the Federal Police, ANAC dismantled two clandestine hangars for irregular aircraft at the company Cataratas Poços Artesianos Ltda, in Boa Vista (RR). Six helicopters were seized and, according to investigations, they were involved in illegal mining at the Yanomami TI. A man was arrested in the operation, but the PF did not release his name. The owner of the company, who was not present at the time of the operation, was mentioned in the special series “Ouro do Sangue Yanomami”, published by Amazônia Real and Repórter Brasil, as one of the people involved with illegal mining in the indigenous territory. He owns Icarai Turismo Táxi Aéreo, which signed contracts with the Ministry of Health to provide services at the Yanomami TI during the pandemic. The company received BRL24.3 million from the public coffers, of which BRL17 million went to the Jair Bolsonaro government. The PF and the MPF in Roraima are investigating the businessman's aircraft as suppliers of scheme of the gold miner known as “Pedro Prancheta”, convicted of genocide of indigenous Yanomami people in the 1990s. According to the MPF's accusation, he continues to operate in illegal mining.

Source: Amazônia Real, 08/27/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining

DESCRIPTION: On August 3, a new official letter from HAY – the 12th denouncing the violence of invaders against the indigenous people of the Palimiu region – reported the continued traffic of vessels belonging to armed miners going up the Uraricoera River. According to the report of local leaders, a group of miners was organizing to retaliate against the Palimiu communities for their denunciations. The information indicated that, despite the recent operation, mining in the region has not stopped. The attacks were denounced in the publication “Yanomami under attack”.

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; mining; deforestation

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, the destruction caused by mining in the Yanomami IT grew 46% compared to 2020, according to the report “Yanomami under Attack”, produced by HAY and the Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, with technical advice from ISA. There was an annual increase of 1,038 hectares, reaching an accumulated total of 3,272 hectares. This is possibly the highest annual increase in environmental degradation since the demarcation of the Yanomami TI, in 1992. Taking as a reference the regional sample by base centers of the Sanitary District, of the 37 existing centers, 18 have records of some deforestation related to mining. Considering the base centers that do not have a record of deforestation observable by satellite, but that have information on the activities of boats or small groups of miners, this sample would expand to 24 base centers. It is worth noting that the Xitei region showed a relative growth of more than 1000% in the area degraded by mining in 2021, with serious consequences for the socio-environmental structure, especially among young people.

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Water pollution; mining

DESCRIPTION: The impacts of illegal mining on the Yanomami TI have been increasingly harmful also in relation to water resources, as the pointed out in the study “Yanomami under attack”. Currently,

the most affected watershed is the Mucajaí River, which concentrates 180 km of destruction in its bed (in two sections), plus 50 km of the Couto Magalhães River and 30 km of the headwaters of the Apiaú River and 10 km of the Novo River, a tributary of the Apiaú river. The Uraricoera basin has also been heavily affected, with 150 km in its middle course bed; in addition to the impacted stretches in the Parima River (35 km), Igarapé Inajá (10 km) and Igarapé Surucucu (4 km). As a result, the food base of the Yanomami population, which is fish and meat, has been affected due to the pollution of rivers, with harmful consequences for health after the consumption of these foods.

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; mining

DESCRIPTION: According to studies presented in the report “Yanomami under Attack”, at least 110 communities of the Yanomami TI are directly affected by the impacts of mining on the biophysical environment (deforestation, habitat destruction, water and soil contamination, destruction of the natural course of rivers and silting, etc.). These impacts have direct repercussions on the health and economy of families. Other more far-reaching impacts are the spread of infectious diseases, especially malaria; contamination by mercury, used by miners in the gold mining, and the overcrowding of the local health system. Taking into these other criteria, the number of affected communities rises to 273, covering more than 16,000 people, or 56% of the population of the Yanomami TI.

Source: Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

SANTA CATARINA – 7 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IBIRAMA - LA KLÃO

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: Part of the Ibirama La Klão TI is registered. The other part of the land is declared as of traditional occupation by the Xokleng La Klão people through Ordinance MJ 1,128, of August 13, 2003, with 23,024 hectares. The indigenous people live in nine villages in the interior of the land. Even so, part of the TI is in the possession of non-indigenous people, preventing the Xokleng people from enjoying their entire territory of traditional occupation.

Source: CIMI Regional Office – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MORRO ALTO

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Morro Alto TI was declared as of traditional occupation by the Guarani Mbya people through Ordinance MJ 2,813, of August 21, 2009, with 893 hectares. The Guarani Mbya live in a village in the interior of the land. Even so, part of the Morro Alto TI is in the possession of non-indigenous people. These invasions prevent indigenous people from exercising the right to exclusive enjoyment of their traditional land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MORRO DOS CAVALOS

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Morro dos Cavalos TI was declared as of traditional occupation by the Guarani Mbya people through Ordinance MJ 771, of April 18, 2008, with 1,988 hectares. The Guarani Mbya live in two villages in the interior of the land. Even so, part of the Morro dos Cavalos TI is in the possession of non-indigenous people, which prevents indigenous people from exercising the right to exclusive enjoyment of their traditional land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PINDOTY

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; subdivision

DESCRIPTION: The Pindoty/Conquista TI was declared as of traditional occupation by the Guarani Mbya people in 2010, through Ordinance MJ 953, with 3,294 hectares. The Guarani Mbya have four villages in the interior of the land. Even so, hundreds of non-indigenous people continue to invade the area and are in possession of a significant portion of the TI, preventing indigenous people from exercising the right to exclusive enjoyment of their traditional land. Subdivision and the illegal sale land also exist inside the said indigenous land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRAI/TIARAJÚ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion

DESCRIPTION: The Pirai/Tiarajú TI was declared as traditionally owned by the Guarani Mbya people by the Ministry of Justice on September 1, 2009, through Ordinance 2,907, covering 3,017 hectares. The Guarani Mbya live in a village in the interior of the land. Even so, a significant part of the Pirai TI is in the possession of non-indigenous people. These invasions prevent indigenous people from exercising the right to exclusive enjoyment of their traditional land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TARUMÃ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; cattle raising; sand mining

DESCRIPTION: The Tarumã TI was declared as of traditional occupation by the Guarani Mbya people in 2009, through Ordinance MJ 2,747, covering 2,172 hectares. The Guarani Mbya live in two villages in the interior of the land. Even so, most of the Tarumã TI is owned and exploited by non-indigenous people, especially through cattle raising and sand mining. These invasions prevent indigenous people from fully exercising the right to exclusive usufruct of their traditional land.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Florianópolis

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TARUMÃ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to heritage values; destruction of the village entrance gate

DESCRIPTION: A Guarani couple reported finding the village entrance gate knocked down and damaged. This gate was located on the road that gives access to the houses and where a new house was being built. In the midst of the pandemic, this place where the gate was located served as a sanitary barrier, to ensure greater safety to the indigenous people who are building a new village inside the TI.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South - Team Joinville

SÃO PAULO – 9 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBÁ

PEOPLE(S): TERENA, GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Eucalyptus monoculture; pasture; silting of the river; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: All around the Araribá TI, eucalyptus, oranges and cattle pasture are grown, with the consequent silting of the Araribá River, drying up of springs and environmental damage to the indigenous community. There is no environmental compensation and soil recovery policy for the community.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBÁ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, TERENA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Road construction inside the TI

DESCRIPTION: Three highways and a rural side cross the Araribá TI. The three roads were paved without prior consultation with the Indigenous community and without compensation for the impact caused. There is no signage or speed control. Leaders reported the death of two indigenous people who were run over on one of the highways in previous years. In addition, the traffic of non-indigenous people inside the territory becomes a threat to the way of life of indigenous people, who are vulnerable to all kinds of harassment and interference in their culture.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KA'AGUY HOVY

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Subdivisions

DESCRIPTION: Non-indigenous residents who occupy the vicinity of the Ka'aguy Hovy TI surrounded the area where the Yvyty Mirim community is located. Irregular subdivisions, which are escalating in the region, did not even respect the area that comprises the indigenous community. The land grabber surrounded the entire front of the village with concrete blocks with barbed wire, in addition to making an access entrance to the community in an area occupied by about fifteen Mbya Guarani people, mostly women.

Source: Team Vale do Ribeira - CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KA'AGUY HOVY

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; fire

DESCRIPTION: The Itapuã village was invaded on December 18 and 19 by land grabbers from the region. Itapuã village is one of the communities located in the Kaaguy Hovy TI. The population of the TI is estimated at around 220 people, living in the following tekoá: Itaguá, Jejety, Kaaguy Poty, Yvyty Mirim, Taquaty, and Itapuã, where the last invasion by the land grabbers took place. The attacks by land grabbers and hunters on the Kaaguy Hovy TI, in the municipality of Iguape (SP), have raised fears of more serious conflicts among the residents of the Tekoa Itapuã village. There are reports and videos recorded by the villagers denouncing this invasion. A land grabber, known as Zé do Bico, along with others, cleared and burned two plots of land for real estate construction within the boundaries of the Kaaguy Hovy TI. The invasions have escalated in the last three years, encouraged by the discriminatory speeches of President Bolsonaro and the mayor of the municipality of Iguape, who do not recognize the rights of indigenous people, in addition to campaigning against the demarcation process.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIACAGUERA

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; project inside the TI; tourism

DESCRIPTION: A farm hotel in Peruibe, on the coast of São Paulo, was fined more than BRL500,000 and embargoed for operating on the Piaçaguera Indigenous Land, according to IBAMA. In addition, the environmental agency reported that wild animals were found exposed in captivity at the site. Five macaws, a parrot and two pythons were seized, which were sent to the Wild Animal Screening Center. There were also exotic fish in a pond, which would also be taken out. The operation was attended by representatives of the MPF.

Source: G1/SP, 11/23/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENONDÉ PORÃ

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; destruction of houses; threats; attacks; damage to heritage values

DESCRIPTION: Since November 23, the Tekoá Kuaray Oua has been threatened by non-indigenous people who claim to have purchased land in the region and are trying to coerce the community to leave the area. Non-indigenous people threaten the Mbya Guarani to leave the village that is inside the Tenondé Porã TI, which was declared as of traditional indigenous occupation by Ordinance 548, of May 6, 2016. There were several threats. They even destroyed one of the houses, saying they would come back to tear down the others. On December 13, some men came shooting into the air and destroyed tiles and other construction materials, with the aim of frightening and intimidating the indigenous people. On December 18, accompanied by the Military Police, these men returned with camcorders and drones, claiming they had legal authorization to record images of the village. They did not present any documents. FUNAI, the PF and the MPF were informed of the situation, but by the end of the year they had not taken any steps to protect the indigenous people.

Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YWYTY GUAÇU

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion

DESCRIPTION: On September 29, 2021, the group of indigenous people who protect the territory found tents, tools and generators belonging to a group, on a trail that reaches Pico do Corcovado, an area located inside the indigenous land, which overlaps the Piaçaguera Park, managed by the Forest Foundation. The group was expanding the trail, without discussing it with the indigenous community or with FUNAI. The indigenous people did not allow the continuity of any works or the permanence of outsiders in the community area. The MPF was contacted and several meetings were held between the indigenous community and the Forest Foundation, which resulted in an environmental protection project for the area without expansion the trail and in a permanent dialogue with indigenous leaders.

Source: Tamoios News, 10/01/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YWYTY GUAÇU

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; mining; sand mining

DESCRIPTION: Guarani Nandeva leaders of the Ywyty Guaçu – Renascer TI state that the territory has been invaded by non-indigenous people for mining activities since 2019, in an area located north of the territory. Even with several communications and inspection requests made to FUNAI and the MPF, people are extracting sand, stones and earth from the indigenous land, which are then sold in brick factories and construction sites and used for the maintenance of gated communities in the city. The leaders say that every day there are trucks entering the territory to pick up the material.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in the South; leaders

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YWYTY GUAÇU

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; subdivisions; land grabbing

DESCRIPTION: Guarani Nandeva leaders informed that the north part of TI Ywyty Guaçu – Renascer TI is being subdivided and sold. In November, the leaders got from FUNAI signs identifying the indigenous land and placed three of them in the area, which, in the same week, were destroyed by non-indigenous people.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South

TOCANTINS – 13 Cases

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEIA TAKAYWRÁ

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: With the demarcation process of their land still suspended

by FUNAI, the Krahô people of the Takaywrá village continue to live temporarily in an environmental reserve in the São Judas Tadeu settlement, in the municipality of Lagoa da Confusão (TO). As reported in recent years, the people continue to face the decrease and contamination of the water of the Formoso River and the drought caused by the farmers, who take water from the river to irrigate their crops. During the dry season, from June to November, this situation causes the death of fish and impacts one of the main sources of food for the indigenous people. Agribusiness has filled the rivers with dams, impacting the navigability of the river and the environment, as the fish are no longer able to swim upstream to spawn.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): FUNIL

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Possessory invasion; farm fence invading the TI

DESCRIPTION: According to reports from the Xerente indigenous people, the neighboring farmer removed an old fence from the border of the territory, tore off landmarks and identification and delimitation signs from the borders between the Funil TI and the private property. The illegal action alters the boundaries of the TI, increasing the farmer's area. The indigenous leaders, upon finding the invasion of the territory, informed FUNAI, which, in turn, did not take any administrative steps to investigate the facts that had taken place. It was only after a shooting attack on the indigenous people, that the coordination unit of FUNAI decided to send a team to go to the invasion site and carry out a preliminary survey and, later, start procedures. The CR-Araguaia-Tocantins collected GPS points from the invasion site and sent them to the FUNAI/DF's land sector for analysis.

Source: Indigenous community; CIMI Regional Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): INĂWÉBOHONA

PEOPLE(S): ISOLATED, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ, AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: For the third consecutive year, the region of Mata do Mamão, a forest area on Bananal Island occupied by an isolated group of the Avá-Canoeiro people, was hit by fire. Also in 2019, the Federal Court had ordered FUNAI, ICMBio and IBAMA to present a work plan with measures to locate and qualify records of the existence of this isolated people in the region and to prevent fires from reaching the forest. Studies have not been done. Since July 2021, firefighters from IBAMA, ICMBio and FUNAI have made firebreaks and counterfire lines to prevent the fires from reaching Mata do Mamão, which encompasses the southern region of the Inăwébohona TI and a part of the Parque do Araguaia TI. Despite this, in September 2021, 37,000 hectares of the island had already been affected by fire, including the forest area where indigenous people live in voluntary isolation. During the 2019 fires, the isolated group were spotted from a helicopter that was fighting the fire. Throughout 2021, INPE's reference satellite recorded 622 fires in the Inăwébohona TI - most of them directly over Mata do Mamão.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins; G1-TO, 09/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): INĂWÉBOHONA

PEOPLE(S): JAVAÉ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment; use of pesticides

DESCRIPTION: As has been happening in recent years, in 2021 the Inăwébohona TI, on Bananal Island, was also severely affected by the projects of companies and large agribusiness ventures, which, through pumps, divert water from the Javaé River to their soy, rice and watermelon plantations. Irrigation projects increase the natural reduction in the volume of rivers in the dry season, between June and November. The situation is exacerbated by the use of pesticides in crops, which end up contaminating the water used by the indigenous community.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRAHÔ/KANELA

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ-KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Exploration of water for agribusiness irrigation; use of pesticides; damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Krahô-Kanela TI continues to be impacted by the various agribusiness projects that use irrigation from river channels to maintain their production in the vicinity of Bananal Island. These projects involve the construction of dams to channel water from rivers to plantations, and directly impact the subsistence of indigenous peoples in the region, due to the decrease in the volume of water and the availability of fish, the food staple of these populations. For at least two years, 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. In 2020, even with the critical situation of drought in the Formoso and Javaé rivers, the Tocantins Court allowed farmers to continue to catch water from the basin. The situation was repeated in 2021, despite a new action by the MP from Tocantins, in July, seeking the suspension of licenses due to the severe drought. Bananal Island is not an island now, it's an island desert. Only sand", lamented chief Wagner Krahô-Kanela, in a report that denounced the drought of the rivers in September.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins; G1, 09/26/2021 and 07/26/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRAOLÂNDIA

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion by farmers

DESCRIPTION: CIMI has been receiving information from the Krahô people for years about an invasion of the Krahôlândia TI, located in the south of the territory, in the municipality of Itacajá. Based on this complaint, missionaries from CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins visited the Krahô territory, with the intention of investigating and collecting more information about this invasion. According to information from the leaders, the invasion has been going on for many years, and has raised concern in the community. After meeting with some leaders, a team went to the claimed area, to investigate the situation. The team carried equipment (GPS, camera) in order to collect more efficient data from the TI boundaries and visit the geographic landmark, so that, after comparing the data with FUNAI's official map, an analysis could be carried out and accurate conclusions could be reached. With the GPS coordinates and the field investigation, added to the reports of the indigenous people, the team noticed that the farmer's fence had advanced at least 500 meters onto the TI. As verified, it is an invasion for the purpose of agricultural activity in this space, with pasture and cattle.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MATA ALAGADA

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ-KANELA

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment

DESCRIPTION: The Mata Alagada TI is an area claimed by the Krahô-Kanela people as part of their traditional territory – most of it, since the federal government has set aside only 7 of the 31,000 hectares claimed by the people. As an administrative procedure to continue the revision of the limits of the Krahô-Kanela territory has not been initiated, this area is more affected and even more vulnerable to agribusiness projects that use irrigation from river channels to maintain their large areas of monoculture agriculture, sequestering water from the rivers that surround Bananal Island. The situation continued in 2021, despite the actions of the MP from Tocantins seeking to suspend the licenses that authorized the capture of water from the Formoso and Javaé rivers.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLE(S): TAPIRAPÉ, AVÁ-CANOEIRO, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire; deforestation; cattle raising; illegal fishing

DESCRIPTION: Between January and October 2021, INPE recorded 1,358 fire outbreaks in the Parque do Araguaia TI, 31% more than in the same period in 2020. The Parque do Araguaia TI, which had the highest number of fires in 2021, faces the advance of livestock, deforestation and illegal fishing. Natanael Karajá, chief of the Lariwana Village, on Bananal Island, reports: "We hear President Bolsonaro say that the indigenous people are setting fire to the Amazon. Our people don't do that. It is the invaders who set fire to clear the road so they can enter more easily. But government support is lacking to monitor. We keep thinking: what do they want? Do they want to take [the land] from us, little by little?" In April, the Jair Bolsonaro government approved a 24% cut in the Environment budget for this year. Of the initially estimated total, environmental control and inspection actions lost R\$11.6 million, while forest fire prevention and control had a reduction of R\$6 million. With 1,359 hectares, the Parque do Araguaia TI is home to 3,502 people from four groups: Karajá, Javaé, Tapirapé and Avá-Canoeiro. In addition to cattle leasing, which is authorized by the competent agencies, local residents live with illegal loggers and fishermen. The biggest fires were concentrated in a region known as Mata do Mamão, occupied by isolated indigenous people. In addition to the Parque do Araguaia TI, the island housed the Inawebohona TI and the Araguaia National Park. The presence of loggers and fishermen is becoming increasingly frequent in the TI, and the indigenous people do not have the tools to monitor and stop these illegal activities. "Bananal Island is very rich in fish. The most sought after is the arapaima, but they also come after the peacock bass, the pintado and the turtle. Its meat is very tasty and very expensive. They take it out and take it frozen, mainly to Pará", says the chief. In addition to the destruction of the environment, indigenous families are also having their livelihoods impacted, as the number of poachers increases inside the TI.

Source: Brasil de Fato, 10/05/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-CANOEIRO, ISOLATED, JAVAÉ, KARAJÁ

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Fire

DESCRIPTION: As in 2019 and 2020, the indigenous lands on Bananal Island were affected by large fires that reached the Mata do Mamão area, occupied by isolated indigenous people. In 2021, the Parque do Araguaia TI was, again, the indigenous land with the highest number of fires recorded in the country - between January and December, INPE's reference satellite recorded 1393 hotspots over the TI. Despite the work carried out by firefighters from July onwards, with the opening of firebreaks and counterfire lines, the fires once again spread over the forested area where indigenous people of the Avá-Canoeiro people live in voluntary isolation. The leasing of land in the Parque do Araguaia TI and the burning of areas to prepare pastures means that fire is widely used within the TI and ends up reaching areas that were previously preserved. In addition, the fires of previous years ended up weakening the vegetation cover of the Mata do Mamão, reducing humidity in an area that used to be closed forest and providing more fuel to the fires, which are becoming more difficult to control each year.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins; G1-TO, 09/24/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PEOPLE(S): TAPIRAPÉ, KARAJÁ, JAVAÉ, AVÁ-CANOEIRO

TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging

DESCRIPTION: Environmental Police and FUNAI teams found deforested areas at points invaded by loggers inside the largest island surrounded by river water on the planet – Bananal Island, in western Tocantins. Several centenary trees were felled. Hardwood trees are the most sought after by loggers, as they are larger more

profitable. Even a jatoba tree over a hundred years old was cut down by criminals. According to inspectors, there are signs that the tree has been recently felled. The 20,000 km² island is home to the largest indigenous populations in Tocantins and, therefore, preserves an untouched nature. It's entering our territory, our home, right? We can't say anything, we can't even ask them to leave because there can still be violence against us", says Arielly Karajá, the chief of one of the villages.

Source: G1/TO, 07/21/2021

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAEGO AWA

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ CANOEIRO

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

DESCRIPTION: The Avá-Canoeiro people continued to experience, in 2021, the problems that have been denounced for years and that were aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic. Since forced contact with the people was made by FUNAI in the 1970s, the indigenous people have suffered a series of violence and violations, such as eviction from their traditional territory known as Mata Azul, and identified by FUNAI with the name of Taego Awá TI. Even today, despite the fact that the TI has already been declared by the Ministry of Justice, they remain outside the claimed area, living in villages of the Javaé and Karajá peoples on Bananal Island. While waiting for the eviction of outsiders from their land, with the closure of two INCRA settlements and the Eletroenge farm, the Avá leaders are threatened by the occupants of their territory. In addition, their land continues to be degraded by non-indigenous occupants.

Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

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

DESCRIPTION: For years, the Xerente leaders have denounced the invasion of their territory by non-indigenous people, mainly for illegal logging. On March 20, two men were found 5 km from the entrance to Morro Luau, located in Lajeado, a city 55 km away from Palmas (TO), carrying wood taken from the Xerente Indigenous Land without an environmental license and carrying a chainsaw that did not have the required Possession and

Use License. The Environmental Military Police were informed about a possible environmental crime related to the transport of forest products. At the scene they found a truck loaded with stakes without the Document of Forest Origin (DOF). According to the police, when they approached the men, the officers were informed that the product had been purchased inside TI Xerente and that they had been hired to transport the load. The men were taken to the Federal Police Department (DPF) in Palmas. The police seized three cell phones, a truck and forest products. These situations have occurred more frequently, because the public agencies - such as FUNAI and IBAMA - that should carry out the inspection and protection of indigenous territories are in the process of dismantling and are unable to carry out their constitutional duties.

Source: Jornal do Tocantins; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

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

DESCRIPTION: The Xerente people reported an invasion by non-indigenous people inside the TI to illegally extract, remove and sell wood, which has caused serious damage to the community and the environment. There are reports that some indigenous people are being co-opted and involved in the extraction and sale of wood. In February 2021, the PF and FUNAI carried out an operation in the area, with the aim of curbing this illegal activity. On February 6, 2021, two men, 43 and 49 years old, who were in a truck and a motorcycle, inside the TI, were arrested in the act for deforestation. They also found a firearm and chainsaw. The criminals were taken to the PF headquarters in Palmas. The case is being investigated to see if there are other people involved. However, this crime continued to occur throughout the year, as has been repeatedly denounced by the leaders of the Xerente people. The public agencies that should carry out the inspection and protection of indigenous territories - such as FUNAI and IBAMA - that should carry out the inspection and protection of indigenous territories are in the process of dismantling and are unable to carry out their constitutional duties. As a result, invaders have their criminal actions facilitated inside the indigenous territories.

Source: Leaders. Conexão TO, 02/07/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

CHAPTER

II



Violence Against the Person

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Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi



Abuse of power



In 2021, 33 cases of abuse of power were registered – more than double the previous year, when there were 14 such cases. For the most part, abuses continue to be committed by public agents who should comply with the legislation and protect the indigenous population, such as the police (federal, military and civil) and FUNAI employees, but who, on the contrary, feel entitled to commit the crimes. illicit acts, supported and encouraged by the speech of the Brazilian president. Amazonas (6) and Roraima (6) were the states with the most cases of abuse of power, followed by Distrito Federal (3), Rondônia (3), Ceará (2), Mato Grosso (2), São Paulo (2), Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Pará (1), Paraná (1), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (1), in addition to one case involving several indigenous peoples of Brazil, located in the states of the Legal Amazon.

Among the situations, there are cases such as the one denounced by the Ayrca and Kumirayoma associations, of the Yanomami people, who sent a letter to the Army and the MPF requesting the dismissal of the commander of the 5th Special Border Platoon - which is next to the Maturacá community (AM), in the Yanomami TI – for taking authoritarian approach towards the indigenous community. The document accuses the commander of entering the villages with armed men without authorization from the leaders, of subjecting indigenous people to truculent searches and of threatening to shoot them.

Also in Amazonas, three Jaminawa indigenous people were fishing and hunting in the Purus River when they were approached by police officers and IMCBio representatives, who confiscated their hunting gear, handcuffed them and took them to the municipality of Boca do Acre. From there, they were taken to the Federal Police in Rio Branco (AC) and then to the penitentiary. They were accused of illegal possession of a weapon and of predatory hunting, in addition to being denied the right to communicate with the family, which was desperate for not knowing where the boys were. They were only released three days after their arrest.

In Brasília (DF), at least three serious situations were experienced by the peoples mobilized in the capital in defense of their constitutional rights and against projects to exterminate their peoples. In front of FUNAI's headquarters, on June 16, indigenous people requested the presence of the agency's president, Marcelo Xavier, for a dialogue and delivery of a document. In addition to not being received, the indigenous people were repressed and attacked with bombs and pepper spray by police officers, who blocked the entrance to the building.

The following week, on the 22nd, hundreds of indigenous people from different peoples who participated in the Levante Pela Terra Camp were brutally attacked by the military and legislative police in front of Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies, where they were protesting against the vote on Bill (PL

) 490/2007. The project, which seeks to make demarcations unfeasible and open up indigenous lands for exploitation, was approved by the Chamber's Constitution and Justice Commission (CCJC) days later, without any dialogue or consultation with the peoples. The indigenous people participating in the demonstration were attacked with rubber bullets and tear gas and sound and light bombs. Several of them were injured and at least two were hospitalized due to their injuries.

In another unusual attempt at intimidation, pressure and coercion, the president of FUNAI sent a letter to the director general of ABIN, Alexandre Ramagem, to "monitor" a campaign promoted by two indigenous associations of the Suruí people, in Rondônia, both related to leader Almir Suruí. In addition to this investigation, Almir Suruí was investigated by the Federal Police, also at the request of the president of FUNAI.

Leader Sônia Guajajara, coordinator of APIB, was summoned by the Federal Police to give evidence in an ongoing investigation requested in an official letter from the president of FUNAI. The justification for the request for an inquiry was the documentary "Maracá", which was produced by APIB and denounced a series of violations of indigenous rights, especially in relation to federal government actions towards indigenous peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to FUNAI, the documentary attempted to propagate "lies against the government". At the time of the complaint against Sônia, in April 2021, an APIB survey indicated that COVID-19 had already contaminated more than 53,000 indigenous people and killed 1,059 of them.

In Roraima, two brutal actions by the Military Police and BOPE affected the indigenous communities Pium, in the municipality of Alto Alegre, and Tabatinga, in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, where military police forcibly deactivated the community monitoring outpost used to curb illicit activities and control mining activities in the territory. In the violent action at the Raposa TI, the police used tear gas, firearms and rubber bullets against the community. Some of the gas bombs were thrown inside the houses, where indigenous people were trying to protect themselves from the shots.

ABUSE OF POWER

33 Cases

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Several peoples

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL PEOPLES

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: States of the Legal Amazon: AM, AC, RO, RR, PA, MA, AM, TO e MT

DESCRIPTION: Military personnel already occupy almost 60% of FUNAI's regional coordination office in the Legal Amazon. Of FUNAI's 24 regional coordination offices in the region, 14 are led by military personnel. The positions are held by four captains, four lieutenants, a lieutenant colonel, a paratrooper, and four marines – one of them retired. The proportion of military personnel in charge of coordination is 58.3% in the nine states of the Legal Amazon. In other regions of the country, the proportion is 26.7%. "In addition to being strategic in the military sense, because the TI is the target of great international interests, the Legal Amazon is also attractive for the illegal exploitation resources, in collusion with large corporations, especially in the logging, mining and agribusiness

sectors", analyzes Dinamam Tuxá, executive coordinator of APIB. The first survey on the presence of military personnel in the regional coordination office of FUNAI under the Bolsonaro government was carried out in September 2020 by the Sul21 portal. At the time, there were 17 of them in command positions.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Military personnel under the coordination of FUNAI

SOURCE: *Brasil de Fato*, 02/19/2021

ACRE – 1 Case

01/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Hector Moreira Saldanha

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SENA MADUREIRA

DESCRIPTION: Hector Moreira Saldanha is serving his sentence in a minimum-security facility and wearing an electronic ankle bracelet. In the early hours of January 1st, Hector felt sick with stomach pains and had to go to the hospital; before seeking care, he called the prison guard to inform him that he was leaving his house. As the agent did not answer the call, and as he felt very sick, Hector followed his wife to the hospital. He was treated, remained under observation for about three hours and, after discharge, returned to home. The penal agent sent a report to the judge claiming that Hector had spent the night partying and, as a result, his sentence was increased and Hector returned to the maximum-security facility. His wife requested the medical records from the hospital, but the hospital claims it was lost in the flood that happened days after his visit to the hospital. A complaint was made about the situation to the State Public Defender's Office. Hector returned to the minimum-security facility, but his sentence was not reduced. The indigenous man claims to be persecuted by the prison guard, who is also a squatter in his territory and an anti-indigenous advocate.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Concealment of evidence and perjury

SOURCE: *Victim's wife; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon*

ALAGOAS – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KATOKIM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KATOKIM

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARICONHA

DESCRIPTION: : Indigenous people denounce that a FUNAI employee who provides assistance to the Katokim community has been disrespecting the leaders and acting without consulting with them, causing disharmony and making threats inside the territory. The employee was apparently taking food staples and distributing them as he saw fit, without consulting with the leaders and disrespecting the form of organization of the people. He even threatened to cut off the right to assistance. As a result, FUNAI's employee created an atmosphere of discord and disharmony inside the community. The MPF was contacted and asked FUNAI to explain the employee's behavior.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Disrespect for the community and threats

SOURCE: *Leaders; Katokim Tribal Council; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

AMAZONAS – 6 Cases

05/02/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Maturacá Community

DESCRIPTION: Two Yanomami associations (Ayrca and Kumirayoma) sent a letter to the Army and the MPF demanding the dismissal of the commander of the 5th Special Border Platoon, on the charge of



Military police attacked indigenous people with pepper spray at FUNAI's headquarters in Brasília in June; people held demonstrations and waited to be received by the agency's president

acting in an authoritarian manner against the indigenous people. The Army denies the misconduct, but said it would investigate the complaint. The document accuses Lieutenant Castilho of entering the villages with armed men without authorization from the leaders, of subjecting indigenous people to truculent searches and of threatening to shoot them. The platoon is next to the Maturacá community (AM), in the Yanomami TI. In the complaint, the leaders report that "the peak of this authoritarian and truculent behavior happened when our Yanomami warriors were returning from hunting, bringing the game already smoked and accommodated, as our cultural tradition dictates, for the banana festival. [The commander] shouted at the warriors ordering them to stop the boat, o that his soldiers to open the packages that were there and carry out the inspection. However, in our traditional culture, this is not allowed. Those packages represent the essence of the funeral ritual of our deceased loved ones. In no way can they be opened. But the lieutenant wanted to open them and threatened to shoot at the outboard motor if his orders were not promptly obeyed." The leaders ended the document demanding respect for the community and measures.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; threats

SOURCE: *Folha de Pernambuco*, 05/12/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LAGO CAPANÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANICORÉ

DESCRIPTION: The head of FUNAI's Madeira Regional Coordination Office and army captain Cláudio Rocha is accused of failing to deliver five aluminum speedboats (known as "voadeiras") and five outboard motors to the Mura communities of Lago Capanã, in Amazonas. According to the indigenous people, the equipment was purchased

in 2018 for R\$60,000, through a project presented by the chief at the time, Agnaldo Francisco da Costa Leite, to FUNAI. The chief died of COVID-19 in April of this year, and his son, Ivan Mura, took the lead. Ivan reports that "the coordinator refuses to hand over the equipment and we denounced him for embezzling FUNAI assets". The FUNAI coordinator denies the accusations. FUNAI states that the aforementioned vessels "are not indigenous heritage, but FUNAI's assets, which is lent to indigenous people for a specified period to carry out activities aimed at the environmental management and protection of indigenous lands in the Madeira River region and its tributaries, in the state of Amazonas". The Mura leaders requested that the MPF investigate the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Refusal to hand over equipment

SOURCE: *Amazônia Real*, 05/30/2021

05/12/2021

VICTIM(S): Mário Parwe Atroari; Members of the Waimiri-Atroari Community

PEOPLE(S): WAIMIRI-ATROARI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): WAIMIRI-ATROARI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): Presidente Figueiredo

DESCRIPTION: The PF opened an investigation, after being contacted by Marcelo Xavier, to investigate indigenous leaders and nine FUNAI employees accused of placing "various barriers and obstacles to the approval" of the project that provides for the installation of a high-voltage network between Manaus (AM) and Boa Vista (RR), known as "Linhão de Tucuruí". The behavior of the president of FUNAI surprised not only his employees, but also the federal government team working directly in the concession processes and was in the final stage of articulating with indigenous peoples an agreement on the passage of the line. Of the 721 km planned in the route of the network planned to be built alongside BR-174, the highway that connects the two capitals, 125 km cross the

Waimiri Atroari TI, where more than 2,000 indigenous people live. The indigenous people demand that they be consulted about the construction process and demand measures to reduce the impacts of the project on their lands. These queries are ongoing. The lawyer who works in the defense of indigenous people, Jonas Carvalho, said that in 30 years of practice he had never seen a FUNAI president act against indigenous peoples and the foundation's own employees, whose mission is to mediate and defend their rights. "I will provide all the necessary clarifications, whatever you want to know. There is absolutely nothing to hide. In all the years I've been a lawyer, I've never seen a FUNAI president deliberately ask for an inquiry against indigenous people. This is something unacceptable. Its institutional function is to defend the indigenous people. He should be the first to do that."

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Harassment and accusations against indigenous people

SOURCE: *Correio Braziliense*, 03/06/2021

03/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Gabriel Lopes Jaminawá; Marcelo Lopes Jaminawa; Arimar Correia da Silva Jaminawa

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWÁ DO CAIAPUCÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Kayapuká Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous men Jaminawa Gabriel, Marcelo and Arimar were on the Purus River, fishing and hunting caiman near the Kayapuká village on the indigenous land; they were carrying two rifles, when they were approached by three police officers and representatives of ICMBio. They were handcuffed and taken to Boca do Acre (AM); then they were forwarded to the Federal Police in Rio Branco, who took them to the penitentiary. The indigenous people were accused of possession of an illegal weapon and predatory hunting. The abusive action represented various types of violence: verbal threats – the three men were handcuffed and arrested inside the indigenous territory without the right to communicate with the family, which was in despair, not knowing what had happened and already believing their relatives were missing. The family only heard about them two days later, when CIMI called the MPF and obtained information. Three days after the arrest, the indigenous people were granted pretrial release.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Illegal arrest

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon*

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AUTAZES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Taquara Village

DESCRIPTION: Mura indigenous people from Taquara Village report that a policeman breeds buffaloes in the vicinity of the village. According to the people, he walks through the community with his nephews, who are also breeders, wearing a military uniform and carrying a 22-caliber pistol, in order to intimidate the indigenous people. With this intimidating behavior, he aims to frighten the population so that, embarrassed, they will move away and feel powerless. Breeding buffaloes generates a series of problems for the indigenous people, such as the destruction of crops and the pollution of rivers. Complaints were made to the MPF, FUNAI, DSEI, SEDUC and IPAAM, but by the end of the year no measures had been taken.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Intimidation with a firearm

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North1*

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Several peoples

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: A report by Repórter Brasil, republished by Folha de São Paulo, shows that the appointment of military personnel and politicians to hold positions in indigenous health areas exacerbated the health crisis already experienced by indigenous peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic. The change of command by the Bolsonaro government in the 34 DSEIs existing in the country had negative impacts on the health of indigenous people. In at least four of them, high-top positions were held by military personnel or political allies who accumulate complaints of inexperience, accusations of truculence in interaction with communities and mismanagement in the midst of the pandemic. Among the most serious cases investigated by Repórter Brasil are that of a coordinator working with a gun and intimidating indigenous people, diversion of funds to combat the pandemic and suspected distribution of chloroquine in the villages – a drug that has been proven to be ineffective against the coronavirus.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Military men and politicians at SESAI and FUNAI

SOURCE: *Folha de São Paulo*, 04/15/2021

CEARÁ – 2 cases

26/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Francisco Henrique Tabajara

PEOPLE(S): TABAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): POTIGUARA MONTE NEBO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CRATEUS

DESCRIPTION: During the occupation of Cruzeiro do Sul of Pajé Potiguara, carried out after the destruction of the terreiro, the cemetery and the sacred forest of the Potiguara people, the young Francisco Henrique Tabajara, known as Chico, who is a leader and LGBTQIA+, was camped with his relatives in solidarity and support for the struggle. He was arbitrarily arrested by the Military Police on the charge that he was carrying a tiny amount of marijuana, used for medicinal purposes. The young indigenous man is being treated for psychological and neurological disorders. The truculent action led Francisco to have a seizure inside the police car. APOINME was contacted in the person of chief and lawyer Jorge Tabajara, to provide Francisco with legal assistance. The release order was obtained on 10/06/2021.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Illegal arrest

SOURCE: *Leaders; APOINME; FEPOINCE; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

2021

VICTIM(S): 10 families

PEOPLE(S): ANACÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ANACÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAUCAIA

DESCRIPTION: The municipal government of Caucaia once again destroyed two beach huts of the Anacé people, using machines. The location, in addition to providing access to the beach, a security point, is a means of direct subsistence for families. The situation impacts the entire Anacé population of about 3000 indigenous people, who use the place for their leisure and spiritual rituals. The community denounced the arbitrariness to the Regional Human Rights Defender from the Federal Public Defender's Office.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Destruction of huts

SOURCE: *Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

FEDERAL DISTRICT – 3 Cases

06/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Several peoples

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASÍLIA

DESCRIPTION: About 800 indigenous people from 40 groups from all regions of the country, who participated in the mobilization entitled "Levante Pela Terra", held a demonstration in front of FUNAI's headquarters, in Brasília, and waited to be received by the president of the agency, Marcelo Xavier; leaders denounce truculence and

anti-indigenous actions by the Military Police, which attacked the demonstrators. In addition to not being received at FUNAI, the indigenous people were attacked with bombs and pepper spray by the police that blocked the entrance to the building. Since the end of May, indigenous peoples have been demonstrating in defense of their constitutional rights and against anti-indigenous measures such as Bill (PL) 490/2007, which was being processed in the CCJC of the Chamber of Deputies, in addition to following the judgment of the STF on Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1,017,365, which discusses the time frame and land demarcation issues. Indigenous people denounce several measures taken by FUNAI under the Bolsonaro government against their rights, aimed at facilitating the exploitation of their territories by non-indigenous people, allowing the certification of private properties on non-ratified lands, such as Normative Ruling No. 9 and reduce protection and assistance to communities struggling for demarcation. In addition, the peoples also denounce the various actions of intimidation and criminalization of leaders and indigenous organizations. In recent months, FUNAI denounced indigenous people who are critical of the Bolsonaro government and sparked inquiries to investigate cases of “defamation” against the government. The police attack took place shortly after the approximately 800 indigenous people arrived at the building where FUNAI’s national headquarters are located. Upon arrival, they found the entrances blocked by a large contingent of police officers. The leaders expected to be received by the president of the indigenous agency, but were not heard – and were also prevented by the police from speaking in a sound car parked on a street opposite the building. The atmosphere became even more tense after this ban, and the indigenous people were soon surprised by the riot police, which came in throwing bombs. After the conflict, still surrounded by the police, leaders held a press conference in front of FUNAI, in which they reinforced the request for Marcelo Xavier to step down. In an open letter, the indigenous people stated that this is “the worst management in the history of the Foundation, which failed to fulfill the role of protecting and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples to rather negotiate our lives and use them in favor of hidden and private interests of agribusiness, illegal mining and many other threats that jeopardize our existence”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality; attack with pepper spray, tear gas and rubber bullets

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 06/16/2021

04/276/2021

VICTIM(S): Sônia Guajajara

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASÍLIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Brasília - DF

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous leader Sônia Guajajara, coordinator of APIB, was subpoenaed by the Federal Police commissioner Francisco Vicente Badenes Junior, to testify in an investigation launched by the PF at the request of the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Augusto Xavier da Silva, to the PF director-general, Rolando Alexandre de Sousa. The reason for the subpoena is the documentary entitled “Maracá”, which was produced by APIB and published on the internet and which, according to FUNAI, spreads “lies” against the government. On her social media, Sônia Guajajara said: “The persecution of this government is unacceptable and absurd! They will not silence us!” In the documentary, APIB points to a series of violations of the rights of indigenous peoples by the federal government during the COVID-19 pandemic. A note released by APIB reports that “the government seeks to intimidate indigenous peoples in a clear attempt to curtail our freedom of expression, which is the most important tool for denouncing human rights violations”. According to the note, at the end of April 2021 “more than half of indigenous peoples had been directly affected by COVID-19, with more than 53,000 confirmed cases and 1,059 deaths”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; investigation and intimidation of indigenous leaders

SOURCE: G1, 04/30/2021

06/22/2021

VICTIM(S): Several peoples

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASÍLIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Parking Lot at Annex 2 of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, in Brasília

DESCRIPTION: A large group of indigenous people, with children and elderly people, was attacked by the Military Police on the afternoon of June 22, in front of Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies, during a peaceful protest against the vote on PL 490/2007, which was in the process of being passed by the Chamber’s Constitution and Justice Committee (CCJ). The bill, which was voted and passed days after the brutal attack, attacks the territorial rights guaranteed to indigenous peoples by the Federal Constitution, transforms the time frame thesis into law and opens indigenous lands to predatory exploitation. The attacks took place in the parking lot of Annex 2 of the Chamber, with rubber bullets and tear gas, after several days of tension on the part of the police, which prevented the use of sound cars and blocked the access of indigenous people to the Annex entrance with bars. Two indigenous people (a man and a woman) had to be put under observation at Hospital de Base in Brasília, with serious injuries. In addition to the two, 11 more people, including children, the elderly and women, had minor injuries and were treated at the health tent of the Levante pela Terra Camp (ALT), next to the National Theater. Emergency care for the indigenous people was hampered by the Shock Troop that was at the scene, as recorded in videos during the attack. The protesters were walking peacefully along the ministerial avenue, when they were attacked with gas and tear bombs from a barricade set up by the Shock Troop at the entrance to Annex 2, where the sessions of the Chamber committees are held. There was no action or incident on the part of the indigenous people that justified the violent action of the police. According to information, teams from the Legislative, Military and Shock Troop police were at the scene, with a strong apparatus of repression, including a ‘caveirão’ (armored car of the Shock Troop) and cavalry. The indigenous march was part of the camp’s program, which at that time brought together about 850 indigenous people from 48 tribes from all regions of Brazil. “The relatives just came to demonstrate against the passing of the bill that will end the demarcation of indigenous lands, and the police came throwing bombs. They can get together to take away our rights, but when we try to demonstrate, we are treated with truculence,” said Alessandra Korap Munduruku. “We are here with children and the elderly as well, many people were hit, felt sick”, she added. “We were brutally attacked in a cowardly way before we arrived to follow the voting. We have injured indigenous people and the police threw bombs on the paramedics, making it difficult for them to help us”, said Dinamam Tuxá, executive coordinator of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality; attack with pepper spray, tear gas and rubber bullets

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 06/22/2021

MARANHÃO – 1 Case

11/18/2021

VICTIM(S): Women; a teenager; a men

PEOPLE(S): AKROÁ-GAMELLA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUARITUA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VIANA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Centro do Antero Village

DESCRIPTION: On November 18, 2021, Akroá-Gamella indigenous people evicted from their territory employees of an energy company, who were accompanied by gunmen claiming to be police officers. They were inside the Centro do Antero village, where they intended to install power lines. In retaliation, the Military Police of Maranhão was contacted and invaded the indigenous land with firearms and pepper spray. Military police officers made 21 arbitrary arrests, including that of an indigenous teenager; the

police still broke and seized cell phones and cameras belonging to the indigenous people.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality; threat from companies and gunmen; illegal arrests

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

MATO GROSSO – 2 Cases

05/2/2021

VICTIM(S): José Maria Xavante

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SÃO MARCOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BARRA DO GARÇAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: FUNAI headquarters in Barra do Garças (MT)

DESCRIPTION: APIB released a video on its social media showing the coordinator of the FUNAI Xavante Regional Office Xavante, Álvaro Luís de Carvalho Peres, assaulting a Xavante leader identified as Zé Maria, at the agency's headquarters in Barra das Garças (MT). On its post, "APIB denounces and repudiates the assaults committed against the elder in yet another act of violence and disrespect against peoples". The attacks were recorded by CCTV cameras at FUNAI headquarters. Peres, who is an army captain and was appointed to the position in September 2020, claimed that the images had been edited and that it was the indigenous man who attacked him. The Federal Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assault; abuse of authority

SOURCE: *Revista Fórum, 05/22/2021*

MARCH

VICTIM(S): Woman

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: On 11/15/2020, a pregnant 23-year-old Xavante woman, the wife of a 21-year-old Xavante man, was sexually harassed by a non-indigenous man from the city of Campinópolis. As it was election day, the man offered her a ride on a motorcycle to the school, where the polls were located; however, on the way, she noticed that he was heading out of town, into the woods on a neighboring farm. Frightened, still inside the city, the young woman jumped from the motorcycle, injuring herself in several parts of her body. One of her uncles saw the whole scene of the fall, as he was standing on his motorcycle, talking on his cell phone. He recognized the assailant, but chose to help his niece rather than going after him. On November 15 and 17, 2020, the couple filed police reports, but the case did not end in an investigation or punishment of the assailant. On March 17, 2021, a Salesian missionary took the young woman's uncle (who, at the time, saw her jump off the motorcycle) to testify at the police station, accompanied by her father. However, the Civil Police clerk failed to record two facts of paramount importance for proving the crime, and the uncle, without realizing it, signed the statement without reading it. The missionaries, when reading the testimony, noticed the omission of the two facts. On March 19, a Salesian missionary sought out his young uncle in Campinópolis. He said he clearly remembered reporting both events to the police clerk. He and the missionary then returned to the police station. The clerk apologized, saying that the witness had not mentioned the two facts. But, at the insistence of the missionary and the young man, the clerk agreed to add the facts to the statement on the 17th, which, after being read, was signed. After that, everyone was waiting for the chief of police to take a position, either filing or not criminal charges against the defendant with the local Prosecutor. On August 18, the Salesian missionary went to the police station to check on the progress of the case, and was surprised by the reply that the chief of police had closed the investigation. The clerk explained that the security cameras of some houses along the path the suspect had driven through on November 15, 2020, did not record his motorcycle. The missionary asked about the possibility that he was with another motorcycle and about the

robust facts reported by the young woman's uncle on March 19 not being taken into account. The clerk said that the delegate had already given his opinion and filed the case. It is worth noting that even though the population of Campinópolis is composed of 55% Xavante indigenous people, there is no interpreter of the dominant language at the police station, as well as there was no female police officer to take the testimony of the assaulted young woman; the young woman was doubly attacked, first because she felt uncomfortable having to report the situation to a clerk who, at all times, said that she was contradicting herself. This whole situation of neglect, violation of rights and abuse of power against the Xavante indigenous people was not accompanied by FUNAI.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Negligence and delay in police investigation

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 1 Case

10/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Tatiane da Silva Manoel

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAARAPÓ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAARAPÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tey Kue Village

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani-Kaiowá Tatiane da Silva Manoel, a resident of the Tey Kue village, had been undergoing health treatment for four months, under the care of another indigenous woman, a resident of the urban area. Tatiane died on October 28, 2021, and the family was prevented by the 1st Court of Justice of Caarapó from transporting the body to the village and proceeding with the funeral according to the cultural traditions of the people. The decision was made at the request of the person who had been taking care of Tatiane for four months, self-identified as a "healer", responsible for the deceased. Public defender Neyla Ferreira Mendes was contacted by the community and reported that "burial in the Kaiowá community, in addition to being a right of the victim's family, is linked to indigenous traditions. This is inconceivable. It is her community and her relatives that decides where she should be buried. IT is not for the judge to make this decision." And she added: "The State unduly interfered when it received the complaint and alleged maltreatment from the family. It didn't listen to the community. What is this 4-month bond that the healer claims to have and that the court decision agrees that is greater than the bonds she has with the victim's community of origin, of a lifetime?" In the decision, the judge alleges that "in such a context, if, due to prolonged omission and negligence, the parents lost responsibility for Tatiane while she was alive, there is no reason to understand that, with her death, they would be able to take care of her, or her body." At the end of the controversy, the decision of the judge prevailed, who, without listening to the community, ordered that the deceased be buried in the city.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Prevention from burying in the village

SOURCE: *Midiamax, 10/28/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

PARÁ – 1 Case

03/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): ARARA, JURUNA, YUDJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAQUIÇAMBA, ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

DESCRIPTION: In the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic, FUNAI gave the go-ahead for the Canadian mining company Belo Sun Mining to hold face-to-face meetings with about a hundred indigenous people in two villages in the Amazon. The company, based in Toronto, Canada, wants to accelerate its plans to explore a gold mine that could affect two indigenous lands and riverine communities already living under the impact of the construction of the Belo Monte dam on the Xingu River in Pará. The activities

planned by Belo Sun would bring together about 45 indigenous people in the Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu TI, and 60 to 66 participants in the Paquicamba TI. Each event would last two days, with morning and afternoon sessions, and approximately 5 hours and 30 minutes combined in each of the villages. The DPU recommended FUNAI to reject the possibility of any face-to-face meeting during the pandemic and to suspend the effects of a “technical information” that the indigenous agency issued on February 10, in which it issued some guidelines, but did not veto the mining company’s initiative. The document even suggests what the mining company should do “in case there is confirmation or suspicion of a case of COVID-19 during the event”, advising that the detected case should be immediately isolated from the group and be “properly referred by the health professional present on site”. According to FUNAI, the mining company should request support from private laboratories, scheduled “before the presentation meetings of the CI-EIA (indigenous component of the environmental impact study)”, and hold meetings by videoconference, “preferably with the presence of indigenous representatives, to discuss preparations for meetings with the region’s DSEI”. According to data presented by the mining company itself, the disease had killed, until January 2021, 7,366 people in Pará – a number that, in March, had already risen to 9,000.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Meeting with a mining company amid the pandemic

SOURCE: Portal UOL, 03/11/2021

PARANÁ – 1 Case

12/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous women and children

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG, GUARANAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CURITIBA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Downtown Curitiba - PR

DESCRIPTION: About 20 women and 10 indigenous children who went to Curitiba to sell handicrafts found the City Shelter (CAPAI) closed and mobilized to request its reopening. During the negotiations, the Social Action Foundation (FAS) carried out an approach in an attempt to offer shelter to the group. The problem was that the only alternative to the shelter would be to separate women with children from those without children in different places. When the proposal was refused by the indigenous people, the Foundation returned, this time with a notification: if the women refused the offer, the children would be taken away from them and brought to the Guardianship Council.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority and threats

SOURCE: Portal Plural, 09/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RONDÔNIA – 3 Cases

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Almir Narayamoga Suruí

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SETE DE SETEMBRO

MUNICIPALITY(IES):

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leader Almir Suruí was subpoenaed to testify at the PF, at the request of FUNAI, in an investigation launched due to the dissemination on social media of alleged “lies” against the government. On September 30, 2020, the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, sent a letter to the director-general of ABIN, Alexandre Ramagem, asking him to “monitor” a virtual campaign promoted by two indigenous associations of the Suruí people, in Rondônia. Both are related to Almir Narayamoga Suruí, one of the greatest indigenous leaders in the country, recognized and awarded internationally. In addition to this investigation, Almir Suruí was also investigated by the Federal Police, also at the request of the president of FUNAI. ABIN’s investigation was concluded on May 5th, and pointed out that there is no irregularity, suspicion or any minimal evidence of crime to be investigated and decided to close the case. According to the Suruí lawyer, Ramires Andrade,

the letter from the president of FUNAI to the director-general of ABIN “clearly shows and confirms what we already knew, which is an attempt by the federal government to pressure and coerce indigenous people”. He also said that “the president of FUNAI, despite his career as a federal police agent, does not hold the position of investigator for the PF”, and that “his attributions there are different from those in the PF. Ultimately, it is the PF that helps us when we need support. But the president of FUNAI has a very clear role, which is to protect the indigenous community. It is the role that gave reason for the creation of FUNAI. It exists essentially for that, to provide support to indigenous peoples. It cannot be used in the rigging movement to put pressure on indigenous movements”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; investigation and intimidation of indigenous leaders

SOURCE: G1/RO, 05/01/2021; Uol Portal, 05/07/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Ana Lúcia Puruborá

PEOPLE(S): PURUBORÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Indigenous people in an urban context

DESCRIPTION: Ana Lúcia Puruborá is an indigenous woman who lives in an urban area, in Guajará-Mirim. She was diagnosed with depression and her son moved in with her to assist with her health care, along with his wife, from the Makurap people, and their 4-year-old son. An acquaintance of Ana Lúcia’s son asked to spend a few days at her house, in an outside room. However, the family was not aware that the boy had committed a theft and was being sought by the civil police. At the time of the theft, the police caught him, and they were on their way to the hospital for a medical examination, when the boy took the gun from one of the police officers and fled, leaving them infuriated. One morning, with only Ana Lúcia and her 4-year-old grandson, the police entered the house, violently, and struck the wanted boy and also Ana Lúcia, claiming that she would be hiding a criminal in her house. She explained that she didn’t know anything, she tried to call for help on her cell phone, but the police took it from her hand and continued to beat and kick her in front of the child. The police officers ransacked the whole house, broke objects, furniture and there were blood spots all over the house. The police took the boy and Ana Lucia, handcuffed. Ana Lúcia got worse, both mentally and physically; she had back problems and had to undergo surgery. The Public Defender’s Office was contacted and the lawsuit against the brutality of the police is in progress.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; mistreatment

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

08/25/2021

VICTIM(S): Márcia Nunes Maciel

PEOPLE(S): MURA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO VELHO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Riverside community of Nazaré, district of Porto Velho (RO)

DESCRIPTION: Professor Márcia Nunes Maciel, from Mura people, holds a PhD in Social History from USP and is an indigenous researcher. She taught at EE Professor Francisco Desmores Passos, and was removed from the public school for “insisting on the indigenous theme”. According to director Ana Laura Camacho, the decision to remove her “came from above”, with guidance to send Márcia to a school in Porto Velho, in the city, far from traditional and native communities. The indigenous teacher was the victim of persecute because of her work, concludes the Education Workers Federal government of Rondônia (SINTERO). “There is some persecution for the teacher’s work, which is to rescue the indigenous tradition,” said the federal government’s secretary of educational affairs, Judith Campos. For her, in addition to persecution, the case can include moral harassment. “The very case in which the school erased the image of an indigenous person from the wall confirms this persecution. The school had other walls and spaces to make new drawings,

but it chose precisely to erase the image of the Indian”, he says, referring to the case described in the removal document, when Márcia cried when she saw that the school had erased the mural in the area of collective use, that portrayed an Inca Indian. Márcia is an outstanding historian and indigenous leader in Rondônia. She openly criticizes the Bolsonaro government, which defends the exploitation of native territories by agribusiness and mining. Since the election of the current president, attacks and violations of the rights of indigenous peoples have intensified, as well as threats to educational institutions and persecution of teachers accused of ideological indoctrination. The current governor of Rondônia, Colonel Marcos Rocha (PSL), an ally of Bolsonaro, became famous for censoring books. In addition to being a military man, Marcos Rocha is also an evangelical and advocate of the exploitation of indigenous lands by agribusiness. In January 2021, the government of Rondônia sanctioned the reduction of 161,600 hectares of the Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve and Guajará-Mirim State Park conservation units in favor of cattle breeding. The decision directly impacted the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Karipuna, Igarapé Lage, Igarapé Ribeirão, Karitiana Indigenous Lands and the peoples who live in voluntary isolation in the region.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Dismissal of a teacher; persecution

SOURCE: *A Pública*, 08/10/2021; *Revista Cenarium*, 09/10/2021;

RORAIMA – 6 Cases

JANUARY

VICTIM(S): Warao families

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PACARAIMA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Border of Pacaraima, Brazil

DESCRIPTION: In January 2021, a group of 55 Warao indigenous people, including 32 children, entered Brazil from Venezuela, through the Pacaraima border. They were arrested and taken by the Federal Police and other agencies in the municipality, and threatened with collective and immediate deportation, based on Ordinance 648/20 of the Ministries of Health and Justice and Office of the President's Chief of Staff. The rule, which restricts the entry of foreigners into Brazil because of the new coronavirus pandemic, provides for immediate deportation or repatriation and civil, administrative and criminal liability, and disallows asylum requests. It so happens that such regulations violate the Migration Law (13,445/17), as well as the Refuge Law (9,474/97). The deportation was suspended by a court order, in response to a request for an injunction in a Public Civil Action by the MPF and the DPU, filed by Caritas and other civil society entities.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempted collective deportation

SOURCE: *Caritas Brasileira - Diocese of Roraima*; CIMI Regional Office in the North1

11/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL PEOPLES

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): UIRAMUTÃ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tabatinga Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people denounced the brutal and violent action of the Military Police and BOPE against the indigenous community of Tabatinga, in the Serras Region, inside the Raposa Serra do Sol TI. According to reports from residents, on the afternoon of November 16, military police officers forcibly deactivated the community's monitoring post, which served to prevent illegal activities and control mining invasions. The police used tear gas and lead and rubber bullets. According to the testimonies of the indigenous people, some of the gas bombs were thrown inside the houses, although the police knew that there were people inside seeking protection from the shots. Twelve indigenous people were injured and two of them had to be transferred to the General Hospital of Roraima in the capital, Boa Vista, where the medical team also extracted a bullet from the chest of one of them. The police also entered the community health center, knocked down

shelves where medicines were kept, broke the solar panel that supplies the health center and took radio equipment with them. They also forcibly entered the community school. That same night, another group of indigenous people from the village of Willimon, in the same region of Serras, who were traveling to provide assistance and support to the residents of Tabatinga, were also violently approached by military police officers, and two indigenous people had to be hospitalized in the municipality of Uiramutã. The officers remained in the region, causing an environment of terror and threats. On November 19, a commission made up of members of the MPF, PF and FUNAI traveled to the Tabatinga community, heard the residents' testimonies and received from the indigenous people the material that was used by the police and that they had collected in the vicinity of the village, including bullets, caps and others. While the meeting took place, 14 MP and BOPE vehicles remained parked 2 km from the village, in a clear attitude of intimidation. The PM even proposed its leave indigenous land on the condition that the community accept the definitive deactivation of the Inspection Post, a proposal that was rejected by the indigenous people. At the end of the meeting, and at the request of the leaders, MPF, PF and FUNAI representatives went to the location where the police vehicles were and communicated the decision of the communities to remain at the Post and to demand the removal of the MP from the region. That same afternoon, the PM left from the region. On December 8, the State Court declined its jurisdiction to prosecute a lawsuit against the Inspection Post of communities inside its territory.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; police brutality; harassment; physical assaults and shootings

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 17/11/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North1

12/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): MAKUXI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIUM

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

DESCRIPTION: On the morning of December 1st, members of the Military Police and BOPE violently attacked a repossessed area of the Pium community, in the Pium TI. In the action, police officers used tear gas, pepper spray and rubber bullets against community residents. In photos and videos, it is also possible to see, in the background, a tractor tearing down houses. Men, women, children and animals were present at the time of the attacks. Two youths were wounded by rubber bullets, even though there was no resistance from the indigenous people. The PM was executing a repossession order issued by the District Court of Alto Alegre, where the judge authorized the use of police force. In a similar lawsuit against the same community, with another farmer as the plaintiff, the same judge declined the jurisdiction of the State Court. This time, however, he accepted the request and determined the repossession, contrary to the competence and determination of the STF not to carry out repossessions during the pandemic. The Pium community took back an area that falls outside the demarcation line, although it had always been used by the community, where the source of the Pium stream is located. The place is known for the diversity of plants and herbs used by the community as traditional medicine. The farmers intend to grow soybeans in the area, where water sources are already being contaminated with pesticides. CIR's Legal Counsel will file an appeal against the decision of the district, arguing that the State Courts lack competence in the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; police brutality; harassment; physical assaults and shootings

SOURCE: CIR; CIMI Press Office, 01/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North1

2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pintolândia Shelter for indigenous peoples from Venezuelans

DESCRIPTION: In a report by Repórter Brasil, a video was released showing a fenced area approximately two square meters large, with a plastic chair and a person lying on the dirt and gravel. The audio says: "Live footage from the 'corner of shame'. I don't know if you can see it, but they put a wire in the thing [grids] so he wouldn't escape". The "corner of shame" is the name that has been given to a space of involuntary confinement where drunk Venezuelan indigenous people are detained, without a court order, in four indigenous shelters for refugees and migrants in Boa Vista (RR). The images were recorded at the Pintolândia shelter, which is part of Operation Acolhida (Shelter), created in 2018 during the Michel Temer government, under the responsibility of the Brazilian Army in partnership with non-governmental organizations. Among the indigenous people, the name of the space is "corner of mistreatment". One of the Warao indigenous people sheltering in Boa Vista reported, anonymously: "They [the military] treat us like delinquents, they use weapons inside the shelters. They have no compassion for what we are going through. They leave the person there, dirty, on the floor. And they still record it. It really hurts". In addition to the video, a letter of complaint signed by health professionals who work in Operation Acolhida shelters was released. The report interviewed four employees from different organizations linked to the shelters, who asked not be identified for fear of retaliation. Two of them claim to have personally seen the "corner of shame". "Those who return to the shelter drunk are being forced to remain in this confined space, called the 'corner of shame', until a military member of the shelter's coordination team decides that they can be released," says the letter, which is signed by "the Brazilian government through its public agents". The employees who signed the document describe the situation as "acts of violence and torture" and mention cases in which "people had their arms tied to the bars or were confined for more than 18 straight hours". The document details the laws and treaties that are being violated, such as Article 5 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Resolution of the National Human Rights Council. CIR lawyer Ivo Cipio Aureliano was also interviewed in the report, and confirmed that he had received the letter of complaint, as well as a request for help from the Venezuelan indigenous people on July 8, when eight Leaders had reported to him the existence of the space of confinement. "What happens there is a serious violation and abuse of power. It hurts the dignity of the human person, the honor", he says. The whistleblowers consider that the responsibility for the violation of human rights rests with the Army, which is responsible for controlling Operation Acolhida.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Torture and human rights violations

SOURCE: Repórter Brasil, 08/06/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Refugee peoples in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pintolândia, Nova Canaã and Tancredo Neves Shelters

DESCRIPTION: in Operation Acolhida, particularly the Army, UNHCR and the Ministry of Citizenship decided, without prior consultation with the communities, to unify the Warao, E'ñepa and Kariña indigenous populations living in the Pintolândia, Nova Canaã and Tancredo Neves Shelters. The new shelter would house a population of approximate 1,500 people. The communities claim that they were not previously communicated or consulted about this decision, which they consider to be arbitrary and unilateral, affronting the rights recognized in ILO Convention 169: the right to consultation and participation in legislative or administrative measures which may affect the communities' life. Operation Acolhida did not communicate this decision to or consult with the member entities of the subWG on Indigenous Migration of Roraima. After the news was leaked, and after repeatedly denying it, saying that it was rumors and gossip, the Army and UNHCR had to make their decision public – which even had a date set

for the relocation, December 20. They then convened meetings with the indigenous people, which they initially characterized as "assembly meetings" and spaces for consultation. On several occasions, representatives of the Army and UNHCR questioned whether indigenous peoples in a situation of mobility were covered by the collective rights recognized in ILO Convention 169. The concern of the indigenous people is with the insecurity of the new place to which they would be transferred (near the bus station in Boa Vista, with a high rate of violence), the evident overloading of the local health and education systems in the neighborhood and the gathering of so many people during the COVID-19 pandemic period. The indigenous people, together with civil society organizations and some UN agencies, have been denouncing their situation in shelters for some time and presenting demands and proposals for housing solutions, alternatives to shelters, which would require new responses from culturally appropriate public policies. After about four years, Operation Acolhida was unable to create a space for the design of public policies involving the various federative entities and, so far, has not met the demands and proposals presented by the indigenous people. A document from the leaders was sent to the MPF, DPU, CNDH and the InterAction Commission on Migration and Refuge of the National Congress.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of power against refugee peoples; threat of forced removal; violation of the right of prior consultation

SOURCE: Pastoral Indigenista; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

08/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Men, women and children

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL PEOPLES

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): UIRAMUTÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Mateus Community

DESCRIPTION: On August 19, the São Mateus indigenous community, located in the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, was intimidated by the Military Police of Roraima. Part of the police officers were not wearing a mask, ignoring COVID-19 prevention measures. The police action took place despite the leaders' peaceful complaint about the court decision that determined the unblocking of the RR-171 highway, which crosses their territory, in the São Mateus community. The leaders were mobilized to stop the circulation of alcoholic beverages, mining materials, stolen vehicles, among others, in addition to preventing COVID-19. The indigenous people informed that they would demand in court that the federal government, FUNAI, IBAMA and the PF comply with their constitutional obligations to protect and inspect the indigenous land, mainly for the immediate removal of illegal miners and the installation of sanitary barriers against COVID-19. They also reported that they would ask the MPF to investigate and denounce indigenous people and associations that encourage and participate in mining activities in the Raposa Serra do Sol TI, demarcated and approved after a struggle that lasted more than 30 years

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Power abuse; intimidation by police officers

SOURCE: CIR, 08/19/2021

SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

03/23/2021

VICTIM(S): Deni families

PEOPLE(S): DENI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JOINVILLE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Deni family home on the banks of a mangrove in Joinville (SC)

DESCRIPTION: For two years, a group of Deni indigenous families, from Amazonas, have been living on the banks of a mangrove in Joinville (SC). In the midst of the pandemic, without any prior notice or court order, military police officers from Santa Catarina invaded homes and pepper sprayed indigenous people, including children and women. FUNAI was contacted, but decided not to get involved, claiming to be unaware of the existence of

the indigenous community there. The MPF was also contacted and should take steps to investigate the violent action of the PM and identify those responsible for the act, which could be characterized as criminal, as well as forward them to the Court for proper punishment.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality; attack with pepper spray

SOURCE: Desacato, 03/23/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

SÃO PAULO – 2 Cases

01/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): Pakurity Guarani - Juréia

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IGUAPE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pakurity Guarani - Juréia repossessed land

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people reported that police actions during the Pakurity repossession in Jureia have been abusive and violent. The Guarani claim that, on a daily basis, agents from the Forest Foundation and the Environmental Military Police go to the site to take pictures and, sometimes, are not wearing masks in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. They also report that the privacy of the community is frequently invaded, and they feel intimidated, especially children. The case regarding the safety and permanence of the community is being followed up by leaders, MPF, FUNAI, CGY and CIMI.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; harassment

SOURCE: Team São Paulo - CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Evandro dos Santos

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S):

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban area - São Paulo

DESCRIPTION: Evandro dos Santos, a young Pankararu living in São Paulo, was arrested and sentenced to nine years in prison after victims suggested he stole cell phones in the east side of the capital. Family and defense say he is innocent and that he was at a party at the time of the crime, and that his indigenous identity was not respected during most of the process. The case took place on May 26, 2019, when, according to the police report, at around 6:30 am a woman reported that she had been robbed by two men on Avenida Custódio de Sá e Faria, in Sapopemba, east side of São Paulo. According to the victim's report, the men were on a motorcycle carrying a firearm and stole her cell phones. The woman just described the bike as "big". While the police report was being drawn up, another person arrived at the police station also saying he had been robbed by the two men on a big motorcycle. Police were able to verify the location of the two suspects, by tracking the signal of one of the stolen cell phones, and began to patrol the area. That was when, according to the police report, the officers found the suspects on a motorcycle on Sapopemba Avenue. There, "the passenger pulled out a gun and fired at the police," says the document. The alleged thieves then fled - but the officers were able to continue tracking the phone - ran into the Custódio de Sá e Faria community and, in a "certain alley", the officers saw the men who had allegedly committed the crime together. According to the police version, the motorcycle passenger "dropped a backpack and the two men fled the scene on foot and joined a tumultuous crowd of people who were attending a party

in an alley of the community", they said in the police report. Then, the two men would have tried to "mingle and get rid of the officers". That's when Alex Gomes Silva, who was supposedly on the back of the motorcycle, was arrested. He would have accused Evandro of being his partner, saying "I will not take his on alone, do your part", said the officers. Evandro denied participating in the robberies. A personal search was carried out on both and nothing illicit was found, including the motorcycle that had been used in the robberies. Despite that, the officers said that Alex claimed to have bought the bike for R\$2,000.00 two days earlier. The backpack containing the cell phones was found by the police. According to the police report, the incident led to "an insurgency against the militiamen who, due to the perpetrators' attempted escape and resistance, needed police support and had to resort to the progressive use of physical force and handcuffs", they said. However, according to the document, neither Evandro nor Alex claimed to have been subjected to any type of physical attack or embarrassment by the military police. Both were caught in the act. Called to the police station to recognize the alleged criminals, the victim of a robbery on the 24th claimed to recognize "without a shadow of a doubt" Evandro dos Santos as one of the thieves. One of the victims who claims to have been robbed on May 26 said that "despite the helmet, she was able to recognize Evandro dos Santos as the driver" and that "she memorized his eyes", according to the person recognition report. On May 27, in a custody hearing, Alex and Evandro claimed that they had been tortured and mistreated by the police on the day of their arrest, "including: Evandro being suffocated Alex kicked in the legs and arms". Lawyers and defenders working on the case allege that the arrests and recognitions were illegal. According to the IJSC lawyer and consultant who analyzed the case at the request of the Ponte report, the right to self-declaration of a person as belonging to an indigenous group, such as the Pankararu people, is a right that "entails other guarantees for an indigenous person before the criminal court", which should be respected in the lawsuit, as guaranteed by CNJ Resolution 287, including indigenous people in an urban context. In this case, several illegalities were found by the professionals consulted since the beginning of the police approach; meanwhile, Evandro has been in prison for two years.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Illegal arrest

SOURCE: Portal Ponte, 08/12/2021

TOCANTINS – 1 Case

04/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Charles Lima Sakrbe Xerente

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TOCANTÍNIA

DESCRIPTION: On April 5, a young indigenous man and a non-indigenous man were allegedly involved in a robbery and physical assault against an elderly man, on a rural property located on the left bank of Ribeirão Piabanha. On April 20, the PM served a provisional arrest warrant, and took him from his home, in Tocantínia, to the provisional prison in the city of Palmas. The family sought legal advice and assistance from the Public Defender's Office of the State of Tocantins and Rogério Xerente, who filed for revocation of the prison. On May 21, Charles' release order was fulfilled. The lawsuit is under way in the Tocantins Court.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Accusation and arrest without evidence

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

Death threats

In 2021, 19 cases of death threats were recorded, which directly involve 19 victims and two entire communities (in Mato Grosso and Maranhão). In Amazonas, 4 cases of death threats were recorded (with 6 victims); in Bahia, there were 3 cases; in Maranhão, two of the 5 recorded cases affected entire communities; in Mato Grosso, a case was also recorded involving threats against an entire community; Mato Grosso do Sul and Pará recorded 2 cases each; in Pernambuco, 1 case with 4 victims; and in Rio de Janeiro, one case was recorded.

It is important to emphasize that, in Mato Grosso do Sul, death threats against indigenous people are numerous and occur daily, making it practically impossible to numerically record all cases in this category.

In Amazonas, Apurinã leaders who have denounced the invasions and deforestation of their territory have been threatened. In August, when the two leaders were investigating a fire in the interior of the territory, they were threatened by a farmer, who was accompanied by two military police officers. He told the Apurinã that “caboclos have no the right to land”, that they were “snooping around a lot” and that “it would not take much to give them six feet of ground”.

In Bahia, the Truká-Tupan people live in an area repossessed 13 years ago and are fighting for the recognition of the territory. The Community and leaders are the target of threats, especially Chief Maria Erineide and Vice Chief Adriano Rodrigues, who are being included in the State’s Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.

In Maranhão, gunmen entered the Araribóia TI seeking information on the whereabouts of Laércio Guajajara, a member of the Guardians of the Forest group and a witness to the murder of Paulo Paulino Guajajara. The gunmen are offering a motorcycle as a reward for information about the possible location of Laércio, who is not the only one being threatened. All the indigenous people who are part of the Guardians of the Forest group are being threatened with death by gunmen, farmers, hunters, and soy and corn producers who invaded the indigenous land. Also in Maranhão, the leader Robson Tremembé, upon arriving in his plantation, inside the indigenous land received an anonymous message, in writing, threatening him with death.

In Pará, two Munduruku leaders, Maria Leusa and Alessandra Korap, have been facing permanent death threats due to their strong position against the devastation and invasion of the Munduruku territory by miners.

In Rio de Janeiro, in Paraty, the deputy chief of Tekohá Jevy, Neusa Guarani, was also threatened. On one occasion, when she was leaving the village for a meeting, she was threatened by a man who asked her “how many more Indians would have to die for them to give up the demarcation?”.

DEATH THREATS

19 cases

AMAZONAS – 4 cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Francisco Saldanha Jaminawa

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Francisco is a leader in his territory and is at the forefront of the struggle for the demarcation of the of his people’s land. However, in 2012 the land was placed under interdict to prevent invasions. The farmers occupying the TI have not respected the court decision and every year the felling of what is left of the forest increases. In 2021, two occupants opened more land clearings in places where community intended to grow their crops and one of them built a fence. The indigenous people, tired of denouncing and not seeing action, decided to destroy the fence. The farmer sent a worker to warn Francisco that if the people continued to destroy the fence “what would be left of the land for Francisco would be six feet of ground”. A complaint was made to the MPF, FUNAI and the PF, which had not taken action by the end of the year, and the farmer completed the construction of the fence on the TI.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Antônio José Apurinã

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALPARAISO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Antônio José Apurinã is the general leader of the Valparaíso TI and has been fighting for the demarcation of the area for 31 years, together with his people. The claimed territory is the target of invasions by land grabbers, loggers and farmers. Antônio José has constantly denounced the invaders and, because of that, is being threatened. In November, Antônio José went fishing on a creek in the village of Maloca and upon arriving there he came across two people. One of them is one of the invaders of the territory. They had placed a gillnet blocking the creek. Antônio José asked them to remove the gillnet, because the area is a claimed territory traditionally used by the Apurinã, and informed that they should not be fishing there. The invader stated that he would not remove the gillnet and, showing a gun, said that if the chief wanted it out, he should do it himself. Antônio José was alone, so he just said he didn’t want trouble and again insisted that the land belongs to his people. The invader said that Antônio José is “very bold” and that he is “lucky to still be alive”. Antônio José asked why he would be lucky to still be alive and reaffirmed that he had only warned them that the land belongs to the Apurinã. The invader said that the land is his and that he has the SPU title. The leader filed a police report and denounced the case to the MPF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat; harassment with a firearm

SOURCE: Leader; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

OCTOBER

VICTIM(S): Francisco Gonçalves de Lima

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Francisco is the general chief of the Camicuã TI. In October, his grandson was murdered in a bar in the city of Boca do Acre (AM), which is opposite the indigenous land. The perpetrators of the crime are people linked to a criminal faction, in which Francisco's grandson was involved. Francisco filed a police report denouncing the perpetrators and requesting action. As a result of the complaint, Francisco was threatened with death by his own relatives. With his life endangered, he was removed from the territory and await legal action and protection. A complaint was made to the MPF and MPE.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Verbal threat

SOURCE: Leader; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AUGUST

VICTIM(S): Raimundo Pinheiro da Silva Apurinã and Rosenildo da Silva Apurinã

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LOURDES

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cajueiro Village

DESCRIPTION: Raimundo is a leader and has denounced invasions and deforestation in the territory. In early August, Raimundo, together with Rosenildo, also a leader, went to investigate some fires inside the territory, caused by farmers. When they were close to the place, they saw the farmer accompanied by two military police officers. The farmer asked them what they were doing there, and said that the land belonged to him, that caboclos do not have the right to land, that they were "snooping around a lot" and that "It would not take much to give them six feet of ground". A complaint was made to the MPF and FUNAI, but, so far, no action has been taken.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

BAHIA – 3 Cases

05/17/2021

VICTIM(S): Erilsa Braz dos Santos; Welington Ribeiro de Oliveira

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Barra Velha Village

DESCRIPTION: The deputy chief of the Pataxó people Erilsa Braz dos Santos and chief Welington Ribeiro de Oliveira harassed and threatened with death in front of their homes on the night of May 17th. Part of the Pataxó territory has been invaded by non-indigenous people, who are engaged in real estate speculation in the area. Both Chief Welington and Deputy Chief Erilsa have expressed concern and denounced the invasions. After that, a group of armed men, in several vehicles, stopped in front of their houses, saying that they (the invaders) were not pleased with the chiefs' attitude of confronting them, and began to threaten the two indigenous persons and shoot at the houses. The Civil Police of Porto Seguro are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threats; shots with firearms

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

2021

VICTIM(S): Maria Erineide Adriano Rodrigues da Silva

PEOPLE(S): TRUKÁ-TUPAN

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRUKÁ-TUPAN

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PAULO AFONSO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Alto do Aratikum

DESCRIPTION: The Truká-Tupan people have been in a repossessed area for 13 years and are fighting for recognition of the indigenous land. As a result, over the years the community and its leaders have been threatened with death, especially Chief Maria Erineide and Deputy Chief Adriano Rodrigues. The community made

complaints to the MPF of Paulo Afonso, the DPU and the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders of the State of Bahia, which, together with the CIMI team, are following up and seeking ways to resolve the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; SABEH; SJDHDS-BA; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

2021

VICTIM(S): Maria do Carmo Querino

PEOPLE(S): TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TUPINAMBÁ DE BELMONTE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELMONTE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Patibur Village

DESCRIPTION: Maria do Carmo Querino, known as Chief Cátia, leads the fight for the demarcation of her territory, located in Belmonte, in the extreme south of Bahia. For more than 15 years she has been threatened with death by farmers in the region, a situation that was repeated in 2021. Since 2018, she has been in the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threats

SOURCE: Correio 24 Horas, 07/04/2021

MARANHÃO – 5 Cases

05/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Franilson Bento de Sousa Guajajara

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MORRO BRANCO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GRAJAÚ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Grajaú Bus Station

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous Franilson Guajajara filed a report with the Civil Police of Grajaú denouncing death threats by an invader of the indigenous land where he lives. Franilson reported that when he was at the bus station, the guy found him and threatened him, saying he no longer wanted to see him on the lands of the Nazaré Quat Village, lands he invaded and from which he expelled indigenous families. Also according to Franilson, the man said that he had already bought a gun and that if he saw him on the land again, he would kill him, pointing out that he only didn't kill him there because there were too many people around. He also said that the village "is full of gunmen" to kill Franilson or anyone who entered "his" land.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; police report

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Laércio Guajajara

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBÓIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAME

DESCRIPTION: Gunmen entered the Arariboia TI in November 2021, seeking information on the whereabouts of Laércio Guajajara, a member of the Guardians of the Forest group and a witness to the murder of Paulo Paulino Guajajara. The gunmen are offering a motorcycle as a reward for information about Laércio's possible location.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat with payment of reward

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

11/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Robson Tremembé

PEOPLE(S): TREMEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TREMEMBÉ DE ENGENHO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO JOSÉ DE RIBAMAR

DESCRIPTION: On November 9, the leader Robson Tremembé, upon arriving in his plantation inside the indigenous land, received an anonymous written message with a death threat. Robson Tremembé recorded a video denouncing the situation and shared

it with other indigenous people and supporters of the cause. Robson filed a police report.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

2021

VICTIM(S): Apânjekra Canel Guardians of the Forest

PEOPLE(S): APÂNJEKRA CANELA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FERNANDO FALCÃO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders report that members of the Guardians of the Forest group are threatened with death by gunmen, farmers, hunters and soy and corn producers that invaded the indigenous land. In the defense of the forest, rivers, game and crops, members of the Forest Guardians group can no longer walk alone in the territory due to constant death threats.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

OCTOBER

VICTIM(S): Leaders

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBÓIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMARANTE

DESCRIPTION: In October 2021, a video posted on social media shows hunters invading the Araribóia TI and displaying a huge slaughtered black jaguar. In addition, the hunters threatened the Guardians of the Forest: "if you don't want to die, don't risk yourself in front of me, if I did this to an animal like this one here, imagine what I can do to a guardian". The "guardian" to which the hunter referred in his speech are the Guajajara people, who created the protection and surveillance group in indigenous lands – Guardians of the Forest – and who monitor the territory trying to contain and fight, with great care and dedication but little or no financial support, the presence of deforestation, fire and invaders. A few days later, the two hunters were arrested by the police in the municipality of Arame. For more than a decade, indigenous peoples living in the region have denounced the invasion and depredation of their territories. Deforestation, fires, the presence of illegal hunters and gatherers, as well as the advance of illegal agribusiness activities on these TIs have led to a scenario of environmental collapse, conflicts and death.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Invasion; death threats

SOURCE: Amazônia Real, 25/10/2021; leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

2017-2021

VICTIM(S): Leaders

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VILA BELA DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Aparecida Village

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people, who live in the border region between Brazil and Bolivia, have been claiming their territory for years. However, to date, FUNAI has not created the WG to study and identify the area, which has generated conflict situations in the region, including threats to the village chief. The Council of Chiefs of the Chiquitano people has forwarded documents to the MPF of Cáceres, requesting action on the situation of the territory and to the State Council for Human Rights, as well as to the Program of Human Rights Defenders, reporting the threats against the village chief. Visits and meetings were held in the community by the MPF, CEDH and PPDDH, but no steps have been taken to resolve the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 2 Cases

10/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RANCHO JACARÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGUNA CARAPÁ

DESCRIPTION: Another episode of violence and intolerance became a scar in the history of the Guarani-Kaiowá peoples of Mato Grosso do Sul. On the night of October 19, a house of prayer in the tekoha Rancho Jacaré, municipality of Laguna Carapá (MS), was the target of an arson attack. The space turned to ashes less than two months after starting its activities on August 29 of this year. To CIMI, Tonico Benites, leader of Aty Guasu, said that men and women are frequently threatened. "They [men and women healers] were already being threatened. They said that they wanted to do away with the houses of prayer and kill the healers," he says. Also according to Tonico, they had already tried to burn down the prayer house that was set on fire at Rancho Jacaré on other occasions. Rosicleide Vilhalva Kaiowá, from Kuñangue Aty Guasu – Great Assembly of Kaiowá and Guarani Women, also spoke about the context of violence in the Guarani and Kaiowá tekoha. "We are being threatened every day. Not only another prayer house turned to ashes, but also the lives of the leaders, the healers and the children. Today we see the threat and vulnerability inside the tekohas, which the court does not see," she lamented. "We are dying, being attacked in our own territories, and nobody is doing anything. If there's anybody doing anything, we're not seeing it. Right now, the lives of the healers at Rancho do Jacaré are being threatened. We are all in danger in the face of all these threats against us for religious intolerance," added Rosicleide. Leaders and witnesses filed a report with the Civil Police of the municipality of Laguna Carapá (MS). The case has also been forwarded to the MPF and the Federal Police. It is suspected that the attacks were at the behest of farmers and fundamentalist religious groups in the region.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Threats

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office; CIMI Regional office in Mato Grosso do Sul

JULY

VICTIM(S): Adilson Benites

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKA AVAETÉ II

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Avaeté II Village

DESCRIPTION: In July 2021, Adilson Benites filed a death threat report against a farmer in the area claimed by the Guarani Kaiowá. The indigenous man reported that he was threatened by the farmer at the entrance to the village and that it would not have been the first time. In September 2021, the farmer's security guards were accused by the indigenous people of burning a shack built in the area leased by the farmer named Giovanni. In an interview with Campo Grande News, he admitted having set fire to the shack in a "moment of fury" caused by what he defined as "successive invasion attempts". "I went there and set fire to that shack, it was me who did it, I assume my responsibility, but it (the shack) was inside the area that I lease", he admitted. The area, bordering the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, a space where the indigenous people live in confinement and in a situation of humanitarian crisis, is claimed by the Guarani and Kaiowá as part of their territory of traditional occupation. The MPF asked for Giovanni's preventive detention for attempted aggravated homicide, as he took the risk of killing someone by setting fire to the shack.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Threat

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul; Campo Grande News, 09/06/2021

PARÁ – 2 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Maria Leusa Munduruku

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JACAREACANGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Alto Tapajós

DESCRIPTION: For many years, Maria Leusa and other leaders of the Munduruku people have been threatened and intimidated for their opposition and resistance against mining and prospecting in their territory. The situation worsened even more after the election of the current president of the Republic, who openly encourages invasions and illegal activities on indigenous lands. In March, the threats resulted in an attack on the headquarters of the Munduruku Wakoborun Women's Association, of which Maria Leusa is the coordinator. On April 22, the MPF-PA asked the PGR to ask the STF for the PF to act to guarantee the security of the Munduruku in Jacareacanga. Maria Leusa reports that the criminals recruited a small group of indigenous people, who have been representing the interests of mining and threatening the Munduruku who are against the activity. "They [miners and supporters] always say that we [the Munduruku] want the legalization of mining, but that is a lie. Our chiefs always say through letters that we do not accept the legalization of mining inside our territory", she says, referring to the open documents that Munduruku leaders released to denounce the miners. Maria Leusa reports that the threats come from her own relatives who were enticed by the miners; that they arm the recruited indigenous people, who "keep looking for us, saying that they are going to kill us, because we continue to make accusations". In June 2021, the suspects of threatening and burning down the house of Maria Leusa Munduruku (and also suspected of attacking a PF base in May) were arrested in an operation that involved more than 80 federal police officers and the National Force, with the support of FAB officers. One of the preventive arrest warrants was against the deputy mayor of Jacareacanga, Walmar Kaba Munduruku. At his house, weapons and ammunition were seized; his wife and niece were also arrested in the act for illegally carrying a weapon. The PF also arrested the president of the Jacareacanga mining cooperative, Alan Dias Carneiro, and the indigenous man Aldo Cardoso Munduruku. The violent actions were retaliation by the miners after a PF operation that destroyed machines and camps in illegal mining areas in two Munduruku lands. Even with the PF operation in the region, the indigenous people continue to live under pressure and threats from the invaders. On that same occasion, the STF ordered the Federal government to adopt measures to guarantee the safety and health of the Munduruku peoples, in Pará, and Yanomami, in Roraima, due to the escalation in cases of violence and contamination with COVID-19 caused by miners.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threat

SOURCE: *A Pública*, 04/26/2021; *G1/JN*, 06/16/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Alessandra Korap

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAWRÉ MUYBU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITAITUBA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Médio Tapajós

DESCRIPTION: Alessandra Korap is one of the most active leaders in the defense of the Munduruku territory. Due to her engagement in the struggle, she is threatened by those who defend mining and

logging on the indigenous lands of her people. As one of the most active leaders, she received an international award for Human Rights defenders. In the middle Tapajós region, where Alessandra lives, the Munduruku live in urban villages, located in the municipality of Itaituba (PA), and fight for the demarcation of TIs such as Sawré Bap'in and Sawré Muybu, which was identified and delimited by FUNAI in 2016 with approximately 178,000 hectares. The TI is coveted by gold miners and loggers, and the people await publication of the declaratory ordinance of the area by the MJ. "We lost a lot of space, because we can't fish, we can't hunt. The only space we are guaranteed is territorial demarcation", says Alessandra. "I always say: 'if one day they kill me, I'll say that I tried'. And I tried, I spoke and I screamed. We don't want dams, we don't want mining and no death projects", she said.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Multiple threats

SOURCE: *G1*, 09/01/2021

PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Chief Valdenúzia Tenório; Shaman Jaguriça; Washington Tenório; Elúzia

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARARU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JATOBÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: PANKARARU OPARÁ TI

DESCRIPTION: The Pankararu Opará people have been in a repossessed area for five years and are fighting for recognition of the area as of traditional territory. As a result, squatters have threatened the shaman, the chief and the community leaders, including by hiring gunmen from the region. The indigenous people filed a police report and informed the MPF of Serra Talhada and the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders of Pernambuco (PEPDDH), in which the leaders were included.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threats with fire arms

SOURCE: *Indigenous community and CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case

07/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Neusa Guarani

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARANI DO RIO PEQUENO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARATI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekohá Jevy

DESCRIPTION: After the death threats against deputy chief Neusa, resulting from several conflicts that took place in 2020 between the indigenous community of Tekohá Jevy and non-indigenous people who occupy the Guarani do Rio Pequeno TI and who are against the demarcation of the land, the leader was included in the Human Person Protection Program of the State of Rio de Janeiro. However, despite included in the program, the leader informs that she continues to be threatened. In July, when traveling from the village to a meeting in a SESAÍ vehicle, the indigenous people were approached by a person who threatened the leader asking "how many more Indians" would have to die for them to give up the demarcation. The man's words were an allusion to the deputy chief's brother who was murdered in 2018.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Death threats

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

Multiple Threats

39 cases of multiple threats were recorded in 2021 in the states of Acre (4), Amazonas (8), Bahia (1), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (10), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (1), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (2), Roraima (4), and São Paulo (1), in addition to a case of national scope. The situations recorded in the third year of the Bolsonaro government highlight the consequences of disrespectful and deleterious management for the Brazilian population and, in particular, for the indigenous population, which has seen their constitutional rights, conquered over decades, being attacked and eroded.

Throughout the national territory, fake news circulated among indigenous peoples, with a view to making them reject the COVID-19 vaccine. These disinformation actions repeated fallacies propagated and encouraged by the President of the Republic and his supporters. In addition, effective campaigns were not promoted by the government with real information about the benefits of the vaccine. Many of the fake news were spread by religious fundamentalists, with messages saying that vaccinated people would bear “the mark of the beast”, would have a “liquid chip” implanted in the body, among other preposterous ideas. Many indigenous people mentioned words and the speech of the President of the Republic himself to justify their fear of the vaccine.

Cases of indigenous people’s bank cards and social benefits being withheld by store owners continue to be recurrent and were reported in Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais. In Acre and Amazonas, indigenous families of the

Huni-Kui, Jaminawá and Kulina peoples are often victims of this violation, in which store owners use the cards to take loans on behalf of the indigenous people and increase the amount of their debt with establishments in the cities. In Feijó, a city council and members of her family were arrested for participating in this criminal scheme of swindling, embezzlement and fraud for more than ten years. Cases like this also increased in Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais, especially against the Maxakali, where a police operation was carried out against these crimes. Although the MPF has been issuing countrywide alerts about the illegal practice, it is still recurrent.

In several states, drug trafficking has taken worrying proportions among indigenous peoples in recent years, reaching several families and, especially, indigenous youth. Using the vulnerability of many peoples caused by lack of government assistance and failure to demarcate and guarantee indigenous territories, criminal groups have threatened families and enticed children and young people into trafficking. In Manaus (AM) and Boca do Acre (AM), for example, police operations were carried out with a view to repressing this and other crimes.

In Mato Grosso, the high rate of COVID-19 cases among the Xavante did not prevent agribusiness leaders from promoting an event with a large crowd and without the use of masks inside the Sangradouro TI. The event, held in the midst of the pandemic, was attended by the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, and FUNAI employees – who were



Disclosure/MPT-MS

In an operation to combat slave labor, 140 people, including 25 indigenous people, were rescued from work in degrading conditions on a soy farm in Sidrolândia (MS). Several cases of this type were reported in Mato Grosso do Sul

not wearing masks either -, in addition to several parliamentarians from the region.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, however, the reporting of several cases of work analogous to slavery stands out. Indigenous people are often hired to work on farms and end up being subjected to degrading conditions. In one case, nine Guarani and Kaiowá indigenous people – including two teenagers – were rescued from a cattle ranch in Porto Murtinho (MS), where they were kept in conditions similar to slavery. In addition to the indigenous people, the rescue operation also found six Paraguayans and two non-indigenous Brazilians, all in a degrading situation. In another operation, 140 people – including 25 indigenous people were rescued from degrading conditions on a soy farm in Sidrolândia (MS).

In Roraima, cases of threats of all kinds are a daily occurrence, especially from invading miners against the Yanomami. The situation in that region is so serious that it has been reported frequently nationally and internationally. In 2021, the attacks against the Yanomami, which were already serious, escalated even further. In this context, several attacks by miners against the Palimiú community, in the Yanomami TI, were recorded and denounced by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY). Some of these serious attacks involved tear gas bombs, the use of which is restricted, controlled and could only be authorized by the Brazilian Army.

MULTIPLE THREATS

39 Cases

2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Reports from leaders inform that pastors and evangelical leaders linked to neo-Pentecostal churches influenced indigenous people to refuse to be vaccinated through lies and fake news. In the Arariboia TI, in Maranhão, pastors and members of local evangelical churches asked the indigenous people not to be vaccinated, claiming that the “vaccine comes with a chip, which has the number of the beast... that they would turn into an alligator...”. The disinformation campaign is disseminated through audio and video via cell phones, radio systems between the villages and face-to-face religious services. In Amazonas, where the situation was extremely serious at the beginning of the year, with an increase in the number of contaminated people and lack of oxygen, there are similar reports of disinformation. According to Nara Baré, coordinator of COIAB, there were pastors advising the indigenous people not to take the vaccine because it was not “from God”. Nara believes that the behavior of these religious people is in line with the speech of President Jair Bolsonaro, who criticizes the vaccine and delegitimizes science. The facts have been reported to the MPF, asking for action. Indigenous and indigenist organizations have been campaigning to encourage all indigenous people to be vaccinated as a way of preserving their lives.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Fake News about vaccine

SOURCE: DW Brasil, 01/28/2021

ACRE – 4 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Retirees; Bolsa-Família beneficiaries; Teachers; Health Agents

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ/ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Guajará (AM)

DESCRIPTION: Every month, families of the Huni Kui people commute to the city of Guajará (AM), on the border between Acre and Amazonas, to cash salaries and social benefits and do their shopping. Most families got used to buying “on credit” and, in turn, to guarantee payment of the debt, local shop owners keep the bank cards, including the password of these people. When the indigenous person asks for the card or money, the shop owner refuses to give back, claiming that there is no money in their accounts. This practice has generated abuse on the part of shop owners, who use the cards to take out loans and increase the debt. A campaign is being carried out by the State Secretariat of Social Assistance, Human Rights and Women Policies, but the perpetrators reverse the situation, turning the victim into the criminal (“handing your benefit card to someone else is a crime”). Several complaints have already been made to the MPF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of bank card and password

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

VICTIM(S): Retirees; Bolsa-Família beneficiaries; Teachers; Health Agents

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAMPA E ISOLATED OF RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: To cash their salaries and social benefits and to do their shopping, Ashaninka indigenous families visit the city once a month. Most families got used to buying “on credit” and, in turn, to guarantee payment of the debt, local shop owners keep the bank cards, including the password of these people. When the indigenous person asks for the card or money, the shop owner refuses to give it back, claiming that there is no money in their accounts, adding this new debt to the previous one and making the families permanent dependent on this type of purchase. Denunciations made to the MPF led to an investigation and action by the PF, which recovered cards, notified shop owners and arrested the perpetrators.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of card and password

SOURCE: G1/AC, 01/07/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

JULY

VICTIM(S): Retirees; Bolsa-Família beneficiaries; Teachers; Health Agents

PEOPLE(S): MADIJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA/ENVIRA, KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA, KULINA DO IGARAPÉ DO PAU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people from the Madijá people, located in the Jaminawa/Envira, Kulina do Rio Envira and Kulina do Igarapé do Pau Indigenous Lands, visit the city of Feijó once a month to cash their salaries, pensions and benefits, and to shop. Most families negotiate with shop owners to buy “on credit”. With the excuse of guaranteeing payment of the debts, shop owners keep the indigenous people's bank cards with the passwords, often using the cards to take loans and increase the amount owed. When the indigenous person asks for the card or the money, the shop owner claims that there is no money in their accounts, adding this new debt to the previous one and making the families permanent dependent on this type of purchase. Denunciations made to the MPF led to an investigation and action by the PF, which recovered cards, notified shop owners and arrested the perpetrators. Among those arrested are the city council of Feijó Aurelinda Portela, her daughter, her husband and an 80-year-old man. They had been involved in this criminal scheme in the municipality of Feijó for ten years. In the council's house there were bank cards and Bolsa-Família cards, money, bank passwords and notebooks with notes of alleged debts of the indigenous people. The defendants will answer for the crimes of swindling, embezzlement, criminal association and fraudulent loan.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of card and password

SOURCE: AC24Horas, 01/07/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

MARCH

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

DESCRIPTION: To cash their salaries, pensions and benefits, as well as do their shopping, indigenous families travel every month to the cities of Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa do Purus. Like other peoples, most families got used to buying “on credit” and, in turn, to guarantee payment of the debt, local shop owners keep the bank cards, including the password of these people, using them to take out loans and increase the amount owed. When the indigenous person asks for the card or the money, the shop owner claims that there is no money in their accounts, adding this new debt to the previous one and making the families permanent dependent on this type of purchase. Denunciations made to the MPF led to a PF investigation and operation called Operation Huni Kuin, with a view to combating the illegal practice against indigenous people. During the investigations, which began in August 2019, the PF identified and arrested three shop owners in the city of Manoel Urbano, suspected of illegally keeping bank cards.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of bank card and password

SOURCE: Gov/PF Portal, 03/03/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AMAZONAS – 8 Cases

01/26/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous peoples from several tribes

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: All over Brazil

DESCRIPTION: Even before the COVID-19 vaccines reached indigenous villages, an anti-vaccine campaign reached these populations, promoted mainly by the President of the Republic and his denialist followers. The first indigenous woman vaccinated against COVID-19 in Amazonas, Vanda Witoto, reports that she received several phone calls from relatives who wanted to know if she had “turned into an alligator”. According to doctor Douglas Rodrigues, who has worked with indigenous people in the Amazon for five decades, what is happening “is a very recent phenomenon, leveraged by a lot of false news that the vaccine causes this and that, and coming from several sources, mainly evangelical sectors”, but which also “begin in Brasília”. The President of the Republic went as far as questioning, in December 2020, the possible side effects of the vaccines, saying, to those who were being vaccinated, that “if you turn into an alligator, it is your problem”. Health professionals report that they have never seen such reluctance on the part of indigenous people to be vaccinated. Indigenous organizations mobilized to change this behavior, encouraging relatives to get vaccinated.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Fake news about the vaccine

SOURCE: Correio Braziliense newspaper, 01/21/2021

03/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Joênia Wapichana

PEOPLE(S): WAPIXANA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANAUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Social media

DESCRIPTION: State deputies from Amazonas José Neto (Patriota) and Fausto Júnior (MDB), used, without authorization, the image of indigenous parliamentarian Joênia Wapichana to defend Bolsonaro's agendas in the Amazon. In a video, they promote proposals such as mining on indigenous lands and the legalization of casinos. Joênia, one of the main opponents of Bolsonaro's agenda in the area, said: “My work is for the protection of human rights, environmental law and Amazonian peoples. I did not authorize

my image for any government propaganda, since my position in relation to the Bolsonaro government is clear and public.”

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Unauthorized use of image

SOURCE: Portal Uol, 03/02/2021

03/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANAUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Parque das Tribos Village

DESCRIPTION: A Civil Police operation arrested a criminal group that operates in Parque das Tribos Village, a community that houses indigenous peoples from different groups in the west of Manaus. According to the Civil Police, criminals sold plots of land and then charged local residents for security, energy and water; people who did not pay, often due to financial difficulties, were threatened, had their goods stolen, their houses burned and were violently attacked by the group. During the operation, the police also arrested a man with about 100 kits of narcotics such as marijuana, cocaine and oxy. The men will answer for attempted murder, extortion, theft, arson, and drug trafficking.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Extortion; drug trafficking

SOURCE: G1/AM, 03/11/2021

04/29/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The PF of Acre carried out an operation on the Camicua TI, in Boca do Acre (AM), complying with court orders of search and home seizure and preventive arrest warrant. The operation was the result of an investigation by the PF, whose target is a criminal group that operated in the TI, threatening indigenous people and co-opting children and young people into drug trafficking. The PF operation had the partnership of the Navy, FUNAI and ICMBio.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Threats; enticing for drug trafficking

SOURCE: G1/AC, 04/29/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Retirees; Bolsa-Família Beneficiaries; Teachers; Health Agents

PEOPLE(S): MARUBO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VALE DO JAVARI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ

DESCRIPTION: Marubo families go monthly to the city of Guajará to cash their salaries and social benefits and do their shopping. Most families got used to buying “on credit”, having their bank cards, including passwords kept by shop owners. The situation has led to abuse by shop owners, who use the cards to take out loans, sell goods at overpriced values and, when the indigenous people ask for the cards back, they claim that they still owe them. One leader stated that one local shop owner alone had more than 150 bank cards and had threatened to call the police on the indigenous people, because they “owed him”. Several complaints were made to the MPF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of bank cards and passwords

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

VICTIM(S): Retirees; Bolsa-Família Beneficiaries; Teachers; Health Agents

PEOPLE(S): KULINA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Stores in the cities

DESCRIPTION: The Madijá indigenous people of the Kulina Indigenous Land of the Médio Juruá, in the municipalities of Eirunepé, Envira and Ipixuna, in Amazonas, travel monthly from their villages to cash their salaries and social benefits and to do their shopping. As they buy “on credit”, due to a historical relationship with the shop owners, the cards are retained, including the passwords, by the

latter. In most cases shop owners use the cards to take out loans and increase the amounts owed; when the indigenous person asks for the card back or for money, the shop owner claims that their account balance is negative. The MPF and the PF received complaints and are investigating them. It is estimated that around 600 indigenous people, including retirees, teachers, health workers and Bolsa-Família beneficiaries, are affected by this criminal activity.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of bank cards and passwords

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ, MAWETEK

MUNICIPALITY(IES): EIRUNEPÉ

DESCRIPTION: The Kanamari indigenous people from the Kulina do Médio Juruá and Mawetek TIs, in the municipality of Eirunepé, leave their villages monthly to cash their wages, social benefits and do their shopping in the city. Most families buy “on credit” in local shops and, like other peoples in the region, have their cards and passwords withheld by shop owners. In most cases, these shop owners use the cards to take out loans, which increases the debts of indigenous people. The MPF and the PF received complaints and are investigating them. It is estimated that around 350 Kanamari indigenous people, including retirees, teachers, health workers and Bolsa-Família beneficiaries are affected by this criminal act.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misappropriation of bank cards and passwords

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2018-2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AUTAZES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Taquara Village

DESCRIPTION: The presence of American dogs inside the Trincadeira TI, in Taquara Village, has put entire Mura families at risk. The dogs belong to the region's farmers, who are buffalo breeders, and are brought to the area by a man from Autazes. Farmers let the dogs out in the woods with GPS trackers around their necks; they chase away game and kill many animals. They also put the lives of the indigenous people at risk, as they only know their owner and, if they see an indigenous person, they attack them. Dogs catch the game and then the owner kills them. About three years ago, farmers began to bring these dogs to the area, making it impossible for the Mura to hunt, limiting their movement inside their own territory and threatening the physical integrity of children, the elderly, women and men. In 2021, the case was reported to the MPF, the Regional Coordinator of FUNAI, DSEI, SEDUC and IPAM, but there was no action, except a one-time visit to the area by the PF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Use of dogs to harass indigenous people

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

BAHIA – 1 Case

2021

PEOPLE(S): TRUKÁ-TUPAN

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRUKÁ-TUPAN

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PAULO AFONSO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: TI TRUKÁ-TUPAN

DESCRIPTION: The Truká-Tupan people have been in a repossessed area for 13 years and are fighting for the recognition of the area as an indigenous reserve. With that, the community and its leaders, over the years, have been subject to all kinds of threats. In addition to having their lives threatened daily, the indigenous people report that the water pump that supplies the community is frequently broken, causing damage and lack of water. They also report that invaders enter the area and start a fire at the entrance to the village, putting the entire Community at risk due to smoke inhalation. The indigenous people also denounce that violence affects even the animals in the community, which have been shot dead by the

invaders. The community made complaints to the MPF of Paulo Afonso, the DPU and the Program for the Protection of Human Rights of the State of Bahia, which, together with the CIMI team, are monitoring and seeking ways to resolve the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Multiple threats; fire; destruction of water pump; death of animals

SOURCE: Leaders; SABEH; SJDHDS-BA; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

MATO GROSSO – 3 Cases

04/22/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SANGRADOURO/VOLTA GRANDE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRIMAVERA DO LESTE

DESCRIPTION: The fact that the Xavante were one of the peoples most affected by COVID-19, with 79 confirmed deaths at the end of April 2021, and with a high degree of vulnerability, did not prevent agribusiness leaders of Mato Grosso from promoting an event with large crowds and without the use of masks inside the Sangradouro TI, including the participation of the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, and FUNAI's employees, who were not wearing masks either. The event was aimed to promote the beginning of the rice harvest in the region and brought together over 100 participants, including federal, state and municipal authorities, FUNAI employees, leaders of the Rural Union of Primavera do Leste and representatives of seven other peoples in the region. Contrary to all the recommendations of immunologists, the president of the Brazilian Association of Soy Producers (APROSOJA Brasil), Antônio Galvan, from Rio Grande do Sul, was photographed without a mask alongside indigenous people. In another image published on the organization's site, he appears alongside the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, and two other employees of the indigenist agency, all without face protection. In addition to those mentioned, some of the main representatives of the ruralist caucus in Congress also participated in the event, such as deputies Neri Geller (PP-MT), Nelson Barbudo (PSL-MT) and José Medeiros (Podemos-MT), in addition to state deputies Gilberto Cattani (PSL-MT) and Xuxu Dal Molin (PSC-MT).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Large gathering inside the TI without masks

SOURCE: De Olho nos Ruralistas, 04/28/2021

09/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Men and women

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Campinópolis lottery shop and municipal market

DESCRIPTION: An employee of a market in Campinópolis drove a Xavante in a market vehicle to the lottery shop. They got in line together. When they were served, the employee checked the balance of the Xavante's Bolsa Família account and made a withdrawal. Then they returned to the market, where the Xavante did his shopping. The misuse of indigenous people's bank cards and passwords by commercial establishments across the country has been frequently reported. There are several suits in progress filed by the MPF, in an attempt to curb this illegal practice, but the indigenous people continue to be wronged.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Extortion

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Men and women

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Markets in the municipality of Campinópolis

DESCRIPTION: Although the situation that has been repeatedly reported, the retention of Xavante social benefit cards by the shop owners

continues to occur in Campinópolis (MT). One of the markets that has a vehicle, in addition to holding the indigenous people's cards, also charges for transportation services from the city to the village. Therefore, the Xavante are held hostage to both their purchases and transportation, by the same commercial establishment. Despite complaints to the competent authorities, no action has been taken to curb these illegalities against indigenous people.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Retention of bank card and password

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 10 Cases

04/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Men; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO MURTINHO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Livestock farm in Porto Murtinho (MS)

DESCRIPTION: Nine Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous people, including two teenagers aged 14 and 15, were rescued from conditions analogous to slavery on a cattle ranch in Porto Murtinho (MS). The action had the participation of the Federal Police, which had received a complaint, the Environmental Military Police and labor inspectors. Six Paraguayans and two Brazilians were also found, all in a degrading situation – one of the elements that characterizes contemporary slave labor. They were living in precarious canvas shacks, lacked sanitation facilities and relieved themselves in the bush, using stream water to cook, wash clothes, shower and drink. Working in the construction of fences and pasture cleaning, they applied pesticides without personal protective equipment, contaminating themselves. The inspection process is in progress.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: Portal Uol, 01/04/2021

01/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHADEVA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Amambai Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people from the Amambai village caught three men, aged 19, 21 and 24, stealing in the region. The Environmental Military Police were called and found four marijuana tablets, in addition to a marijuana plantation in the backyard of the thieves' house. According to reports from indigenous leaders, the men are responsible for selling and distributing drugs inside the village. The three were arrested and the drugs seized.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Theft and sale of drugs

SOURCE: Midiamax, 01/10/2021

MARCH and APRIL

VICTIM(S): 5 indigenous people

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MIRANDA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Morrinho Farm

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man, after spending 50 days in a farm shack, denounces slave labor to the MPT. According to his complaint, the shack where he lived has housed other people for more than 50 years. The MPT investigates the complaint that reports degrading working conditions on Morrinho Farm, in the municipality of Miranda. The place has no electricity or water, has dirt floors and firewood is needed to cook. The lack of infrastructure was not the only problem. The workers experienced situations of humiliation and moral harassment. According to the indigenous man, in addition to him, another boy who still lives in the shack worked building fences between March and April 2021. "Before him, his father, who died two months ago, lived there for 52 years", he reported. During the time they were on the farm, workers were not allowed to go out into town to visit family members. The justification was to reduce their chances of being contaminated with the coronavirus.

They were also paid less than the amount agreed. The two were not the only ones in this situation on the property. Another four indigenous people are said to be working there and living in an old wooden shack, also without electricity or water. According to the complaint, the farm belongs to the family of former city council Ivan Bossay; family members respond to a process in TRE-MS, and were removed from the Miranda municipal government in August 2020, including the former councilman. In 2020, the MPT-MS carried out joint rescue operations of several indigenous workers who were in conditions similar to slavery, and the illegal practice remained in 2021.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 04/26/2021

JANUARY

VICTIM(S): Indigenous communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: TIs in Mato Grosso do Sul

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders and health professionals in Mato Grosso do Sul are concerned about the circulation of false and prejudiced news about the effect of COVID-19 vaccines. In several villages, such as Jaguapiru and Bororó, many indigenous people are refusing to be vaccinated. Although more than 20,000 doses of vaccine were allocated to this group that is considered a priority by municipal and state immunization plans, a small group would be spreading false information about the vaccine to discourage indigenous people from going to local health centers. These people were apparently being influenced by some religious denominations, which are misinforming the indigenous people. Concerned, several health agents are making videos, denying the fake news.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Fake News about vaccine

SOURCE: Leaders; local newspapers; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

01/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Men

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: A rescue operation was carried out to free 140 workers, including 25 indigenous people, who were in conditions similar to slavery, on a soy farm in Sidrolândia (MS). The operation included the Public Labor Prosecution Service (MPT), the PF, the Undersecretariat for Labor Inspection (SIT) of the Ministry of Economy, the MPF and the DPU. The indigenous people lived in Bororó Village, in Dourados, before they were recruited for this job. The Environmental Military Police also participated in the operation. The 25 indigenous people rescued were on a rural property in the municipality of Sidrolândia, and were found cleaning weeds in a soybean field. Workers were exposed to several degrading conditions, such as the absence of adequate housing and bathrooms; inadequate eating areas; lack of shelter from bad weather such as rain; lack of PPE; lack of first aid materials, and lack of working papers.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: MPT; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): Márcia Alves Franco

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRAKUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounced the attempted assault against the indigenous woman Márcia Alves Franco by her husband. There are reports that, as her husband did not succeed in assaulting her, out of revenge he set fire to her house. The police were called and the man was arrested on the same day.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempted assault and house burning

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

05/26/2021

VICTIM(S): Adults and teenagers

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEIA CAMPESTRE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ANTÔNIO JOÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Farm in Antônio João (MS)

DESCRIPTION: Eleven indigenous people who lived in a situation similar to slavery were rescued in Antônio João (MS), near the border with Paraguay, after a joint operation by the MPT, the Regional Labor Superintendence and the Environmental Military Police. According to the investigation, the victims worked collecting stones in subhuman conditions, without working papers and any labor or social security guarantee. Of the 11, four were minors. None of them had access to potable water and had to drink, bathe and wash their clothes in a stream. The food was paid for by the workers, with a little rice, sardines or wild game hunted by the indigenous people themselves. They also lived in plastic tarpaulin shacks, which did not protect them from bad weather such as rain and venomous animals. Others slept on old, dirty mattresses on the floor and wooden logs, set up in a shed near the main house. All of them worked without a formal contract – most do not even have a birth certificate. One of them had been on the 4,000-hectare farm since February 2021. The MPT-MS attorney, Paulo Douglas Almeida de Moraes, said that “reducing a worker to a condition analogous to that of a slave represents a serious violation of the principle of human dignity, due to the failure to comply with fundamental rights, in particular those relating to hygiene, health, security, housing, rest and others related to personality rights”, and classified the situation as “inadmissible”. After the rescue, the task force will investigate all the indigenous workers’ rights that must be paid by the farmer. The MPT will also file a compensation claim for pain and suffering in favor of the indigenous people.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: G1/MS, 05/26/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

2021

VICTIM(S): Men

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARANHOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Apple harvesting in Vacaria (RS)

DESCRIPTION: Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous people move from their villages in Paranhos (MS), in search of work in the south of the country. One of the jobs offered to them is seasonal, in apple orchards in Vacaria (RS), more than 1,000 kilometers from the villages in MS. One of these indigenous people reported that when he left his village, he had no idea of the problems he would face. According to him, in the accommodation offered by Rasip Agro Pastoril S/A, one of the largest apple producers in Brazil, there were 12 workers per room, divided into six bunk beds. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, this was a situation that did not allow for adequate social distancing. With his strength undermined after the disease, due to his weakness from lack of appetite and body aches, the work season, which would last from January to May, was only 23 days long. The deal was that he would earn R\$70 per day of work, which, in the end, earned him R\$1,610. When the symptoms emerged, he was taken to an isolation area. “They took me to a dirty place, full of mosquitoes, the bathroom was filthy. They didn’t even give us a mask. On the first day there, they gave me antibiotics. I didn’t even have a diagnostic yet. Then I started to lose my appetite and I didn’t eat for five days”, he says. The indigenous man reports that the care provided by health professionals was also poor. “There was no doctor, just a nurse. She popped in every two or three days to check on who was there. There were about 20 in isolation, and there one to two people per room”. He told O Joio e o Trigo website that he spent about eight days in isolation, before he was tested for COVID-19. “I was weak, they took me by the arm to take me

to the car. On the day, they took 12 people to be tested. There were four in each car. It was that quick finger test. I was the only one who tested negative.” However, it was a false negative. The MPT-RS reported that its files contained “eight lawsuits against Rasip Alimentos as a whole, since 2007, for various reasons. Four of them have already been closed. One of them, from 2009, was closed after the conclusion of a Conduct Adjustment Term with the company establishing obligations related to the registration of working hours. Two of them are being monitored and waiting for inspections and reports and one is active”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Over-exploitation of labor and unhealthy conditions

SOURCE: O Joio e o Trigo, 08/23/2021; CIMI Regional | Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

MAY

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAARAPÓ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAARAPÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tey Kue community

DESCRIPTION: The complaint was filed by the MPF in 2016, and the unjustified delay in processing led the prosecution service to ask the 1st Federal Court of Dourados (MS), in May 2021, to include the criminal cases related to the fact in the list of priority cases. Subsequently, the petition was sent as a request for measures to the internal affairs department of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and to the Fundamental Rights Commission of the National Council of the Public Prosecution Service (CNMP), in addition to internal control sectors of the MPF. The complaint is related to the case known as “Massacre de Caarapó”, which took place on June 14, 2016, and which five years later is still awaiting legal measures. According to investigations by the MPF’s Task Force Avá Guarani, the five suspect farmers organized, promoted and carried out the attack on the Tey Kue Community on June 14, 2016. At the time, about 40 trucks, with the help of three shovels loaders and more than 100 people, many of them heavily armed, forcibly removed a group of approximately 40 Guarani and Kaiowá from a property they occupied. Clodiode Aquileu Rodrigues de Souza was killed with a shot in the abdomen and another in the chest, and six other indigenous people, including a 12-year-old child, were shot and seriously injured. Two indigenous people had minor injuries and the community was violently forced to leave the area. On October 6, the 1st Federal Court of Dourados received the request for measures sent by the CNJ and, two days later, issued an order scheduling the trial for January 2022, for the testimony of victims and witnesses, in addition to the interrogation of the defendants.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Delays in court proceedings

SOURCE: MPF/MS, May/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

10/22/2021

VICTIM(S): A child

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru village

DESCRIPTION: A 9-year-old Guarani-Kaiowá child from the Jaguapiru village, in the Dourados TI, had a traumatic experience. A 25-year-old man entered her home, placed a plastic bag over her head and attempted to kidnap her, along with three other accomplices. The girl caught the attention of her uncle, who came to her aid when he heard the screams. The four criminals ran and managed to escape. Indigenous leaders were called in to help in the search for the assailants. In the morning, a bicycle was found in the region; family members caught the suspect and called the police. The man was taken to the police station and denied the allegations. The girl recognized him by his clothes. He was charged with attempted kidnapping and false imprisonment.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Kidnapping attempt

SOURCE: Dourados News, 23/10/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

MINAS GERAIS – 1 Case

DECEMBER

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): MAXAKALI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAXAKALI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BERTÓPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Água Boa and Pradinho villages

DESCRIPTION: As denounced in 2020 on the national media (Jornal Nacional and Fantástico), the improper retention of benefit cards from Maxakali indigenous people by false shop owners continued in 2021. There are several indigenous people who were victims of extortion by these false shop owners. On September 14, 2021, the Civil Police visited the Maxakali TI, in Água Boa and Pradinho villages, to investigate the case. On December 6, 2021, the police carried out Operation Baba Yaga and arrested drug dealers involved in the crime. Unfortunately, this is a common violation against indigenous people of several peoples throughout Brazil, carried out by local shop owners in their regions. The indigenous people come from the villages to cash their pension or Bolsa Família money in the city, but they do not go to the bank agencies; they go straight to the shop owner who took their card. In shop, the indigenous person picks up the products they need and returns to the village with the balance due. The MPF has been working across the country, warning about this illegal activity.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Retention of documents, bank cards and passwords

SOURCE: Community; Globoplay, 12/03/2021; DRD Portal, 12/06/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the East

PARÁ – 1 Case

02/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAPITÃO POÇO

DESCRIPTION: The Tembê-Theneteraha people denounced the involvement of public security agents with private militia men working for ranchers in areas of the Alto Rio Guamá TI, in Pará. The Tembê released a public note demanding the presence of FUNAI, the MPF and the Federal Police, and required urgent investigations and answers from legal agencies on the murder of young Isac Tembê, killed by military police officers on February 12. In the version of the police, they were called to investigate an alleged theft of cattle on a farm, and said that they were surprised by gunshots when they arrived at the scene and that they reacted to defend themselves. The indigenous dispute the version presented by the PM and indicate that the young indigenous person was executed in a place that is frequented by indigenous people and claimed as part of their traditional territory. Chief Neto Tembê told G1 “that this story that the police officers are telling is not true, that no one uses a shotgun to kill game”. Isak was considered a leader among the young Tembê, had a degree in history, and would take a teaching position. Authorities are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality

SOURCE: G1/PA, 02/15/2021

PARANÁ – 1 Case

10/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Woman (Puerperal)

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO MIGUEL DO IGUAÇÚ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Municipal Hospital of São Miguel do Iguaçu

DESCRIPTION: A pregnant indigenous woman went to the Municipal Hospital of São Miguel do Iguaçu to give birth. The newborn turned out to be an intersex child. Some hospital workers, together with the Guardianship Council, believed that the child could be killed

and mobilized to take the baby from the mother, without ever talking to the child’s mother. An intervention by two anthropologists was necessary to prevent the child from being taken from the mother and placed in the Casa Lar of the municipality.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempt to take a child from the mother

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARARU BREJO DOS PADRES

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JATOBÁ

DESCRIPTION: As a result of the process of removing intruders from the Pankararu Brejo dos Padres TI, the squatters invade the territory, cut wire fences and allow animals to graze freely in the indigenous plantations. These squatters physically threaten and intimidate community members who show to be displeased with their routine. A complaint was made to the MPF of Serra Talhada, which initiated the procedure, and also to the Program of Human Rights Defenders in Pernambuco (PEPDDH). An agenda was developed between the Community, MPF and CIMI to monitor the situation and put pressure on FUNAI, seeking to guarantee the protection of indigenous people and the territory; leaders were included in the PEPDDH.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Harassment and multiple threats

SOURCE: Indigenous community; PEPDDH; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

02/23/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XOKLENG KONGLUI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SAO FRANCISCO DE PAULA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Xokleng Konglui reposessed land

DESCRIPTION: Two men, claiming to be federal police officers but without a warrant and a badge, in civilian clothes and not wearing a protective mask in the middle of the pandemic, arrived at the community interrogating people and looking for the Woie leader. They toured the shacks and photographed everything, including the clothes on the clothesline. Chief Cunlugn asked them to show her the judge’s warrant, which they did not do. She reported that the community was waiting for a meeting with the MPF, the DPU and the Federal Court, and clarified that, in a place where earthworks were carried out, a differentiated indigenous school will be built, with the objective of serving the children of the community. The alleged police officers, after photographing everything, got on the vehicle and left. The information reported by Cacica Cunlugn was communicated to the MPF and the DPU.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Threats and harassment

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Porto Alegre

RONDÔNIA – 2 Cases

11/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Men and women

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO VELHO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Panorama village

DESCRIPTION: On November 3, when the CASAI team was bringing back patients who had medical appointments in the city, the road that leads to the village was blocked. The vehicle was just 4 km from the Panorama village entrance. Several logs were spread across the road, preventing the car from moving. This is a strategy used by invaders to intimidate the indigenous people in an ambush attempt. For the indigenous people to move on, they need to get out of the car

and remove the logs from the road. This is one of the many forms of violence against the Karipuna. It is a clear threat message from criminals who invade the TI or exploitation and land grabbing purposes. Complaints were sent to the MPF, the PF and FUNAI.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Blocking of road leading to the TI

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Miguel Gomes Saucedo

PEOPLE(S): GUARASUGWE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARASUGWE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): COSTA MARQUES

DESCRIPTION: Some time ago, Mr. Miguel, one of the last elders to know the culture of the Guarasugwe people, when returning from work in the rural area was hit by a car in Costa Marques. He received treatment, but was initially in a wheelchair and later had to rely on a cane. In the region, there is a practice of lawyers from other municipalities who offer their services to indigenous families to help them with social security related issues. This was the case of Mr. Miguel, who hired one of these lawyers. He filed a lawsuit with the INSS, requesting disability pension. Mr. Miguel reported that the lawyer is from Pimenta Bueno and that he was at his house taking part of the money received for the suit, but it was not clear where that money was from and what was the status of his retirement process.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Extorsion

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

RORAIMA – 4 Cases

01/09/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAJARI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mining pit close to Trairão Village

DESCRIPTION: On January 9, a 43-year-old Warao man reported that he had fled from a mining site, near Trairão Village, in Amajari (RR), due to working conditions, without rest and without food. He was alone, as his family was in Venezuela. The case was referred to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which operates in the region and provides follow-up services to migrants and refugees from Venezuela.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Slave-like labor

SOURCE: Pastoral Indigenista de Roraima; CIMI Regional Office in the North1

2021

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

DESCRIPTION: Some of the attacks by miners on the Yanomami indigenous people in the Palimiú region in May and June 2021 used tear gas bombs, which are of restricted use authorized by the Brazilian Army only. According to the Military Area Command of the Brazilian Army, “the tear agents and their launching devices are controlled products of restricted use and can only be acquired with the authorization of the Army, through the Controlled Products Inspection Service (SFPC), according to Decree 10.030/2019”. Under this decree, only public agencies can purchase controlled products of restricted use, that is, only the Armed Forces and public security (Military, Civil and Federal Police) agencies can use tear gas bombs. Questioned by the Brasil de Fato portal about how the bombs ended up in the hands of illegal miners, the Brazilian Army informed only that “the events in the Indigenous Community of Palimiú are under investigation by the Federal Police”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attack with equipment of prohibited use by miners

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato, 11/07/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Xitei region

DESCRIPTION: The population of the Xitei region lives in a high degree of isolation in the mountainous area of the Yanomami TI, with very little experience as regarding relating with the surrounding society – therefore, they are more vulnerable to pressure and false promises from mining agents. The miners approached the Xitei Community in 2021, with the aim of enticing young people with promises of goods and weapons by harassing their opponents. As payment for the intermediation between miners and the community, young people receive weapons and ammunition, starting to defend the interests of invaders against the opposing community.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Threats, harassment and enticement of young people

SOURCE: Hutukara and Wanasedume Ye'kwana Associations – “Yanomami under Attack”, April/2022

2021

VICTIM(S): Men, women and children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MUCAJAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Region of the Mucajai River

DESCRIPTION: The lack of an Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases, which should be operating at the entrances to indigenous areas, has led to the construction of new airstrips inside and near the Yanomami TI. The situation escalated in 2021. With the decrease in inspection in the territory, even airstrips that were previously for exclusive use by the Sanitary District were taken over by mining logistics, as is the case of the Kayanau airstrip, at the confluence of the Couto de Magalhães River and the Mucajai River. Twelve airstrips were found inside the Yanomami TI at the service of mining in the macro-region, besides the Homoxi and Apiaú strips. On the farms surrounding this region, 40 strips were identified. According to BBC Brazil, preliminary data indicate that at least 277 clandestine airstrips have been identified around the entire Yanomami TI.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Clandestine airstrips for mining use

SOURCE: Hutukara e Wanasedume Ye'kwana Associations, April/2022; BBC Brazil, 01/04/2022

SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

07/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Cleo Para Poty

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KA'AGUY HOVY

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IGUAPE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Canto do Morro Space

DESCRIPTION: Wilson Almeida Lima, mayor of the municipality of Iguape (SP), in a public hearing held on July 9, 2021, at Canto do Morro Space, made speeches that converged with the manifestations of hate and slander against residents and leaders of the Ka'aguy Hovy TU, in particular against the leader and teacher Cleo Para Poty. The mayor is against the demarcation of the Ka'aguy Hovy TI and does not recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. It is public knowledge that in collusion with entrepreneurs and other players, he is interested in parts of the land that belong to the traditional territory claimed by Guarani Mbya living in the region. The mayor tries to co-opt residents who are illegally occupying the area of the TI, which is already in the eviction process, causing misunderstandings between these occupants and the indigenous peoples and the traditional communities of Iguape. Such an attitude has the main objective of cool down the struggle of these peoples for the recognition of their traditional territories, in addition to destroying peace and harmony in these communities by generating a climate of fear, distrust and disagreements.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hate speeches; false information; enticement

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South – Team Vale do Ribeira

Murders

Official data

Based on the Access to Information Law, CIMI sought to obtain from SESAI the numbers related to indigenous people murdered in 2021, the groups to which they belonged as well as their age and gender. At first, the responses obtained from the agency responsible for Indigenous Health Care provided data with low numbers and without information about the people to which the victims belonged, on the grounds that such information would violate “the privacy and intimacy of deceased indigenous people”, based on the General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD). CIMI appealed to the Federal Comptroller General (CGU), who issued a favorable decision; the new information, however, did not arrive in time to be analyzed and included in the report.

For this reason, data on the number of indigenous people killed was obtained from the Mortality Information System

(SIM) and the Health Secretariats of Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima. It should be noted that these data, which also do not provide information about the people(s) to which the deceased belonged, comprise a wider universe than that encompassed by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SasiSUS) - which, despite the claims of numerous indigenous peoples, does not cover indigenous people who live in urban contexts or many peoples who live in camps and repossessions, in the context of the struggle for land.

As in previous years, Amazonas, Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima continue to have the highest numbers of indigenous murders. Of the total of 176 indigenous homicides recorded, 29 victims were women, 146 were men and the gender of one was not identified.

Most of the murder victims, 118 (67%) were in age group 20 and 59. However, the large number of homicides of indigenous people under the age of 19 stands out: 39 or more than a fifth of the total recorded in 2021.



Isac Tembê, a 24-year-old teacher at the Alto Rio Guamá TI, was murdered by military police officers. Indigenous people question the officers' version of “confrontation”; the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Pará pointed to “flagrant violations of human rights” and “possible execution”

Family file

Murders in 2021, by state

State	Total
Amazonas	38
Mato Grosso do Sul ²	35
Roraima ³	32
Maranhão	10
Pará	8
Bahia	6
Rio Grande do Sul	6
Ceará	5
Paraná	5
Mato Grosso	4
Pernambuco	4
Rio de Janeiro	4
Acre	3
Rio Grande do Norte	3
Goiás	2
Paraíba	2
Rondônia	2
Santa Catarina	2
Tocantins	2
Espírito Santo	1
Minas Gerais	1
São Paulo	1
Total	176

1 SOURCE: Mortality Information System (SIM) - June 2022. Data collected on 07/22/2022, subject to review.

2 SOURCE: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM). Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review.

3 SOURCE: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review.

Murders in 2021, by gender

State	Female	Male	Unknown
Amazonas	12	26	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	6	28	1
Roraima	2	30	0
Maranhão	2	8	0
Pará	1	7	0
Bahia	0	6	0
Rio Grande do Sul	1	5	0
Ceará	1	4	0
Paraná	2	3	0
Mato Grosso	1	3	0
Pernambuco	0	4	0
Rio de Janeiro	0	4	0
Acre	0	3	0
Rio Grande do Norte	0	3	0
Goiás	0	2	0
Paraíba	1	1	0
Rondônia	0	2	0
Santa Catarina	0	2	0
Tocantins	0	2	0
Total	29	146	1
%	16.6%	83.4%	0.6%

Murders in 2021, by age group

Age group	Number of murders	%
Up to 19 years old	39	22.2%
20 - 59 years old	118	67%
60 +	14	8%
Unknown	5	2.8%
Total	176	100%

Murders in 2021, by means/instrument used

Means/instrument used	Number of murders	%
Attack with a firearm or unspecified weapon	69	39.2%
Attack with a sharp or penetrating object	64	36.4%
Attack with a blunt object	24	13.6%
Others / attack through unspecified means	14	8%
Attack by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	5	2.8%
Total	176	100%

Data collected by CIMI:

In 2021, CIMI recorded 77 murders of indigenous people in the states of Acre (6), Amazonas (6), Bahia (14), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (17), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (2), Paraná (9), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (7), Rondônia (2), Roraima (7), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (2). The data were obtained through information from CIMI's base teams in the regions where they operate and from news published on different media. Ten victims were women – a number that reflects the increase in femicide among indigenous people – and 52 were men; the victims include six teenagers and nine children, who were brutally killed, as in some of the cases in Acre, Amazonas and Rio Grande do Sul.

In Acre, a 12-year-old boy of the Kulina people was brutally murdered while fishing with a cousin, another 10-year-old child, in a lake outside the indigenous territory. The two boys were returning to the village when they were approached by a drunk man, who claimed that the lake was his and that the “caboclos” should not fish there. The man shot at the children and hit the older boy, who fell into the river – his cousin managed to jump out of the canoe and take refuge in the bush. The killer sought the child's body and dragged it to the beach; there, with a machete, he split the body in half, throwing one part into the river and the other into the woods. This hideous and brutal crime was reported by a leader of the people who is the victim's grandfather.

In Amazonas, a 14-year-old indigenous teenager was brutally murdered by five men. His body was found on the banks of the Juruá River, in front of the Bacuri neighborhood, in Eirunepé. He had a rope tied around his neck and 29 knife stabs. Two days after the crime, the police arrested one of the suspects, who confessed and gave details about the crime. The criminal reported that the teenager was caught and raped on his way to a relative's house in the city; as the boy reacted, he was stabbed to death.

In 2021, two femicides in Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso do Sul had enormous repercussions. The gravity and cruelty of the crimes, which involved sexual violence against a child and a teenager, caused commotion throughout the country.

In Rio Grande do Sul, Daiane Griá Sales, a 14-year-old Kaingang girl, was raped and killed in the Guarita Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Redentora. According to the report from the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP), the teenager was raped and murdered by a 33-year-old man accused of raping and asphyxiating the Kaingang girl. He was preventively arrested, accused of the crimes of rape of a legally incompetent person and murder with six aggravating factors - among them, a foul motive, characterized by the defendant's contempt towards the Kaingang people. According to the MP, the man was offering rides to other indigenous women at dances in the region and thought that, because the victim was an indigenous girl, the crime would have little repercussion and go unpunished.

The case, in addition to highlighting prejudice and contempt for indigenous lives, reflects the complex reality of the Guarita TI, the largest indigenous land in the state,

Photos: Hellen Loures/Cimi



with 23,400 hectares and a population of around 6,000 people. The lack of federal government assistance, especially regarding public policies that favor the social protection of indigenous children and young people, is compounded by the escalating presence of non-indigenous people inside the TI, where land leasing is common practice.

Another case of great repercussion occurred in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve (MS), where the 11-year-old Guarani Kaiowá Raissa Cabreira was forced to drink alcohol and then was beaten, raped and killed by three teenagers and two adults.

In Pará, the murders of Isac Tembê and Benedito Tembê, both from the Alto Rio Guamá TI, also showed a serious situation of conflict, with indications of illegal action by the Military Police. On February 12, Isac Tembê, a 24-year-old teacher, was killed by the police while hunting with other indigenous youth, in an area traditionally frequented by the community. The indigenous men immediately refuted the version presented by the police that they had had a “confrontation” with the Tembê after being called to investigate a complaint of cattle theft. People who saw Isac’s body noted that he had been shot in the chest and at close range; however, no examination was performed by medical examiners.

The police report also stated that the agents found a boned ox and a revolver next to Isac’s body; the Tembê claim that the crime scene was forged by the PM. “The Military Police murdered Isac Tembê twice: they killed his body and they try to kill his memory, when they attack the character of our young warrior and model leader”, states a note released by

the people shortly after the murder. “Our territory faces daily invasions and attacks by illegal loggers or farmers who insist on occupying parts of the Alto Rio Guamá TI through cattle ranching and other economic activities” say the indigenous people in the note.

Less than a month later, Benedito Cordeiro de Carvalho, known as Didi Tembê, was executed in the municipality of Capitão Poço (PA) when he was heading by motorcycle to the territory to visit relatives. The crime caused apprehension among the indigenous people, whose territory is constantly invaded and occupied by squatters, who are even benefited by irregular public works carried out by local governments.

Also noteworthy are cases recorded in Paraná, where indigenous people may have been victims of intentional poisoning. Two Kaingang people, father and son, were found in a square in Manguierinha (PR), lying on the ground, next to a bottle of alcoholic beverage, with no apparent injuries. The other death suspected of poisoning was that of a 15-year-old teenager who was found dead with no signs of violence, also in an urban area, this time in the city of Manoel Ribas (PR). The deaths were confirmed by police and health agents, but no corpses were sent to the IML for investigation.

Another three men were found dead on the side of a highway in Laranjeiras do Sul (PR), as they had ingested alcohol mixed with fuel alcohol. There have been reports that local shop owners have been selling the mixed drink. The six victims of poisoning belonged to Kaingang people and there seems to be, in the region, an intentionality behind these cases.

MURDER

67 Cases – 77 Victims

ACRE – 5 Cases – 6 Victims

JULY

VICTIM(S): Sinô Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS
MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANOEL URBANO
PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Purus River

DESCRIPTION: The 12-year-old boy Sinô Kulina was savagely murdered. Sinô was fishing with a 10-year-old cousin in a lake outside the indigenous territory. On their way back to the village, they were approached by a man known as Neto. The man was drunk and shouted at the boys, claiming that the lake was his and that it was not for the “caboclos” to fish there. Before the boys reached the riverbank, the man shot at them, hitting Sinô, who fell into the water. The 10-year-old boy managed to jump out of the canoe and into the bush. The assassin went after Sinô’s body and dragged him to the beach. On the beach, he took a machete and split the boy’s body in half; one part was thrown into the river and the other part into the bush. The crime was reported by a community leader who is the victim’s grandfather. The informant stated that they did not file a police report, because the killer is dangerous and they are scared.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Murder; shot; dismemberment with a machete
SOURCE: Leader; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

05/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Giana Kaxinawá
PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU
MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Giana Kaxinawá was murdered on May 9 by her husband, Cláudio Kaxinawá. According to reports, he had spent the night at a party in a neighboring community located in the neighboring country of Peru. At the party, he allegedly ingested alcohol mixed with an intoxicating substance and went berserk. Upon arriving home, he took a shotgun and went to look for his wife, who was laying out clothes in the backyard of the house. Cláudio fired three shots into Giana’s chest, who died on the spot. Community leaders tied Cláudio up and took him to the police station in Marechal Thaumaturgo. On the way, the leaders stopped at a community to eat, leaving Cláudio alone on the canoe; he managed to break free and fled the scene.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

JULY

VICTIM(S): Cláudio Kaxinawá
PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU
MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Cláudio Kaxinawá had murdered his wife, Giana, and was on the run after the leaders’ attempt to take him to the police station in Marechal Thaumaturgo. The leaders report that Cian, Giana’s brother, after two months missing, confessed that he went after Claudio and avenged his sister’s death, killing Claudio the same way he had killed Giana. The leaders then went into the woods, at the place indicated by Ciã, but all they found was a skeleton. After confessing to the crime Cian fled and is still on the run.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

07/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Kanaú Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Coqueiral village

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous woman went to the community to spend the day with her parents. She lives in a colony on the border of the territory. Her husband, a white man, had taken alcohol with him and offered it to the men in the community. Intoxicated, they started a fight and the white man took out his rifle and shot Kanaú dead. Angry, the relatives of the victim stabbed him to death. FUNAI was contacted, but is keeping the case under wraps. This white man used to exchange alcohol for game, which he then sold, with to the indigenous people.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

07/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Levi Kulina; Dido Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KATUKINA/KAXINAWÁ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: On the banks of the Envira River, in front of the city of Feijó

DESCRIPTION: Joaquim Kulina, 20, was with his family in the city of Feijó. During the stay, the whole family was camped in front of the city, in the Katukina/Kaxinawá TI, of the Shanenawá and Huni Ku peoples. On January 7, Joaquim, drunk, started an argument with his father, Levi Kulina, 42. During the argument, Joaquim took out a knife and hit his father in the neck, who did not resist and died on the spot, before being rescued. When Joaquim’s brother, Dido Kulina, 12, saw his father dead, he hugged him and began to cry, complaining about what had happened. Joaquim, still with the knife in his hand, approached his brother and also hit him in the neck. The boy also did not survive his injuries and died on the spot. After the events, Joaquim tried to run into the woods, but his relatives held him back and called the police, who arrested him in the act.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: G1/AC, 08/01/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AMAZONAS – 6 Cases – 6 Victims

10/02/2021

VICTIM(S): Fransoilton Lima de Mendonça
PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÃ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bar do Peteca

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Fransoilton was in a bar with his wife. Around 11 am, two men approached the couple, whispered something to Fransoilton and went with him to the bar’s bathroom, where they stabbed him to death. A police report was filed and a complaint was made to the MPF and the MPE. The investigation is ongoing.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

10/25/2021

VICTIM(S): Hiwô Kanamari
PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAWÉTEK
MUNICIPALITY(IES): EIRUNEPÉ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bacuri (Eirunepé) neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: The 14-year-old indigenous teenager Hiwô was savagely murdered by five men. Hiwô’s body was found on the banks of the Juruá River, in front of the Bacuri neighborhood, in Eirunepé, around 5 am on October 25th. He had a rope tied around his neck and 29 knife stabs. The family filed a police report. Two days after the crime, the police arrested a suspect who confessed to the crime

and reported four other people involved. In his testimony, the suspect said that, around 10.30 pm they approached Hiwô, who was going alone to a relative's house where he was staying in the city, grabbed him and dragged him to the riverbank where they raped him. The added that Hiwô resisted with curses, kicks and spitting, when one of them pierced him with a pocketknife. Then they tied him with rope around his neck and dragged him until they realized he was dead. Of the five killers, two were arrested and three were on the run.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape, stabbing, hanging, torture
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

08/12/2021

VICTIM(S): Luana Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): EIRUNEPÉ
PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Aruanã village

DESCRIPTION: The victim, Luana Kulina, and her husband were drunk when they got into an argument. The husband took a knife and stabbed her three times in the chest. Luana did not resist her injuries and died before help arrived.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

08/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Kainá Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): EIRUNEPÉ
PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Estirão village

DESCRIPTION: Kainá was offering a caçumada in her house to the people who had worked in her plantation. Her 13-year-old niece, who was also her adopted daughter, was already drunk when she asked her for a caçuma gourd. Kainá, seeing her daughter's condition, denied it. The teenager was enraged, took a knife and hid it under her blouse; when she approached her mother, who was taking caçuma from the bucket, she hit her in the chest. The teenager fled into the woods. Kainá died before being helped.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

08/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Aniwi Kulina
PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACAU DO TARAUCÁ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): ENVIRA
PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Port in the city of Envira

DESCRIPTION: The old Aniwi woman was sleeping in the hammock when, around 11 pm, her grandson arrived on the boat, drunk, and fell on top of her. Aniwi knocked him down and began to argue with him. The grandson got up, pulled Aniwi up, hooked the grandmother's head the hammock handle and hanged her.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hanging
SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

11/17/2021

VICTIM(S): Teenager
PEOPLE(S): SATERÊ-MAWE
MUNICIPALITY(IES): MAUÉS
PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Menino Deus Community

DESCRIPTION: A 17-year-old indigenous girl was stabbed to death in the rural area of Maués, which comprises the territory of the Sateré-Mawé people. Her husband is the prime suspect in the crime. Military police officers arrested the husband and civil police officers are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon
SOURCE: G1/AM, 11/17/2021

BAHIA – 14 Cases – 14 Victims

02/24/2021

VICTIM(S): Adilson Neves dos Santos
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ
MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

DESCRIPTION: Adilson Neves dos Santos, a 44-year-old Pataxó man, was shot several times. There is no information about the perpetrators or the motives for the crime. The Civil Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

02/23/2021

VICTIM(S): Antônio Alves Farias
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU
MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITAJU DO COLÔNIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bahetá village
DESCRIPTION: Adilson Neves dos Santos, a 44-year-old Pataxó man, was shot several times. There is no information about the perpetrators or the motives for the crime. The Civil Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

03/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Cleiton Moreira de Jesus
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU
MUNICIPALITY(IES): PAU BRASIL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Caramuru village
DESCRIPTION: Cleiton Moreira de Jesus, a 40-year-old Pataxó Há-Há-Hãe man, was killed with several shots. There is no information about the perpetrator of the crime. Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

06/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Crislendo Brito Bandeira
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA
MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pará village
DESCRIPTION: Crislendo Brito Bandeira, a 31-year-old Pataxó man, was killed with several shots. It is not yet known who is responsible for the shooting. The Civil Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

03/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Gilcinei Braz dos Santos
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA
MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Meio da Mata village
DESCRIPTION: The young indigenous man Gilcinei Braz dos Santos was killed with several shots. Police are investigating the crime, but there is still no information about the killer or his motivation for the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm
SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

03/08/2021

VICTIM(S): Jackson Silva Amor Divino
PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ
INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cumuruxatiba district

DESCRIPTION: Jackson Silva Amor Divino, from the Pataxó Community, was shot dead in Cumuruxatiba (BA), a district close to his village. The police are investigating the crime, but there is no additional information.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

02/11/2021

VICTIM(S): João Dias dos Santos

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITAJU DO COLÔNIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Parque dos Rios – urban area

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man João Dias dos Santos was killed with several shots. Police are investigating the crime, but there is still no information on the perpetrator(s) or motives.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

05/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Leilson Santana Neves

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cumuruxatiba district

DESCRIPTION: Leilson Santana Neves, a 31-year-old Pataxó man, was shot dead in Cumuruxatiba, a district close to his village. There is no additional information on the case. Police looking for the perpetrator(s) and motives for the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

03/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Nivaldo da Conceição Correia Júnior

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tawá village

DESCRIPTION: The young Pataxó Nivaldo da Conceição Correia Júnior, 22, was shot dead in the Tawá village. There is no further information about the perpetrator(s) or the motives for the crime. Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

01/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Talis Cruz da Silva

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cumuruxatiba district

DESCRIPTION: The young Pataxó Talis Cruz da Silva, 22, was shot dead. Neither perpetrator nor the motive for the crime have been identified. Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

03/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Willian da Conceição Nascimento

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Meio da Mata village

DESCRIPTION: 26-year-old Willian da Conceição Nascimento, from the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe community, was shot several times and killed.

There is no information about the perpetrator of the crime. Police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

2021

VICTIM(S): Antônio Carlos Santa Farias

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITAJU DO COLÔNIA

DESCRIPTION: The young indigenous man Antônio Carlos was murdered inside his home in the Caramuru Catarina Paraguassu Indigenous Land. The young man's father, Antônio Alves, had also been murdered on February 23. The case is being investigated but the perpetrator is still unknown.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Murder

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

06/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Ricardo Brito da Conceição

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IMBIRIBA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Itaporanga district

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Ricardo Brito da Conceição worked as a auto mechanic. He was shot dead in the back while working on a car in his workshop in the village of Itaporanga, in the rural area of Porto Seguro. According to the police, a man entered the workshop and shot Ricardo in the head and back. The case is being investigated by the 2nd Territorial Police Station of Arraial d'Ajuda, district of Porto Seguro.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the East

07/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Gigi Pati Farias do Nascimento

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BARRA VELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO SEGURO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Boca da Mata village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Gigi Pati Farias do Nascimento was shot dead by two men who arrived by motorcycle at the entrance to the village of Boca da Mata, where Gigi was working. The men fled and the 2nd Territorial Police Precinct is investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: G1/BA, 07/07/2021

MARANHÃO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

05/21/2021

VICTIM(S): V. G. G.

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAME

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Barreirinha village

DESCRIPTION: The 5-year-old indigenous child V.G.G. was found dead in the region of the municipality of Arame, 478 km from São Luís. The child had been missing since the morning of January 25, when she disappeared from the Barreirinha village, in the Arariboia TI. According to the child's mother, Regina Guajajara, the girl disappeared in a moment of distraction, when they were washing dishes inside the house. The mother contacted the Military Police, which searched the region. The child was found by the father in a stream, close to the village, with signs of violence. The child had physical disabilities, speech and mobility problems. The community is shaken by the brutality of the crime and demanding justice. Police are investigating the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Kidnapping and murder

SOURCE: G1/MA, 01/26/2021

MATO GROSSO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

10/29/2021

VICTIM(S): Jaime Zenezokae

PEOPLE(S): PARECI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARESI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TANGARA DA SERRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Kolidike village

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man was murdered and two others were injured during an argument at a party in the village of Kolidike, in Tangará da Serra (MT). Jaime Zenezokae, 60, was stabbed, shot in the head and had the fingers of his right hand cut off. The celebration brought together people from several villages in the Paresi TI. According to the Civil Police, during the discussion Jaime allegedly stabbed two other indigenous men, aged 30 and 60. According to witnesses to the police, the two injured men were rescued by employees of the Indigenous Health Center and taken to the UPA in Tangará da Serra. Jaime, however, remained in the village and was eventually murdered by other party attendees.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon and firearm

SOURCE: G1/MT, 10/30/2021

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 16 Cases – 17 Victims

01/08/2021

VICTIM(S): Maristela Lescano

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUAPERI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CORONEL SAPUCAIA

DESCRIPTION: The first case of femicide in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul in 2021 was reported in the village of Taquaperi. The victim was Maristela Lescano and her husband, Anelson Lescano confessed to the murder. He claimed that she had cheated on him and that, as he came home very drunk, he ended up beating her with a piece of wood. She succumbed to her injuries and died in her own home. The assailant was arrested and charged with the crime of femicide.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Diário Digital, 01/08/2021

02/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Salatiel Ramres Aquino

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: According to the police report, the indigenous man Salatiel Ramires Aquino was stabbed to death in a bush in the Bororó village, on the side of a road. He was found by a motorcyclist who was passing by and notified family members. The victim's wife reported to the police that she noticed people hanging around their house at night and that she was afraid because her husband had enemies. The case is under investigation, but no suspects have yet been arrested.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: G1/MS, 02/15/2021

03/07/2021

VICTIM(S): Vagner Pereira Rodrigues

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAARAPÓ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAARAPÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tey'i Kue village

DESCRIPTION: According to local media, Vagner and the perpetrator, a 32-year-old man, were drinking and began an argument and threats against each other that led the man to stab Vagner, who

died at the scene. Indigenous leaders were called and contained the Civil Police, who detained the assailant.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Top Midia News, 03/07/2021

04/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Rosália Anastácia Ferreira

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: Th indigenous woman Rosália Ferreira, 56, was beaten to death in the village of Bororó, where she lived. According to police information, a 17-year-old teenager was arrested, suspected of having participated in the crime, along with two others, who are on the run. According to reports from indigenous people, Rosália was home with friends when the three teenagers began to attack her by punching, kicking and strangling her. Rosália was rescued while still alive by her son, but could not resist her injuries and died. Witnesses reported that one of the teenagers was interested in taking on the leadership of one of the groups in the village. One of the indigenous leaders, in a statement to the police, reported that Rosália was sort of an informal leader of the young people in the village, which may have motivated the teenager's envy. However, according to the other leaders this would not be possible, because the village follows a hierarchy, and the teenage girl would not have a chance to play this role. The case is being monitored by the Guardianship Council. The Civil Police opened an investigation into aggravated murder.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating

SOURCE: Uol Portal, 04/04/2021

07/25/2021

VICTIM(S): Child; Woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUAPERI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CORONEL SAPUCAIA

DESCRIPTION: A Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous family from the Taquaperi village, in Coronel Sapucaia (MS), was the victim of a shooting at dawn on July 25. The mother and an 11-year-old daughter died after being hit by the bullets. Another 12-year-old son was also injured. The police were contacted shortly after the attack and went to the village, with emergency response and forensic teams. The death of the mother and daughter was confirmed and the 12-year-old boy was rescued, still conscious, despite his injuries. He was taken to a hospital in Dourados. His health status was not reported. According to police chief Edgard Punskey, the father of the family was also in the village at the time of the attack, but managed to escape. The police are still trying to talk to the man, considered a key piece to clarify the crime. A village leader informed the police that that crime may have been for religious reasons. "This leader told us that another indigenous family from Paraguay had committed the crime. The victimized family was allegedly accused by the suspects of 'working' with black magic and of having cast a death spell on a relative of theirs", reported the chief of police, who claimed to have the name of two suspects, who are being looked for in the region. However, he pointed out that this is just one of the lines of investigation. The case is being investigated by the Civil Police Station of Coronel Sapucaia.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearms

SOURCE: G1/MS, 25/07/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

08/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Raíssa da Silva Cabreira

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: The 11-year-old Guarani-Kaiowá Raíssa da Silva Cabreira

was found dead at the base of a closed quarry in Bororó village. The first investigations by the Civil Police forensic team indicate that the girl was thrown from a height of approximately 20 meters. Civil police officers were already working on the possibility that Raíssa had also been raped, as she was found without clothes, when, the next day, five people confessed to the crime – three teenagers and two adults, including the girl's uncle. According to police information based on the suspects' confession, three teenagers and an adult planned to abuse the girl. In the crime plan, the police discovered that two teenagers were responsible for "getting the girl drunk" and dragging her to the cliff, where she was raped. The young men took the girl to the quarry, where another teenager and an adult were waiting. There, they forced the victim to drink alcohol and, according to what they told the police, started to gang rape her. While the four were raping the child, the police said that the victim's 34-year-old uncle arrived at the scene and also participated in the crime. The accused told police that the girl was screaming for help and that she even fainted. Upon regaining consciousness, the girl began to scream again, at which point the men decided to throw her off the cliff. The entire community was stunned by the brutality of the crime, especially since it involved a child. The adults were arrested and will be charged with the crimes of rape of a legally incompetent person, femicide and aggravated homicide, and the apprehended teenagers will answer for infractions similar to the crimes of adults.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Gang rape and femicide

SOURCE: Dourados News, 09/08/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

09/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Teenager

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

DESCRIPTION: A 15-year-old Guarani-Kaiowá teenager from the Amambai TI was stabbed to death by a 56-year-old man. According to witnesses, the man was drunk and the two had a falling out, starting a fight. The man took out a knife and struck the teenager in the chest, who did not resist and died on the spot. Civil Police investigators had the support of indigenous community leaders and managed to locate and arrest the man.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Gazeta News, 30/09/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

12/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Márcio Benites Espíndola

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PORTO LINDO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JAPORÁ

DESCRIPTION: The 27-year-old indigenous man Márcio Benites Espíndola was drinking with another men, when an argument broke out and one of them stabbed him with a knife and then fled. Márcio did not resist his injuries and died. There are reports that three other men were involved, but they were heard by the police and denied their participation, accusing the fourth suspect. The Civil Police of Japorá is following the case and looking for the accused.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 19/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

12/24/2021

VICTIM(S): Teenager

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRAKUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: A 15-year-old Guarani-Kaiowá teenager was murdered in the village located between Ponta Porã and Bela Vista. The young man was allegedly killed during a fight in the Pirakuá Morro village, and a report was filed with the police by an indigenous community leader. According to the police report, the teenager was found unconscious in the village by military police officers,

who found a stabbing mark on the victim's chest. He would have gotten into a physical fight with the murderer, who was identified by witnesses. The case is being investigated by the Ponta Porã police station.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 25/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

06/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Edemilson Flores

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Aldeia Bororó

DESCRIPTION: The 37-year-old indigenous man Edemilson Flores was killed with a rock weighing about 20 kilos in the Bororó village, in the Dourados Indigenous Land. Edemilson's body was on a road in the CRAS region of the village. Two teenagers, 12 and 14, confessed to the crime and were apprehended. They told the police that they were passing by the place when they saw the indigenous man and took the opportunity to attack him, due to an old scuffle.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Stones

SOURCE: Enfoque MS, 06/27/2021

07/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Charle de Souza Lima

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: The 20-year-old indigenous man Charle de Souza Lima was stabbed to death in a cabin in Bororó village, in the Dourados Indigenous Land. According to information gathered by the police from residents of the village, Charle had allegedly spent the night drinking with several people in the cabin. Then the friends left and the next morning, a couple of friends found Charle in the cabin. The case is being investigated by the Civil Police.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 07/10/2021

11/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Claudio Agüero Lugo

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S):

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SETE QUEDAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Colonia Yhovy, on the border with Paraguay

DESCRIPTION: Two indigenous men were executed on the border between Paraguay and Mato Grosso do Sul, while riding a motorcycle along a side road. The crimes took place in Colonia Yhovy, in the district of Ybyrarovana, less than 30 kilometers from Sete Quedas (MS). The region where the indigenous men were killed is dominated by drug traffickers and is close to marijuana growing areas. Paraguay's National Police suspect that the executions are linked to a dispute over the control of drug trafficking. The two were riding a motorcycle along a side road, when they were shot at by gunmen. One of the indigenous men was identified as 36-year-old Claudio Agüero Lugo. There were still no leads on the perpetrators of the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 11/12/2021

08/155/2021

VICTIM(S): Emerson Rossatti Medina

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru village

DESCRIPTION: The body of 29-year-old indigenous man Emerson Rossatti Medina was found on a side road in the Jaguapirú village, close to

a farming area, in the Dourados TI. On his body there were signs stabbing in the back. The police are investigating the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Stabbing

SOURCE: *Enfoque MS*, 08/15/2021

08/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Young woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Margins of the BR-163 highway

DESCRIPTION: Three people, aged 38, 35 and 22, were arrested for the death of an 18-year-old indigenous girl in the Yuporã village, in Dourados (MS). The young woman's body was found two days after her death, on the banks of the BR-163 highway. According to the Civil Police, one of the investigated would have put poison in the victim's drink out of jealousy, when he found out that the young woman was having an extramarital affair with her ex-husband. After ingesting the liquid, the indigenous woman had a seizure, fainted and was taken to the backyard of a house, where she was left. Upon finding that the young woman had died, those involved decided to hide the body so as not to be held responsible for the crime. The indigenous woman's body was only found two days after the crime and forensics confirmed that she had been raped.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Poisoning, rape and concealment of a body

SOURCE: *G1/MS*, 08/21/2021

10/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Genieliston Rosa Gonçalves

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó village

DESCRIPTION: 19-year-old Genieliston Rosa Gonçalves, who lives in the Bororó village, in the Dourados TI, was stabbed to death at around 3 a.m. on October 3rd. According to information from the Civil Police, the victim was with his 17-year-old girlfriend, when they met two teenagers aged 16 and 17. One of them took a knife and hit the girl in the face. To defend her, Genieliston fought the assailants and ended up stabbed in the back, dying on the scene. The assailant and his partner fled the crime scene, while the teenager was rescued by a health team and sent to Hospital da Vida. Indigenous leaders detained the 17-year-old suspect and informed that the motive may have been revenge, since the young man is accused of having raped the girl, who denounced him. The assailant was taken to the police station and booked in flagrante delicto for murder, and should be transferred to UNEI (Education Unit for Young Offenders).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: *Dourados News*, 10/03/2021

10/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Alex Júnior Isnarde Machado

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru village

DESCRIPTION: 19-year-old Alex Júnior Isnarde Machado was stabbed to death in the early hours of Sunday, October 3. It was the second murder case on the same night in the Dourados TI. The boy was found injured about 10 meters from the house where he lived with his mother, in Jaguapiru village. The mother told police that she had spent part of Saturday night with her son at church, but when they returned, she allowed him to go out to play with a friend. He left home on a bicycle, taking only his cell phone. Hours later, at dawn, Alex's mother woke up to the barking of the dogs. She got up to see what was happening and found Alex lying on the floor, about 10 meters from the house. The boy was assisted by an emergency response team but died in

the ambulance, before reaching the hospital. The cause of death was an abdominal wound.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 10/03/2021

MINAS GERAIS – 1 Case – 1 Victim

03/17/2021

VICTIM(S): João Batista Pereira de Macedo

PEOPLE(S): XAKRIABÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XAKRIABÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pedrinhas Riacho dos Buritis village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man João Batista was found dead inside his house. According to the PM, there was a shotgun near the victim's body, suggesting suicide. However, forensics found that the shot did not match the shotgun and the weapon had not been fired recently. The case is being investigated by the Civil Police.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: *G1/MG*, 03/18/2021

PARÁ – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

12/02/2021

VICTIM(S): Isac Tembê

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÊ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAPITÃO POÇO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Capitão Poço

DESCRIPTION: According to the indigenous people, Isac and other Tembê young men were hunting in an area traditionally frequented by them when they were approached by military police officers. They denounce that the 24-year-old teacher was murdered by the PM. The Tembê refute the police's claim that there was a confrontation; all those who saw the body observed that the shot was fired in the young man's chest and at close range. It was not examined by medical examiners. According to the PM, a vehicle was called to check for cattle theft on a farm and, as soon as they arrived, they were reportedly received with shots. The PM also said that, in the alleged exchange of fire, the group had fled, and that the police had found boned cattle at the scene and a revolver next to a dead person, who was later identified as Isac Tembê. The indigenous people accuse the police of forging the crime scene and preventing the forensic examination; evidence confirming the position of the indigenous peoples was collected by an investigation by the Human Rights Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Pará, which is following the case, and by human rights organizations at the scene of the crime. The Commission's report pointed to "flagrant violations of human rights" and "possible execution". The Tembê-Theneteraha people are repeatedly threatened and attacked. In September 2019, the MPF asked the PF and the Army command in Belém for an urgent operation to prevent attacks by loggers against indigenous people. Shaken, the Tembê-Theneteraha released a note denouncing the murder as part of this context to which they are subjected on a land they own. They also denounce that the police accused the dead teacher of association with criminal activities. "The Military Police murdered Isac Tembê twice: they killed his body and they now are trying to kill his memory when they attack the character of our young warrior and model leader", reads an excerpt from the note. In the note, the people also reinforces that "our territory faces daily invasions and attacks by illegal loggers or farmers who insist on occupying parts of the Alto Rio Guamá IT, through cattle ranching and other economic activities". The MPF asked the Military Police, the Federal Police and FUNAI for information about the case. The PM's internal affairs department is investigating the circumstances of the murder. The Pará Society for the Defense of Human Rights is also following the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Murder

SOURCE: *CIMI Press Office*, 02/15/2021 and 02/19/2021; *G1/PA*, 02/13/2021; *Leaders*; *CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

03/02/2021

VICTIM(S): Benedito Cordeiro de Carvalho

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAPITÃO POÇO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Municipality of Capitão Poço

DESCRIPTION: Less than a month after the murder of Isac Tembê, leader of the Tembê Theneteraha people in the municipality of Capitão Poço, in northeastern Pará, another indigenous person was killed in the same region. Benedito Cordeiro de Carvalho was murdered in broad daylight on March 2. According to previous information, he was followed and shot on the motorcycle he was on. When trying to flee, he was shot in the head. He no longer lived in the village, but was on his way there to visit relatives. Known as Didi Tembê, Benedito de Carvalho was with the Municipal Guard of Ourém, a municipality near Capitão Poço. The circumstances of Didi Tembê's death raised questions among the indigenous people of the region. Puyr Tembê, vice president of FEPIPA, explains that there are still many questions to be answered about the motive for the murder. "Some strange things are happening in Capitão Poço. It's not just in Capitão Poço, but the whole of Brazil is going through a very difficult process of criminalizing leaders, social segments, not just indigenous people. This has surfaced a lot inside the territories," she says. Nice Gonçalves, journalist and Tupinambá activist, says that, out of fear, few indigenous people talk about the murder. Local police authorities also began to question Didi Tembê's indigenous identity, just because he went to live in the city. The crime is being investigated.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Shots with a firearm

SOURCE: *Relatives; Brasil de Fato, 03/04/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2*

PARANÁ – 6 Cases – 9 Victims

01/18/2021

VICTIM(S): Cleide de Fátima dos Santos

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PALMAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PALMAS

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous woman Cleide de Fátima dos Santos, 42, was found unconscious in her room, next to her bed; she had a deep cut in her throat. The Fire Department was called for assistance, but the victim was already dead. The case is being investigated by the Civil Police, who are looking for the perpetrator of the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: *Repórter Alencar; Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South*

01/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Aranildo M.N.

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IVAÍ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANOEL RIBAS

DESCRIPTION: The 28-year-old indigenous man Aranildo M.N. was found murdered in the Ivaí Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Manoel Ribas, on January 11. The Military and Civil Police were at the scene and are investigating the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Murder

SOURCE: *Blog Vale Ivaí, 01/11/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

06/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Father and son

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MANGUEIRINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANGUEIRINHA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: City square

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous father and son, residents of the Mangueirinha TI, were found dead in a town square. The case was recorded by the PM, on Mauricio Orlando dos Santos street, in São Basílio square. The death of the two was confirmed by the nurse from

the Municipal UBS. At the scene, a woman, their aunt, said that her nephews do not have personal documents and confirmed that they are residents of the municipality of Mangueirinha. The two indigenous people were lying on the ground, next to a bottle of alcoholic beverage, and had no apparent injuries. The case is being investigated. There are suspicions that they would have been poisoned, but the bodies were not autopsied by the medical examiner.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Suspected poisoning

SOURCE: *GMais Notícias, 06/30/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

12/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Teenager boy

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IVAÍ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANOEL RIBAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Barra Preta

DESCRIPTION: A 15-year-old indigenous boy was found dead in Barra Preta. There are suspicions that the teenager was poisoned. The Military Police and Civil Police were then called to help the investigators with the case. The Scientific Police and the Coroner's Office were also called in. At first, there were no marks of violence on the body, which was released to be buried in the village, without having been autopsied by the medical examiner to determine the cause of death.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Suspected poisoning

SOURCE: *Blog do Berimbau, 12/19/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

07/10/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Next to a creek in Nova Laranjeiras

DESCRIPTION: A 28-year-old indigenous man was found dead near a creek in Nova Laranjeiras. Civilian and military police officers were called in to investigate the case. A nurse from the municipality tried to revive the man, who had a cut on his head, but unsuccessfully. Blood smears were found at the scene. Investigators worked to identify the perpetrator and try to determine the motive for the crime. The indigenous man's body was autopsied at the Coroner's Office of Guarapuava.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assault and cut to the head

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in the South*

04/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Three indigenous men

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA LARANJEIRAS

DESCRIPTION: Three indigenous men were found dead on the side of a highway in Laranjeiras do Sul. Police are investigating the case. The bodies were removed to the Coroner's Office in Cascavel and the police are awaiting the results of the autopsy. Some indigenous people denounced that local shop owners have been selling alcoholic beverages mixed with fuel alcohol; they say that they filed a report with FUNAI, but that no action was taken.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Unknown

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in the South*

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

01/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Newborn baby

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S):

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARICÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mata Verde Bonita village - São José do Imbassai

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man from Mata Verde Bonita village, in Maricá (RJ), is suspected of raping, impregnating his own daughter and participating in the death of the newborn baby. The 21-year-old daughter reported the case at the police station, and claimed that she had been raped by her father since she was 13 years old. According to the police, the young woman told the village chief that she was threatened by her father and was forced to leave the newborn baby in a forest area. The baby was found by the villagers, taken to the hospital, but could not resist and died. The case was registered by the police as rape of a who had a cut on his head; the man confessed to being the child's father and admitted to having abandoned him, but he was not arrested because he was not caught in the act.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abandonment and consequent death of a legally incompetent person

SOURCE: G1/RJ, 01/22/2021

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 5 Cases – 7 Victims

04/02/2021

VICTIM(S): Cézar Sampaio Benites

PEOPLE(S): Guarani Mbya

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MUITOS CAPÕES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Laranjeiras Road - Muitos Capões - RS

DESCRIPTION: 23-year-old indigenous man Cézar Sampaio Benites was found dead on Laranjeiras Road, in Muitos Capões (RS). Family members had already reported that he was missing. The Civil Police of Vacaria are investigating the case and have already identified two suspects, also indigenous people, from Amambai, in Mato Grosso do Sul.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Unknown

SOURCE: Gaúcha ZH, 04/04/2021

04/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Two men

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARRETEIRO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ÁGUA SANTA

DESCRIPTION: According to the local press, a conflict had been going on since April 4, due to disagreements between indigenous leaders. This conflict was permeated by fights and shots with firearms. Military police were informed of fights and shootings in the village, as well as a fire in a house. On Sunday, the 4th, an indigenous person was shot and taken to Santo Antônio de Tapejara Hospital. Fights continued on Monday, the 5th, and the police were called again. On Tuesday, the 6th, another exchange of fire took place, and another indigenous person was shot. He was taken to the hospital, but succumbed to his injuries. According to Danilo Braga, a Kaingang leader, two indigenous persons are dead, one is missing and the community is looking for the body, as there are reports that he was also shot. According to the leader, the deaths that in the Carreteiro TI were due to a confrontation between the Military Police and the indigenous community. The police was allegedly in the area to protect the community and avoid an internal conflict, but that's not what happened. Reports show that the two dead indigenous men were shot with rifles, weapons used by the police. The situation is very serious and the Military Police could not be in the TI, since the responsibility lies with the PF. FUNAI and the PF were at the scene and are investigating the facts.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: Gauderionews, 04/06/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the South

11/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Elizeu Pedroso

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PINHALZINHO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PLANALTO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: ERS-324 Highway

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous Elizeu Pedroso, 23, was shot dead during a demonstration at ERS-324, in Planalto (RS). According to the Civil Police, the investigation indicates that a conflict between indigenous people from the villages of Bananeiras and Pinhalzinho led to Pedroso's death. He belonged to the Pinhalzinho village. At around 10:30 pm, a car drove by the demonstration and a passenger shot at the group. Elizeu was shot, received care at the Medianeira Hospital, in Planalto, but could not resist his injuries and died. The PF is expected to proceed with the investigation.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: G1/RS, 11/15/2021

08/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Daiane Gria Sales

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARITA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): REDENTORA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Estiva sector

DESCRIPTION: The body of Daiane Gria Sales, a 14-year-old Kaingang teenager, was found in Setor Estiva, in the Guarita TI, in the municipality of Redentor, northwest of Rio Grande do Sul. A resident of the Bananeiras Sector of the Guarita TI, Daiane was found in a field near a bush area, naked, and with body parts from the waist down pulled out and torn apart - which, according to the autopsy carried out by the Civil Police, would have been caused by animals or birds of prey. In October, the Public Prosecutor's Office filed a complaint against a 33-year-old non-indigenous man accused of raping and killing by asphyxiation the young Kaingang girl. The man, who is under preventive detention, was accused of the crimes of rape of a legally incompetent person and murder with six aggravating factors - among them, a foul motive, characterized by the defendant's contempt towards the Kaingang people. According to the MP, the man was offering rides to other indigenous women at dances in the region and thought that, because the victim was an indigenous girl, the crime would have little repercussion and go unpunished. There are reports of other cases of assaults against indigenous women and children in the region. With an area of 23,400 hectares, the Guarita TI is home to about 6,000 people and is the largest indigenous land in the state, covering the municipalities of Tenente Portela, Redentora and Herval Seco, in northwest Rio Grande do Sul. Several factors have been identified as possible causes for the violence, such as lack of federal government assistance, especially regarding public policies that favor the social protection of indigenous children and young people, as well as increased presence of non-indigenous people inside the community, generating insecurity and threats in the population. The proliferation of hate speeches in the country, especially against indigenous populations and women, has also favored the increase in cases of violence and cruelty. In a statement, the National Articulation of Ancestral Women Warriors (ANMIGA) states: "We have seen the murder of indigenous people day after day. But it seems that killing is not enough. The refinement of cruelty is what lacerates our soul, just as they literally lacerated the young body of Daiane, only 14 years old. They dismember the young bodies of women, of peoples. We understand that violence against us, indigenous women, since the invasion of Brazil is a cold attempt to exterminate us, with heinous crimes that bleed our souls. The inhumanity exposed in indigenous female bodies needs to stop".

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Femicide; suspected sexual violence

SOURCE: Sul 21, 08/05/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South; APIB, 19/10/2021; Brasil de Fato RS, 09/15/2021

10/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Rosenildo Batista; Lucas Caetano

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERRINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): RONDA ALTA

DESCRIPTION: Illegal leasing on indigenous lands has caused serious internal conflicts, generating violence and deaths. In the Ser-

rinha TI, a conflict resulted in the deaths of Rosenildo Batista and Lucas Caetano, both Kaingang men. It was case of extreme violence, with several wounded in addition to the dead, resulting from the clash between political opponents. The cause of the dispute would be the lease of land to non-indigenous farmers for predatory agribusiness, represented by farmers and ranchers, who would entice leaders, undermining the good coexistence between the Kaingang.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: *Brasil de Fato*, 10/25/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

Rondônia – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

2021

VICTIM(S): Carlinhos Cabixi Ajuru

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URU-EU-WAU-WAU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pedreira village

DESCRIPTION: After dropping his wife off at school, Carlinhos went to meet an acquaintance, not knowing that it was a trap. They met in the Army, where Carlinhos was a corporal. As the wife had not heard from her husband, she contacted the police in an attempt to locate him. After he had been missing for two days, a GPS tracker on his motorcycle indicated his whereabouts and the place where he had disappeared. The killer was also found and confessed that he had killed Carlinhos to steal and sell his motorcycle. He was with two young accomplices, who were known to victim. Carlinhos was also a nursing technician. The population of the municipality felt sensitized and sympathized with the family. After this crime, the population held a demonstration asking for greater security in the city.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Armed robbery

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Ubirajara Canoé

PEOPLE(S): CANOÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ricardo Franco village

DESCRIPTION: Ubirajara Canoé's family was looking for him, as he had been missing for two days when a fisherman found him, far from the village. The body had injuries consistent with the use of a machete. The entire community was shaken by the violent murder and the perpetrator has not yet been found.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

Roraima – 4 Cases – 7 Victims

05/10 -19/2021

VICTIM(S): Two children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Palimiú village

DESCRIPTION: On May 10, a group of heavily armed miners attacked the Palimiú indigenous community, in the region of the Uraricoera River. They were on seven boats, from which they shot at community residents, who ran and, therefore, were not hit. Many indigenous people fled the scene in the face of panic. Two children under the age of five fled into the forest, and two days later their bodies were found in the river. This was the beginning of a systematic series of attacks against the Palimiú village, which lasted for at least three months. On the 16th of May, 15 miners' vessels arrived in the community again and, in addition to shooting with firearms, used tear gas against the residents. Three days later, on the 19th, according to information from CONDISI, another 12 vessels tried to invade the

village again. In a document by community leaders from July 2021, three months after the attacks began, the indigenous people describe the routine of terror that prevails throughout the region. There was an increase in the traffic of boats on the river and of aircraft at the service of mining. The organic structure of mining underwent a profound transformation, with the use of more sophisticated equipment and machinery, with the increase of corruption, camps and mining supply posts. The Palimiú community, according to the leaders' document, is no longer able to fish in the Uraricoera River, for fear of new attacks, since the death threats continued to happen. Hunting has also declined in the region because of mining and the consequent increase in deforestation and plastic waste. On the other hand, since the first armed attack against Palimiú, the Health Team that served the community left the area and only came back on specific occasions. Health care has declined and there are suspicions of an increase in malaria cases. Leaders sent a letter of complaint to the 1st Army Jungle Infantry Brigade (1Bis), the MPF/RR, FUNAI's Yanomami Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, and the PF Superintendence in Roraima. The MPF filed a Public Civil Action requesting the presence of federal security forces at the site to curb mining activities and that they remain in the region protecting the communities until the effective removal of the invaders within a radius of 100 km from the Palimiú village and until the measures requested in the 2020 ACP, which required an Emergency Plan for territorial monitoring, are implemented. On May 13, the Federal Court granted the MPF's request. In the following weeks there were only a few visits by small groups of the PF or the Army, which remained in the area for a few hours.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attacks by miners with firearms

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 05/11/2021; G1/RR, 05/20/2021 and 08/10/2021; ISA, 07/23/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North1

07/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Edgar Yanomami

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Homoxi village

DESCRIPTION: At around 2.30 pm on July 28, 25-yearold Edgard Yanomami and another Yanomami man were walking halfway along the mining airstrip in Homoxi village, in the Yanomami TI, towards the health center in the Surucucu region. The single-engine aircraft flown by "Marreco", nickname of the pilot known in the region, landed, slowed down because it was approaching the health center, which is about 700 meters away and, suddenly, the plane accelerated, hit the Yanomami man and took off. The young man died instantly, hit in the head. After the accident, the miners tampered with the crime scene, taking the body of Edgar, his wife and their three young children to Yamasipiu village in the neighboring Haxiu region. The president of the Yanomami and Ye'kuana CONDISI (CONDISI-YY), Júnior Hekurari Yanomami, said that the miners stayed between 30 and 40 minutes at the scene of the accident and then decided to take the body to another community, because "the police will come, they will report it to SESAI". But the case was neither reported nor communicated to Hekurari by SESAI. The president of CONDISI-YY said he received the news nearly four hours later over the radio from DSEI-Y headquarters. To confirm the information, Hekurari called back the Homoxi base and, faced with the silence, decided to ask SESAI for a chartered helicopter flight. As the aircraft was undergoing maintenance, he took a plane to the site. There were difficulties getting down. The pilot of the aircraft had to ask for permission over the radio and Hekurari said that they did about ten laps flying over and negotiating with the pilots to be able to land. The miners did not want to authorize the landing. The indigenous people reported the case to the MPF, FUNAI, DSEI-YY, SESAI and the Chamber of Deputies' CDHM. Federal deputy Joênia Wapichana (Rede-RR) denounced the murder to the Chamber of Deputies'

CDHM and, on August 5, the president of the Commission, Carlos Veras, sent a request for urgent measures to investigate the murder. The beginning of the investigation was announced on September 12 by the director general of the PF, Paulo Gustavo Maiurino, who said that the information led to the police investigation and the records were sent for distribution among police authorities. Between August 31 and September 12, an operation against illegal mining in the Yanomami TI seized 60 aircraft. The PRF, the National Public Security Force, FUNAI, IBAMA, ICMBio, ANAC, ANATEL, and ANP also participated in the operation, besides the PF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Intentional killing using an airplane

SOURCE: G1/RR, 07/30/2021; *Amazônia Real*, 08/04/2021; Hutukara; CONDISI; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

OCTOBER

VICTIM(S): Two children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Macuxi Yano village – Parima River

DESCRIPTION: Two Yanomami children from the Macuxi Yano community, aged 5 and 8, died on October 12 while playing in the Parima River, next to a mine dredger that was installed at the site. According to the report by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), in the publication “Yanomami under attack: illegal mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land and proposals to combat it”, the children “drowned while playing on the beach in front of their houses, after being knocked down and swallowed by the current caused by a mining dredger that operated a few meters from the community. The disappearance of the children was witnessed by their relatives, who were unable to do anything to save them”. The community immediately reported the children’s disappearance and began search procedures. The lifeless body of the first child was found by the community on the following day, 13. The Military Fire Brigade of Roraima, which had been called by CONDISI-YY, found the body of the second victim on the following day, 14. At the time, HAY stated that “the death of the two Yanomami children is yet another sad result of the presence of illegal mining in the Yanomami TI, which continues to be invaded by more than 20,000 miners. Until September 2021, the forest area destroyed by illegal mining in the Yanomami TI exceeded the 3,000-hectare mark – an increase of 44% compared to December 2020. Only in the Parima region, where the Macuxi Yano community is located and one of the most affected by illegal mining, a total of 118.96 hectares of degraded forest was reached, an increase of 53% over December 2020. In addition to the already highly impacted regions, such as Waikás, Aracaçá, and Kayanau, mining is advancing into new regions: in Xitei and Homoxi, it increased by 1000% between December and September 2021”. The note also reports that, in a meeting held in September, the Forum of Yanomami TI Leaders concluded that “the increase in illegal mining in the Yanomami TI is reflected in more insecurity, violence, disease, and death for the Yanomami and Ye’kwana peoples. Brazilian authorities must continue to act to protect the Land-Forest, and prevent illegal mining from continuing to threaten our lives.”

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Drowning caused by mining dredger

SOURCE: Hutukara and Wanassedume Ye’kwana Associations – “Yanomami under Attack”, April/2022; CONDISI-YY; CIMI Press Office, 10/14/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

AUGUST

VICTIM(S): Two indigenous persons

PEOPLE(S): ISOLADOS

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MUCAJÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Near the Yanomami TI

DESCRIPTION: In a public letter dated November 2, HAY sent a complaint of two murders to FUNAI’s Yanomami Ethno-Environmental

Protection Front, to the PF Superintendence in Roraima, to the Army’s 1st Jungle Infantry Brigade – 1st BIS, and to the MPF-RR. According to the complaint, two isolated Moxihatêtema indigenous people were murdered in a confrontation with miners, just over two months before the letter, when they approached the “Faixa Preta” mine, located in the Upper Apiaú River, in an attempt to expel the miners from their territory. In the conflict, the miners killed two indigenous people with firearms and the isolated people shot three miners with arrows. The Moxihatêtema community is located in the Alto Rio Apiaú region, in Mucajá, south region of Roraima. The Faixa Preta mine is located close to the TI. It is a region that attracts miners due to the distance and because it is of difficult access – about four days by boat with a stern drive, according to HAY, which also denounces deforestation in the region: “satellite image analysis indicates that in the region more than 100 hectares of forest have already been destroyed by illegal mining”. The invasion of the Yanomami TI by miners has been denounced for decades, and has escalated in the last four years. In a statement of repudiation, CIMI presented a history of violence in these territories in recent years and declared its perplexity at the authorities’ neglect, saying that these situations “have become frighteningly frequent due to the omission of public authorities, bringing revolt, mourning, fear and food insecurity to the villages”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 11/04/2021; HAY, 11/02/2021

SÃO PAULO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

01/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Adriano Silva

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENONDÉ PORÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Billings Dam

DESCRIPTION: Adriano Silva, a 20-year-old Guarani Mbya, was found dead at the Billings Dam on January 12, in Parelheiros, south of São Paulo. He had been missing since January 9th. He lived in the village of Gwyrá Pepó, in Tapiraí (SP), and went to the Tenondé Porã TI to visit his family. He was last seen getting into a car with a group of Guarani young men. When Adriano had been missing for three days, his body was seen in the dam near Gwyrápu village, in the Tenondé Porã TI. The police were called and the body was taken to the Coroner’s Office in São Paulo. Adriano had signs of physical assault and asphyxiation. The case is being investigated.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assault and asphyxiation

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

TOCANTINS – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

01/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Myriewekwede Karajá

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FORMOSO DO ARAGUAIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Fontoura village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman Myriewekwede Karajá had already been beaten by her husband, also an indigenous person, in the first week of December. She had multiple traumas, internal bleeding and tested positive for COVID-19. On January 10, 2021, after being in two hospitals in two different cities, Myriewekwede died. Only then were the police contacted; according to the Tocantins Public Security Secretariat, her husband remains at large. His name was not disclosed. The circumstances and motives for e Myriewekwede Karajá’s femicide remain unclear, but the lack of support and protection for the victim in the public health care network has proved to be alarming. Although Bananal Island is located in Tocantins, the closest city to the community where the

crime took place is São Félix do Araguaia, in Mato Grosso, where the indigenous woman received the first treatment, but was soon transferred by plane to the Municipal Hospital of Cuiabá, where she died. The Empresa Cuiabana de Saúde Pública (Public Health Company of Cuiabá), responsible for the administration of the hospital, confirmed in a note that Myriwekwde had been the victim of physical assault, but the police authorities were not notified as expected. According to Eliana Karajá, from the coordination of the Iny Women's Collective and the Indigenous Association of the Araguaia Valley (ASIVA), "hiding that the beating occurred is a behavior that comes from fear of the consequences that it can have inside the community itself, which many sometimes addresses the issue from a cultural perspective and gives more support to men and perpetrators than to the victims".

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating; femicide

SOURCE: G1/MT, 01/11/2021; *Amazônia Real*, 03/08/2021

09/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Lourenço Rosemarn Filho de Mello

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ DO ARAGUAIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Isabel do Morro village

DESCRIPTION: Lourenço Rosemar Filho de Mello was wanted by the police for crimes committed. He was with his family in the village when police officers from the Special Tactical Operations Group - GOTE arrived, along with the Specialized Division for the Repression of Organized Crime - DEIC, from Paraíso (TO), and also with the Civil Police of Mato Grosso. With FUNAI's approval, the police went to the village to arrest him. The technical coordinator of FUNAI Araguaia (TO), Vicente de Paula Rodrigues de Lima, accompanied the operation. The police say that, when he was arrested, the indigenous man held people of his own family hostage, threatening them. So that he would not harm these people, the police fired shots to contain him, fatally hitting him in front of people from the community and his own family, including women and children. Some indigenous people claim that Lourenço had been shot although he had tried to give himself up. The case caused great commotion in the Community due to the violence with which it was approached and with the invasion of the village without previous consultation with the indigenous leaders. CIMI Goiás/Tocantins and CIMI Mato Grosso issued a note expressing indignation, demanding clarification from FUNAI and an investigation into the police operation.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Murder

SOURCE: J. Repórter do Araguaia; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso and CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi



Manslaughter

In 2021, 20 cases of manslaughter were recorded, with 19 cases of vehicular homicide and one case of carbonization in an accidental fire. The cases occurred in Bahia (2), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Paraná (7), Rio Grande do Sul (4), and Roraima (1). Among the victims, two were children, ages 4 and 6, and one was an 84-year-old man. The lack of assistance to the victims shows the neglect with and disrespect for the lives of the indigenous people: in 19 cases, the drivers fled the scene without providing assistance to the victims.

These cases are frequent and are repeated year after year, usually victimizing indigenous people who live in areas where there is territorial conflict, in camps or in makeshift dwellings on the side of highways. For this reason, there is doubt about the nature of several of these cases: if they were, in fact, accidents or intentional acts against indigenous peoples. The death of indigenous people living on the side of the roads or on highways that cut through their territories is the tragic outcome of an accumulation of violations, which begin with the disrespect for their territorial rights.

In Roraima, a young indigenous woman died after being hit by a car while she had her one-year-old son in her arms. In Bahia, 4-year-old Enzo Gabriel was with his parents at the door of their house when he was hit by a truck. The driver, who had no driving experience and had drunk alcohol, fled the scene without providing help, as did the other occupants of the vehicle.

It is important to highlight the frequency and increase in vehicular homicide cases in the southern region of Brazil, mainly in Paraná, where nine were recorded.

MANSLAUGHTER

19 Cases – 20 Victims

BAHIA – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

06/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Enzo Gabriel Oliveira dos Santos

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PAU BRASIL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban area of the municipality of Pau Brasil

DESCRIPTION: Enzo Gabriel, a 4-year-old indigenous child, was with his family at the door of his house, when he was hit by a Toyota Hilux vehicle. The driver had drunk alcohol and had no driving experience. Both the driver and the other occupants of the vehicle fled the scene without providing aid. The child did not resist his serious injuries and died. The Civil Police of Pau Brasil is investigating the crime.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

06/25/2021

VICTIM(S): José Francisco dos Santos

PEOPLE(S): KIRIRI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KIRIRI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BANZAÉ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: BA-388 Highway

DESCRIPTION: José Francisco Kiriri, 84 years old, was walking along the side of BA-388, in the municipality of Banzaé, in the northern region of Bahia, when he was hit by a motorcycle. The motorcycle driver fled the scene. José Francisco was rescued, but he could not resist his injuries and died. After the flagrante delicto period, the suspect presented himself with a witness at the police station in the municipality of Euclides da Cunha, testified and was released. The case is being handled by the Civil Police in the city of Ribeira do Pombal, which has not yet concluded the investigation, and the investigation has not been arrested.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hit by a motorcycle

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in the East

MARANHÃO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

07/13/2021

VICTIM(S): “Pajezinho”

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CANA BRAVA/GUAJAJARA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JENIPAPO DOS VIEIRAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: BR-226, near the Cana Brava TI

DESCRIPTION: Guajajara indigenous people closed a section of BR-226, in protest over the death of a 9-year-old child, known as “Pajezinho”, who was run over. The driver fled the scene without helping the child. According to witnesses, the child was on the side of the highway, waiting for the delivery of bread to take to his family, when a vehicle went off the road and ran over the boy. Leaders are outraged at so many deaths on the highway in the middle of the indigenous territory. The situation is serious and the local population does not see the authorities taking steps to improve the situation. “We have no support. Public policies do not reach communities. Neither from the state nor from the federal government”, says Magno Zawató, one of the people’s leaders.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Portal Uol, 07/14/2021

MATO GROSSO – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

06/02/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BARRA DO GARÇAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: BR-070, between Barra do Garças (MT) and Aragarças (GO)

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man, appearing to be 30 years old, was run over on BR-070, between Mato Grosso and Goiás, and died on the spot. Due to the location of the accident, near Barra do Garças (MT), he is believed to be from the Xavante or Bororo people. The driver fled without helping the victim. The PRF is investigating to identify the vehicle involved.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: G1/MT, 06/03/2021

07/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Nilvaldo Azezonece

PEOPLE(S): PARECI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARESI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TANGARÁ DA SERRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: MT-358 highway, next to Rio Verde village

DESCRIPTION: Nivaldo Azezonaee, 41, died in an accident near the Rio Verde village, in Tangará da Serra (MT). Members of the indigenous community indigenous blocked a stretch of the MT-358 highway at the accident site to protest driver's escape. The driver of the vehicle did not help Nivaldo, who was on a motorcycle. The highway connects Tangará da Serra to other municipalities in the region, such as Nova Lacerda, Campos de Júlio, Comodoro, and Cáceres.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: G1/MT, 07/06/2021

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

03/13/2021

VICTIM(S): Elian Fernandes Lopes

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Boquerón Community

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous child, just 6 years old, was run over on the road near the entrance to the Boqueron community. Indigenous people report that the boy, Elian, lived with his mother and other siblings in the community and that he constantly "escaped". This time, after he disappeared for a few moments, family members went out to look for him and found the boy's body on the road, torn apart. The vehicle involved has not been identified or located. It is suspected that it was a trailer, due to the fact that the section is a route for heavy-duty vehicles. In anger, the indigenous people promised to close the Northern Perimetral section of the road, close to the cloverleaf that gives access to Itaporã and Campo Grande. Gaudêncio Benitez commented: "We are already tired of broken promises. Everyone knows that this highway is very dangerous. This is certainly not the first nor will it be the last serious accident. Something needs to be done." According to Benitez, the highway shouldn't even have been built in that area, had the community been heard at the time. An emergency response team was called in, but the child was already dead. Military and Civil Police were also contacted and will request images from cameras installed on property that is on the side of the highway, to clarify the circumstances of the accident and identify the vehicle that hit the child.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Midiamax, 03/13/2021

06/13/2021

VICTIM(S): Gabriel Benites de Paula

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: BR-163, in Dourados

DESCRIPTION: The 20-year-old indigenous man Gabriel Benites de Paula, died after being run over on BR-163, in Dourados (MS). According to witnesses, he was hit by a car and then a motorcycle. They also said that the young man lived in the Nu Porã community, on the side of the road, where he was walking. The car and motorcycle drivers fled the scene without providing assistance, and were not located. An emergency response team was called in, but found Gabriel dead. The police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide involving a car and a motorcycle

SOURCE: *Enfoque MS*, 06/14/2021

06/17/2021

VICTIM(S): A young man

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pres. Vargas Ave.

DESCRIPTION: An 18-year-old indigenous youth was hit by a speeding

car. The accident took place on Av. Presidente Vargas, in Dourados (MS), and the driver fled without providing help. According to what witnesses told the police, the young indigenous man was riding a bicycle, heading downtown, when he made a U-turn and was hit by a high-speeding silver vehicle. The emergency report team was called, but the young man died at the scene, due to the strong impact of the collision. The Civil Police were at the scene and will investigate the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: G1/MS, 06/17/2021

PARANÁ – 6 Cases – 7 Victims

04/12/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Km 476 of BR-277

DESCRIPTION: The PRF of the operational post of Laranjeiras do Sul recorded a vehicular homicide involving a 40-year-old indigenous woman on the night of April 12, at kilometer 476 of BR-277. The driver fled without providing assistance to victim, who died at the scene.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: *Cantu Portal*, 04/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

11/06/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Km 474 of BR-277, in Nova Laranjeiras

DESCRIPTION: A Cruze car with Santa Catarina plates ran over the indigenous man, who received assistance on the spot. Due to the severity of the injuries, he was first taken to Guaraniáçu, from where he was taken on an air ambulance to Cascavel, but did not resist his injuries resist. The PRF will investigate the causes of the accident.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: *Cantu Portal*, 11/06/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

12/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Mário Lourenço

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LARANJEIRAS DO SUL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: BR-277

DESCRIPTION: Mário Lourenço, a Kaingang indigenous man, was run over on the BR-277, which cuts through the indigenous territory, and died.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in the South*

12/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Juninho Pého Luiz

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LARANJEIRAS DO SUL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cloverleaf intersection leading to the municipality of Quedas do Iguaçu (PR)

DESCRIPTION: 16-year-old indigenous teenager Juninho Pého Luiz died on the night of December 30, after being run over by the vehicle of an unidentified driver, who fled the scene without providing assistance. In the same episode, four other indigenous youths were run over, some with serious injuries and others without information about their health status. All victims were taken to the municipal hospital in Laranjeiras do Sul (PR).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: *Portal Cantu*, 12/31/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

02/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Arlindo F.V.K.L.

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CÂNDIDO DE ABREU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: PRC-487 - Km 348

DESCRIPTION: The PRE of Telêmaco Borba reported that a pedestrian was hit by a vehicle at kilometer 348 of the PRC-487 highway, in the municipality of Cândido de Abreu (PR). At the scene, it was found that a motorcycle with a municipality plate, driven by a 44-year-old man whose initials were B. R. S., ran over the 49-year-old indigenous man Arlindo, who died on the spot and was taken to the Coroner's Office in Ivaiporã.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Berimbau Blog, 02/15/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

DECEMBER

VICTIM(S): Two men

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): FAXINAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CÂNDIDO DE ABREU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Faxinal de Catanduvas village

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous man burned to death in the village of Faxinal de Catanduvas, in the first week of September. According to witnesses, he was with three other indigenous people in a place used as a shelter for people who commit an offence in the village. Apparently, the fire that destroyed the house was accidental, but FUNAI and the PF investigating the case. The other three indigenous people were rescued and taken to the reference hospital in Telêmaco Borba, where the second death was announced on December 15th.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Fire

SOURCE: Blog do Berimbau, 12/16/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 4 Cases – 4 Victims

05/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Na indigenous Young man

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MIRAGUAÍ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: RS-330 Road in Miraguai

DESCRIPTION: A 22-year-old indigenous man was found dead on ERS-330, in Miraguai, around two o'clock in the morning. According to the PRE of Santo Augusto, there are signs of vehicular homicide. There are no witnesses or information about the vehicle involved.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Progresso Radio Station, 05/09/2021

02/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Breno Mineiro da Silva

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FLORES DA CUNHA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: VRS-814, Km 6 between Flores da Cunha and Nova Pádua

DESCRIPTION: The young indigenous man Breno Mineiro da Silva died after being run over at km 6 of VRS-814, between Flores da Cunha and Nova Pádua, around 3.50 am. The driver fled the scene without providing help and Breno was already dead when the emergency response team arrived. According to the Coroner's Office in Caxias do Sul, where the body was taken, Breno was an indigenous young man who was living in Flores da Cunha to work in the grape harvest.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Gaúcha ZH, 21/02/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

11/01/2021

VICTIM(S): André Pinto

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SERRINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): RONDA ALTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: ERS-324 Road, between Ronda Alta and Três Palmeiras

DESCRIPTION: The 47-year-old Kaingang André Pinto was run over by a car on ERS-324, a highway that cuts through part of the Serrinha Indigenous Land; he succumbed to his injuries and died on the spot. The accident took place near the Caneleira Sector, between the municipalities of Ronda Alta and Três Palmeiras. Indigenous people from the community informed he CIMI Regional Office in the South that André was walking along the side of the road and when he was crossing it, he was hit by a car transport truck. The indigenous land in question has a good part of its territory being used illegally for lease, where transgenic soy and wheat are grown. This situation has generated a series of conflicts, leading many families to live in tiny pieces of land on the sides of the highway. A significant part of these families lives in exile, even though they are in their own demarcated territory. Another serious situation is that this highway, even though it crosses an indigenous territory and many families live close to it, does not have speed bumps and other mechanisms that guarantee the safety of pedestrians.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Tua Rádio, 01/11/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

04/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Zaqueu da Rosa

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MIRAGUAÍ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: ERS-330, Irapuá neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: The 52-year-old indigenous man Zaqueu da Rosa, was hit by a vehicle on the ERS-330 highway, in the Irapuá neighborhood, in the municipality of Miraguai (RS). The driver fled the scene. The emergency response team was called to the rescue, but the man had already died. The Military Brigade and the State Highway Police responded to the incident with the Civil Police, which will investigate the causes of the accident.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Planeta FM, 04/20/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RORAIMA – 1 Case – 1 Victim

08/23/2021

VICTIM(S): Célia Yanomami

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Glaycon de Paiva Ave., São Vicente neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous woman Célia Yanomami died after being hit by a vehicle under the viaduct located on Av. Glaycon de Paiva, São Vicente neighborhood, in Boa Vista (RR). The indigenous woman was holding her 1-year-old son. According to the police officers, when they arrived at the scene Célia was being helped by an ambulance from the fire department and an emergency response team. Resuscitation procedures were performed on the victim, who could not resist the injuries and died in the rescue ambulance. The baby was taken to the emergency room of the Children's Hospital. Also according to information from the PM, the driver of the car, a 54-year-old accountant, was traveling towards the center of the neighborhood and, when passing under the viaduct, he would have been surprised by the victim, who "suddenly" crossed the highway right to left, being hit by the car. A breathalyzer test was performed on the driver, who tested negative. The accident occurred around 8:30 pm, when the state was under a general blackout. Celia's body was sent to the Coroner's Office and the driver was taken to the police station to testify.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: vehicular homicide

SOURCE: G1/RR, 08/24/2021

Grievous bodily injury

In 2021, 21 cases of grievous bodily injuries were recorded in the states of Acre (1), Distrito Federal (1 case, 13 victims), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (8 cases, 11 victims), Minas Gerais (1), Paraná (4 cases, 9 victims), Rondônia (1), Roraima (2), and Tocantins (2). The number more than double against the previous year, when 8 cases were recorded. The number of indigenous people affected reached 40, most of them victims of from intentional injuries.

Noteworthy is the fact that most victims were injured in the federal capital, on a single occasion, by police forces. The attack that resulted in at least 13 injured indigenous people took place on June 22, when more than 850 indigenous people from different peoples demonstrated against the voting of Bill 490/2007 in front of Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies. The indigenous people participated in the Levante pela Terra Camp, which brought together indigenous leaders and peoples from all over the country in Brasília, mobilized against the destruction of their territorial rights.

While demonstrating, the group of indigenous people – which included children and elderly people – was attacked with gas bombs from a barricade set up by the Shock Battalion at the entrance of Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies. There

was no action or incident on the part of the indigenous people to justify the brutality of the police. According to information, teams from the Legislative and Military Police and the Military Police's Shock Battalion were at the scene, with a strong apparatus of repression, including an armored vehicle (“caveirão”) and the mounted police.

The indigenous people were attacked with rubber bullets, tear gas and light and sound bombs. Two indigenous people had to be treated and taken to Hospital de Base, in Brasília, with serious injuries: a young Sapará, from Roraima, who was hit by rubber bullets in the torso and bombs in the back and passed out; and a Guarani Kaiowá woman, who was hit by shrapnel and also fainted during the attack. According to the medical report, the young man had muscle contracture, a lot of pain and blurred vision; luckily, he didn't have serious internal injuries. Images show the moment when the indigenous man, lying down and injured, was again attacked with tear gas bombs while waiting for medical care.

Eleven other people, including children, the elderly and women, had minor injuries, airway irritation, difficulty breathing, nosebleeds, and headaches from exposure to tear gas; these were attended to in the health tent of Levante

Photo: Andressa Zumpano/Articulação das Pastorais do Campo



No On June 22, hundreds of indigenous people who were demonstrating against PL 490/2007 – a project aimed at making demarcation of indigenous lands unfeasible – were brutally attacked by police in front of Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies. At least 13 indigenous people were injured, some of them seriously

pela Terra Camp. Indigenous people reported that even with people injured, the police continued to attack, making emergency care difficult. “We were brutally attacked in a cowardly way, before we arrived to follow the voting. We have injured indigenous people and the police are throwing bombs at the paramedics, making it difficult to provide care,” said Dinaman Tuxá. “The relatives only came to demonstrate against the Bill that will end the demarcation of indigenous lands, and the police came in been throwing bombs. They can get together to take away our rights, but when we try to demonstrate, we are treated with truculence”, said Alessandra Korap Munduruku in anger.

In the states of Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, indigenous peoples are treated with extreme violence and brutality. Although reports have been filed for decades, it is noticeable that the virulence of the acts escalated during the three years of the Bolsonaro government. Criminals have felt legitimized by the attitude of the government and authorities and by the violent and hateful speeches promoted by the current political context.

GRIEVOUS BODILY INJURY

21 Cases

ACRE – 1 Case

03/20/2021

VICTIM(S): João Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Porto de Santa Rosa do Purus

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man João Kulina was in the port of Santa Rosa do Purus, drunk and looking to fight with his daughter. The police were called. Upon arriving at the scene, Sergeant Mero attacked the indigenous man with punches in the face, arrested him and took him to the police station. Councilman Ênio Kulina, from the Madija people, witnessed the incident and filmed the attacks with his cell phone. The police officer, upon learning that he had been filmed, went to the councilman's house, asked for his cell phone and deleted the images. A report was filed with the MPF, which started an investigation of police abuses against indigenous people.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating; destruction of evidence and illegal arrest

SOURCE: *Racismo Ambiental*, 05/25/2021; *Leaders*; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

FEDERAL DISTRICT – 1 Case

03/22/2021

VICTIM(S): Alcebias Mota Constantino; Mulher Guarani-Kaiowá; Children; Adults; Elderly People

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASÍLIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies

DESCRIPTION: In the month of June, more than 850 indigenous people from different peoples from all over the country participated in the Levante pela Terra Camp, a mobilization against the dismantling of constitutional rights and against anti-indigenous bills that are being voted in the National Congress, such as Bill 490/2007, which makes land demarcations unfeasible, institutionalizes the so-called “time frame” thesis and grants demarcated areas to predatory economic exploitation. On June 22, a group of indigenous people, including children and elderly people, was attacked by

the Military Police during a peaceful protest against the voting of the bill, which was on the agenda of the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. After marching along the ministerial avenue, the indigenous people were received with tear gas bombs from a barricade set up by the Military Police's Shock Battalion at the entrance to Annex 2 of the Chamber of Deputies. Teams of the Legislative, Military and Shock Battalion police were at the scene, with a strong apparatus of repression. The attacks took place in the parking lot of Annex 2 of the Chamber, with rubber bullets and tear gas bombs. Two indigenous people had to be treated and taken to Hospital de Base, in Brasília, with serious injuries; young Alcebias Mota Constantino, from the Sapará people of Roraima, was hit by rubber bullets in the torso and in the back. According to the medical report, he had muscle contracture, a lot of pain and blurred vision; luckily, he didn't have serious internal injuries. The other indigenous woman hospitalized was a Guarani-Kaiowá lady hit by bomb shrapnel, who fainted during the attack. Eleven other people, including children, the elderly and women had minor injuries, airway irritation, difficulty breathing, nosebleeds, and headaches from exposure to tear gas; they were treated in the health tent of Levante pela Terra Camp. Indigenous people reported that even with people injured, the police continued to attack, making emergency care difficult. Despite the mobilization of indigenous peoples and the enormous commotion caused by the case, the bill was passed by the Commission days later.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Police brutality; attack with pepper spray, tear gas and rubber bullets

SOURCE: CIMI Press Office, 06/22/2021; APIB, 06/22/2021; Uol Portal, 06/24/2021; *Leaders*

Tiago Miotto/Cimi



In Brasília, indigenous people who were demonstrating against the withdrawal of their rights were attacked by military police officers with tear gas and rubber bullets. An indigenous man who had already fainted and was lying down, awaiting medical attention, was attacked by tear gas and light and sound bombs, and had to be hospitalized.



MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

09/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Genisvaldo Rodrigues

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VILA BELA DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Aparecida village

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano TI is located in a region where violence and discrimination against indigenous people occur, due to conflicts and claims for land tenure by non-indigenous people. The indigenous people are constantly threatened, especially Chief Aurélio. This time, the victim of threats and physical assault was Genisvaldo Rodrigues, who was approached by three non-indigenous youths. Genisvaldo was violently beaten by the three young men on the way to his sister's. The youths left Genisvaldo unconscious, under a mango tree, where he was found by relatives and taken to his sister's house. He was then taken to the hospital, where he was treated. The case is being monitored by the State Human Rights Council. Days later, he was found dead in a pond.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assault; verbal discrimination

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 8 Cases

01/12/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBÁI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBÁI

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous woman was accused of witchcraft and beaten by a group inside her home. She went to the police to file a report and said that she was surprised, in her own home, by a group of five people armed with pieces of wood, machetes and hammers. The group accused her of witchcraft and assaulted her with wood sticks, punches and kicks. There are reports of the group being motivated by religious fundamentalists in the region, who have not respect for indigenous culture.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assaults; religious intolerance

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 01/13/2021

03/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Homens; Teenager

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUA Y VIRI (LIMA CAMPO)

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAL MOREIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Next to the village

DESCRIPTION: Three Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous people, two adults and one teenager, were approached at night, while returning to their village, by three armed men, who were in two pickup trucks. These men punched, kicked, struck them with the butts of their weapons and fired intimidating shots at them. According to the indigenous people's testimony to the police, the teenager managed to escape before being attacked. According to a leader, "he saw that the car had left Fazenda Querência and ran towards our tekoha and stopped about 60 meters away because it was dark, but the men shot at him". Aty Guasu attributes the attacks to employees of Fazenda Querência, located on the outskirts of the village, because there have been several conflicts and attacks over the decades. The Guarani-Kaiowá claim the site as part of their traditional territory, from where they were removed in the 1910s. In 2008, FUNAI began the process of demarcating the TI, but the process has been stalled since 2012. Aty Guasu leadership reports that "it is an area of permanent conflict; the ranchers want to get the indigenous people out of there at any cost. And the indigenous people insist on staying and demand demarcation". The case is being investigated the Civil Police of Aral Moreira and followed by the MPF of Ponta Porã.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assaults; intimidation; gun shots

SOURCE: A Pública, 03/29/2021

04/18/2021

VICTIM(S): A man and a woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: Hooded gunmen invaded the home of the indigenous couple, in Bororó village. According to his 36-year-old wife, eight hooded people broke into the house at around 1 am. She reported that the invaders were armed with sticks and machetes, announced the robbery and assaulted her 48-year-old husband with blows to the head. He was rescued by the Fire Department and taken to the UPA. The thieves took the stereo from the house.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assaults

SOURCE: Midiamax, 04/18/2021

04/25/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Nhu Vera Community

DESCRIPTION: A 20-year-old indigenous woman from the Nhu Vera community was violently assaulted by her 23-year-old husband. The assault was so serious that she had to be admitted to Hospital das Missões. Leaders had information on where the assailant was and went after him to take him to the police station, where he was arrested in the act.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Assaults and mistreatment

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 04/25/2021

01/27/2021

VICTIM(S): An old man

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: North Perimetral Road towards Itaporã - Dourados

DESCRIPTION: A 67-year-old indigenous man was run over by a truck on North Perimetral Road that leads to Guaicurus Avenue towards Itaporã, in Dourados. The victim was riding his bicycle back to the village from the market, as there were products such as rice, bread, bleach, among others, scattered on the road. An emergency response team was called in to help the elderly man, who was sent to Hospital da Vida, with head trauma and was put on life support.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Dourados News; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

09/27/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman and an old man

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Nhu Porã

DESCRIPTION: A 28-year-old indigenous man beat his 28-year-old wife and 58-year-old father-in-law with clubs. Both were rescued and taken to Hospital da Vida by an emergency response team. The assailant was arrested and charged with domestic violence.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Assault with clubs

SOURCE: Midiamax, 09/27/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

04/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Avaeté I Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders denounce that PM agents and private security guards in the region of Dourados, in Mato Grosso do

Sul, shot at the Community of tekoha Avaeté I on November 4th. According to reports, the shots hit some people, leaving people injured at the scene. The Community is one of the repossessions carried out by the Guarani and Kaiowá on the margins of the Dourados indigenous reserve – an area they claim as part of their traditional territory. Because of the lack of land and confinement in the reserve, coupled with conflicts with farmers and ranchers, the place has become a conflicted region, where attacks and threats against indigenous people are frequent.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Shooting

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

10/03/2021

VICTIM(S): A teenager

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: A 17-year-old girl was stabbed in the face with a knife. She was with her boyfriend Genieliston, 19, when they met with two teenagers, aged 16 and 17, and one of them grabbed a knife and lunged at the teenager, injuring her. To defend his girlfriend, Genieliston got in the fight and was stabbed in the back, dying on the spot. The assailant and his partner fled the scene, while the teenage girl was rescued by an emergency response team and sent to Hospital da Vida. Indigenous leaders detained the 17-year-old accused of the crimes and informed that the motive may have been revenge, since the young man is accused of having raped the teenager, who denounced him. The assailant was taken to the police station and booked in flagrante delicto for homicide and should be transferred to UNEI (Educational Unit for Young Offenders).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Dourados News, 10/03/2021

MINAS GERAIS – 1 Case

09/21/2021

VICTIM(S): Artur Maxakali

PEOPLE(S): MAXAKALI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAXAKALI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA HELENA DE MINAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Helena de Minas

DESCRIPTION: The Maxakali community denounced the violence against Artur Maxakali, an indigenous culture teacher, in a case that was widely reported on local and state newspapers. He was brutally beaten in the square of Santa Helena de Minas (MG), in front of countless people, by the former mayor of this city, Zé Wilson, from Avante (who had his mandate revoked for abuse of economic power, but appealed to the higher court). According to information from residents, the motive for the assault was the fact that a group of indigenous people went to the municipal government to demand improvements to the roads that cross the Maxakali territory. Artur was punched, kicked and fainted; his face was completely disfigured. APOINME filed a representation with the MPF, asking for an investigation into the attacks. The Maxakali Justice Observatory, made up of partner institutions (MPE, MPF, PM, PC, County Judge, FUNAI, among others) is monitoring the case. In addition to the former mayor, there are others involved in the assault against the Maxakali.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating

SOURCE: Maxakali Justice Observatory; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

PARANÁ – 4 Cases

06/27/2021

VICTIM(S): A Woman and a man

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAÍRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekohá Marangatu

DESCRIPTION: Two Avá-Guarani indigenous people, a woman and her son, were beaten with an iron bar. A police team was called to the 24-hour UPA in Guairá, in order to deal with a situation of bodily injury with a cold weapon. At the scene, the young indigenous man reported that he was sitting in front of his house, inside the Tekoha Marangatu village, when the assailant, for no apparent reason, began to beat him with an iron bar. When the victim's mother saw the attack on her son, she tried to stop it but ended up being assaulted too, and both were seriously injured. They were unable to provide any reason for the attacks. The police are investigating the case.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating with an iron bar

SOURCE: Guairá Portal, 06/27/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

10/25/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOKHA ARA PORÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA HELENA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: TEKOKHA ARA PORÃ

DESCRIPTION: After treating a man with a head injured caused by a cold weapon, the staff of Hospital Moacir Micheletto contacted the Military Police in Santa Helena to investigate the case. The victim told the police that he is a resident of the Ara Porã indigenous village and that he was home when he was attacked with a machete by several men. The indigenous man claimed not to know the reason for the attacks. Police searched the area, but no suspects were found.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Assault with a machete

SOURCE: Correio do Lago, 10/25/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

12/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Two men

PEOPLE(S): KAINANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DAS COBRAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA LARANJEIRAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cloverleaf intersection at BR-277 and PR-473

DESCRIPTION: Two indigenous men were hit by a car on the night of December 14th. The incident took place at km 477 of BR-277, close to the intersection that gives access to the PR-473 highway, in Nova Laranjeiras. The indigenous men were rescued by the municipal health team and sent in serious condition to Hospital São Lucas, in Laranjeiras do Sul. According to information from the PRF, the driver fled the scene without providing assistance; the vehicle had not yet been identified.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hit-and-run

SOURCE: TN ON Line, 12/15/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

12/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Four young indigenous men

INDIGENOUS LAND(S):

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LARANJEIRAS DO SUL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Intersection that gives access to the municipality of Quedas do Iguaçu (PR)

DESCRIPTION: Five young indigenous men were run over on the night of December 30, at the intersection that gives access to the municipality of Quedas do Iguaçu, by an unidentified vehicle, whose driver fled the scene without providing assistance. One of them, Juninho Pého Luiz, who was just 16 years old, died. The other four boys were taken to the municipal hospital in Laranjeiras do Sul, some with serious injuries and others without information about their health status.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Vehicular homicide

SOURCE: Portal Cantu, 12/31/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

Rondônia – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Ana Lúcia Puruborá

PEOPLE(S): PURUBORÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PURUBORÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: City of Guajará-Mirim

DESCRIPTION: Ana Lúcia Puruborá is an indigenous woman who lives in an urban area, in Guajará-Mirim. She was diagnosed with depression and her son moved in with her to help care for her health, along with his wife, from the Makurap people, and their 4-year-old son. An acquaintance of Ana Lúcia's son asked to spend a few days at her house, in a room that was outside the house. However, the family was unaware that the man was being sought by the Civil Police for theft. At the time of the theft, the police caught him, and they were on their way to the hospital for a medical examination, when the boy took the gun from one of the police officers and fled, leaving them in anger. One morning, when only Mrs. Ana Lúcia and her 4-year-old grandson were home, the police officers entered the residence violently and struck the wanted boy and also Mrs. Ana Lúcia, claiming that she was hiding a criminal in her house. She explained that she didn't know anything, tried to call for help on her cell phone, but the police took it from her and continued to beat and kick her in front of the child. The police officers ransacked the whole house, broke objects and furniture, and there were bloodstains all over the house. The police took the boy and Mrs. Ana Lucia in handcuffs. Mrs. Ana Lúcia got worse, both mentally and physically; she had back problems and had to undergo surgery. The Public Defender's Office was contacted and a lawsuit for police brutality is in progress.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority; mistreatment; beating

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

Roraima – 2 Cases

01/31/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): MAKUXI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jóquei Clube neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man of the Macuxi people was run over by a vehicle in the Jóquei Clube neighborhood, in Boa Vista (RR). According to witnesses, the driver fled the scene without rendering aid. The emergency response team was called and provided first aid to the indigenous person, who was taken to the Francisco Elesbão Emergency Room. It is not known whether the police and the DMV were contacted.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hit-and-run

SOURCE: Folha BV, 02/01/2021

05/31/2021

VICTIM(S): A child

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Vicente neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: A 7-year-old Yanomami boy was hit by a vehicle while trying to cross Av. Glaycon de Paiva, in the São Vicente neighborhood, in Boa Vista. The driver was a 65-year-old man, a civil

servant. He informed the police that he was driving along the avenue in the neighborhood-downtown direction, when a group of indigenous people crossed the street and the child was left behind. He also said that the child ran and was hit by his vehicle. The driver called the emergency response team, which took the child to Santo Antônio hospital, where he was treated. According to information, the child was "apparently stable". The accident is being investigated by the police.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hit by a car

SOURCE: G1/RR, 05/31/2021

Tocantins – 2 Cases

11/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Ixajuwedú Karajá

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ DO ARAGUAIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Félix do Araguaia

DESCRIPTION: On the night of November 1st, 2021, in São Félix do Araguaia, Ixajuwedú, who was drunk, stole a woman's purse. Bystanders saw what had happened and ran after Ixajwedú, caught up with him and beat him. The PM arrested the indigenous man in the act. At the custody hearing, held the following day, Judge Ivan Lúcio Amarante appointed Matheus Roos as Ixajuwedú's counsel. At the hearing, the judge converted the arrest in the act into preventive detention, and the public defender did not request anything. Once contacted, the Dom Pedro Casaldáliga Human Rights Center and CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso started to work together. They sought help from the Public Defender's Office of São Félix do Araguaia. The defender was following the formalities to take over the case, when an indigenous man, former chief of Santa Isabel do Morro village, on behalf of the family, hired lawyer Marcos Antônio Miranda Sousa. He made a statement about the case on November 5th, but his petition was only answered on the 26th, when the indigenous man was released from prison.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

04/01/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Fontoura Village

DESCRIPTION: Four houses in the Fontoura indigenous village, on Bananal Island, were completely destroyed after a fire. The flames were controlled by the indigenous people themselves. According to Eliana Karajá, an indigenous leader from the Santa Isabel village, a house was set on fire after the woman had been assaulted. The victim's son would have witnessed the assault. "We learned that the son saw his father beat his mother and, to try to defend himself, he set fire to the house. The strong wind caused the fire to spread to three other houses," he said. The assaulted indigenous woman was taken by a medical team to the hospital in São Félix do Araguaia (MT) with an eye injury. The four families who had their homes burned need help. The leader says that cases of assault against indigenous women have been frequent and that they see no public interest in protecting these women.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Beating

SOURCE: G1/TO, 04/01/2021

Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination

In 2021, 21 cases of racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination were recorded, distributed in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (1), Federal District (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (5), Paraná (3), Rondônia (1), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1). At the national level, three cases of expressions of prejudice against the indigenous population were recorded across Brazil.

These numbers are but tiny portion of this type of violence, since it is a situation experienced daily by indigenous peoples in Brazil. Historically, these peoples have been discriminated against, disrespected, violated and neglected by the non-indigenous population. In recent years, these expressions of prejudice have been repeatedly made by people in positions of power and direction in public agencies, including the President of the Republic himself.

An example of this historical and outrageous prejudice was the behavior of the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles, when indigenous people from all regions of the country held a demonstration in front of the Ministry's headquarters, in Brasília. Salles is denounced by indigenous peoples as permissive and allied with invaders and investigated for his acts in defense of loggers and miners who work illegally on indigenous lands.

In one of his social media accounts, where he then had 344,000 followers, the former minister posted three photos of indigenous people using or carrying cell phones – one of them with the following caption: “We received a visit from the iPhone tribe”. The photos have red circles around them to highlight the phones in the hands of the indigenous people. As soon as the photos were posted, deputy Joênia Wapichana (Rede-RR) used her time during an online session of the Chamber of Deputies to repudiate the minister's demonstration. “We can use any technology, we can hold any job and any position, and we will still be indigenous people”, countered the indigenous parliamentarian. “We are aware of our rights and that is why we publicly declare that it is the State's obligation to defend the rights of indigenous peoples”.

In another incident, also during a demonstration by indigenous people in Brasília, a woman identified as a supporter of the Bolsonaro government, invaded the camp built by indigenous people in Brasília and uttered curses, insults and derogatory and prejudice words at the young people who were there. When she was questioned, she pretended she was being attacked. In a video posted on social media, you can hear her say on the phone that she was surrounded by “Indians with a stick in their hands”. When a police car drove by the place, she ran pretending that she was being attacked.

In Acre, the Federation of Huni Kui People (FEPHAC) denounced a case of racism by the hosts of a podcast to the MPF-AC, which started a civil investigation. The indigenous

people reported that the hosts had made pejorative and racist statements against indigenous peoples in a video that circulated on the internet; according to FEPHAC, the posts received several prejudiced comments, and were removed.

In Tocantins, indigenous people denounce that the coordinator of DSEI Araguaia, a retired Navy officer, responded to questions about Federal government funds with words of insult against the coordinator of CONDISI and his Iny Karajá people. “You don't even know how to work. A lot of land, nobody produces anything. You just want to live off the charity of the people, of the government. You have to be ashamed of yourself and work, man. That's what you have to do”, the coordinator would have said. “I am an Indian, you know that. I am mestizo. And I learned to work. [...] That's what you, our people, have to learn to do, is to work. Something we don't do. 500 years ago, we were discovered and we have not been able to work, to learn from the ‘tori’ (non-indigenous people) to produce”.

RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

21 Cases

JANUARY/2021

VICTIM(S): SEVERAL

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Indigenous lands across the national territory

DESCRIPTION: Since before the start of vaccination in indigenous villages, false and prejudiced news has been going on among indigenous peoples, with a view to making them give up vaccination for fear of its side effects. In addition to fake news, there are no campaigns with real information about the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine. Many fake news are being spread, such as in the Tey Kue village, in Caarapó (MS), where they say that indigenous people who are vaccinated against COVID-19 will turn into vampires. Other WhatsApp messages say that anyone who takes the vaccine dies within six months and that the indigenous people are “guinea pigs”, so they are a priority group in the campaign to combat the pandemic. Many indigenous people repeat what they hear from religious fundamentalists – that it is the “mark of the beast” and that the syringe contains a “liquid chip”. What is heard among the Guarani Kaiowá and Guarani Nhandeva, in Mato Grosso do Sul, are lies, which also reach the peoples of the Amazon and spread to the villages of Xingu. The strong wave of fake news causes fear and resistance to vaccination in indigenous peoples throughout Brazil. Many indigenous people report that “if the president (of the Republic) says he is not going to take the vaccine, because he says he does not need it, why am I going to take it?” In addition to fake news, they still face messages of a racist, aggressive and prejudiced nature, on WhatsApp, such as one that spread around the Tey Kue village: “Why do the Indians have to be the first to vaccinate, if they are of no use?” In an attempt to overcome this situation of misinformation and prejudice, APIB started the “Take the Vaccine, Pal!” campaign, in which it publishes videos

with leaders taking the vaccine and encouraging others to do it. CIMI and other organizations have also carried out campaigns and efforts in this direction, seeking to clarify the importance of vaccination for staying alive.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Misinformation, false and biased information

SOURCE: *Jornal Valor*, 01/22/2021; *Polêmica Paraíba*

02/16/2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Globo TV show

DESCRIPTION: A prejudiced statement was made by the artist Karol Conká, in a television program broadcast by Rede Globo. Karol established a correlation between the colonization and indigenous people in Brazil, in a sentence of racist content: "They (the indigenous people) accept crumbs. They accept a little mirror, hand over the land in exchange for a mirror". The statement was criticized on social media, including by Ana Patté, a member of APIB.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Prejudiced statements

SOURCE: *Uol Portal*, 02/16/2021

04/20/2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Brasília - DF

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders who came from all regions of the country to demonstrate in Brasília against the anti-indigenous bills that are being voted in the National Congress and against federal government measures that weaken their rights, were attacked on social media by the then Minister of the Environment, Ricardo Salles. In a post on the minister's account, which then had 344,000 followers, three photos were posted of indigenous people using or carrying cell phones during a demonstration in front of the Ministry. One of the photos had the caption: "We received a visit from the iPhone tribe". The photos have red circles around them to highlight the phones in the hands of the indigenous people. As soon as the racist, prejudiced and discriminatory message was posted, deputy Joênia Wapichana (Rede-RR) used her space in a virtual session of the Chamber of Deputies to repudiate the "joke" made by the minister. The deputy said: "I want to say the following, Mr. minister: we can use any technology, we can hold any job and any position and we will continue to be indigenous people. We are aware of our rights and, therefore, we publicly declare that it is the State's obligation to defend indigenous peoples and their constitutional rights."

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racism; discrimination

SOURCE: *Portal Uol*, 04/20/2021

ACRE – 1 Case

JUNE

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The Federation of the Huni Kui people of Acre (FEPHAC) filed a complaint against the hosts of the Submundo (Underworld) podcast, and the MPF-AC started a civil investigation into the crime of racism against indigenous people. In the complaint, the indigenous people reported that the hosts had made pejorative and racist offenses against indigenous peoples in a video that circulated on the internet. In the recording, one of the hosts read a report about an indigenous person who was rescued after getting lost in the woods. Then, another host, identified as Pedro Roi, says: "This is why Bolsonaro speaks ill of indigenous people. Indigenous people have only one job, to be born, to live. Their only job is to know the forest. This bum couldn't even do that." Maikon Jones, who also commented on the report, asks his friend not to call the indigenous person that and he repeats again: "Bum. He doesn't know the forest, he's a bum. Strong opinions here. He's a bum", he emphasizes. Jones and Geovany Calegário start to laugh. Maikon Jones says he takes

the opportunity to send his regards to the indigenous peoples and groups of Acre. Then the comedian says: "I'm going to prove that this Indian is Nutella". The indigenous people reported that the video was circulating on the internet and that there were several comments along the same lines, but they were removed from social media channels. The hosts are already responding to another lawsuit for the crime of homophobia. According to the indigenous people, other people have also been offended and have filed complaints. After the controversies and legal proceedings, the group of hosts decided to suspend the channel's activities. The MPF gathered the material published in the press and launched the investigation.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racist and prejudiced statements

SOURCE: *G1/AC*, 06/16/2021

AMAZONAS – 1 Case

05/29/2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Gabriel da Cachoeira

DESCRIPTION: After the President of the Republic's visit to indigenous people in São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM), the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN) criticized the president's attitude, claiming that he ignored the fight against COVID-19, illegal mining on indigenous lands and drug trafficking. FOIRN stated that the president even invented an ethnicity by referring to the "Balaio people", who "do not exist in Brazil or anywhere in the world". Furthermore, the president did not wear a protective mask against the coronavirus, endangering the lives of everyone he met with, who could, in turn, end up bringing the virus into their communities. According to Marivelton Barroso, a Baré leader and president of FOIRN, "Bolsonaro once again ignores the problems and humiliates the Brazilian people. The president did not meet with the institutions that worked the hardest to fight the Covid-19 pandemic here in the region and did not even mention the fight against illegal mining, drug trafficking and other serious issues that plague indigenous lands here on the triple border with Venezuela and Colombia". And he added: "The contempt for our indigenous people is so great that the president did not even bother to get to know our diversity, creating at his pleasure a new ethnic group, the Balaio people, who do not exist in Brazil and anywhere else in the world".

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Disrespect for indigenous peoples

SOURCE: *O Dia*, 05/29/2021

FEDERAL DISTRICT – 1 Case

09/02/2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASÍLIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Indigenous camp in Brasília

DESCRIPTION: A bolsonarista (supporters of Brazilian president Bolsonaro) woman invaded the indigenous mobilization camp in Brasília and uttered curses, insults and derogatory and prejudiced words at young people who were there, and even pretended that she was being attacked. In the video posted on social media, she can be heard on the phone saying that she is in the camp surrounded by "Indians with stick in their hands". The woman was quickly corrected by everyone: "indigenous, indigenous". When she saw a police car driving by, she ran as if she were being attacked. The indigenous people surrounded the car, calling her a "racist". The policeman is hugged by one of the indigenous people and takes her away. In the same context, allies of the Bolsonaro government have been attacking indigenous people since the STF started the discussion on the demarcation of indigenous lands, in a judgment that should lead the Court to take a position on the ruralist "time frame" thesis. An advisor

to the president, federal deputy Carla Zambelli, and a cousin of the Minister of Agriculture, Tereza Cristina, are some of those involved. Mosart Aragão, who works in the president's office, called the indigenous people "puppets" on Twitter. He says that the Bolsonaro allies were attacked. The deputy also accused indigenous peoples of attacking police officers. "CUT, sickle & hammer and lots of iPhones marked the 'protests' by 'indigenous people' in Brasília", published Zambelli. Miriam Correa, cousin of the Minister of Agriculture, used the same type of comment to attack them: "They are indigenous activists. The asphalt Indian Nutella gang" (sic).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Verbal and simulated attacks; prejudiced posts on social media

SOURCE: DCM and Revista Fórum, 09/04/2021

MARANHÃO – 2 Cases

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): AKROÁ GAMELA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAQUARITIUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VIANA

DESCRIPTION: After a case that took place in Centro do Antero Village, in which the indigenous people expelled employees of an energy company who were accompanied by gunmen trying to implement power lines inside the TI, racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination against the indigenous people escalated. The population of neighboring villages and settlements, which had already showed prejudice against the indigenous people, intensified their behavior.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racism; discrimination

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

12/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Djalma Guajajara

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CARU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOM JARDIM

DESCRIPTION: On December 16, 2021, popular communicator Djalma Guajajara was a victim of racism at a fair in which he was participating. A non-indigenous couple used swear words to refer to indigenous paintings and accused native peoples of "land invasion". Despite the presence of security guards at the event, which took place in a public square, nothing was done to contain the assailants.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Offenses and prejudiced statements

SOURCE: Justiça nos Trilhos Network; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Men

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Supermarket in the city of Campinópolis

DESCRIPTION: An OMG missionary was waiting his turn at the checkout line of a supermarket in the city of Campinópolis to pay for his purchases. There were three Xavante persons in front of him. It was then that, in an act of discrimination and prejudice by the supermarket cashier against the Xavante, the missionary was asked to step forward, leaving the indigenous people behind him. He refused and said he would wait his turn. This case portrays, in a micro space, the harsh reality of discrimination, racism and prejudice faced daily not only by the Xavante, but by indigenous people throughout Brazil.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Ethnic and cultural discrimination

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 5 Cases

01/05/2021

VICTIM(S): indigenous health agents

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: According to an APIB complaint made in January, despite the increase in Covid-19 cases in Mato Grosso do Sul, 17 indigenous health professionals were fired. APIB classified the situation as "a case of institutional racism, as the dismissed professionals are mainly indigenous people who work in indigenous health". Among those dismissed is the nurse Indianara Kaiowá, who was the technical coordinator of the Base Center of Dourados and was on the front line of the fight against the pandemic, assisting indigenous people infected with the coronavirus. According to reports from APIB, there is conflict between health professionals and the coordinator of DSEI-MS, Joe Saccenti Júnior, an Army colonel who was appointed by the Ministry of Health to the position in September 2020. Indigenous people report that "any indigenous health professional who comments on or questions any decisions made by DSEI receives a warning or is dismissed". In the complaint, APIB highlighted that professionals continued to fight the coronavirus almost independently, as CASAI (Indigenous Health Center) in the region remained without an official leader during a period of the pandemic.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Abuse of authority

SOURCE: Midiamax, 01/05/2021

01/18/2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mato Grosso do Sul and other Brazilian states

DESCRIPTION: Due to a series of racist and discriminatory attacks on indigenous people vaccinated against COVID-19, which took place in several locations in the country, the MPF decided to start an investigation to investigate the crimes. Several attacks have been made against the indigenous people, mainly on social media. In a post, a person says: "that's right, immunize this plague that doesn't produce anything... Gang of drunks". In another comment, another person stated: "I think this is absurd. For those of us who go out every day to work and produce, who pay taxes, we have to be the last in line. Now, Indians and bandits who only cost us money have to be the first. This is Brazil!" On another occasion, a businesswoman from Dourados (MS) posted on social media a complaint about gyms being closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but with a photo of indigenous people to talk about the spread of the virus in the municipality. In the post she says: "gyms are places of proliferation of COVID-19 and need to be closed so that people have their immunities very low. However, these people can walk around without a mask and if I'm not mistaken, the village was full of COVID-19". According to the MPF, "the repetition of the argument that 'Indians only cost us money, do not work, do not produce and do not pay taxes' incites discrimination and ethnic prejudice against indigenous peoples. Freedom of expression does not harbor hate speech and intolerance, or ethnic prejudice and the perpetuation of stereotypes." In all cases, the MPF investigates hate speeches as an expression of racism, a crime that is typified in the Brazilian penal code.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Prejudiced statements on the internet

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato, 02/06/2021

04/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Álvaro de Azevedo Gonzaga

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Online room

DESCRIPTION: Álvaro de Azevedo Gonzaga is an indigenous man, the grandson of Miguel da Costa Kaiowá and a teacher, and was attacked by hackers during a public presentation of the results of his

postdoctoral research on indigenous de-colonialism, carried out at the Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD). The UFGD's virtual room was invaded by about 20 profiles and the professor's speech was interrupted by hymns, songs, screams, in addition to verbal assaults and death threats, accompanied by repeated messages of "Bolsonaro 2022", before being disconnected. The professor regretted the attacks and took a firm stand, in behalf of his ancestors by refusing to be silenced by people who, according to him, use totalitarian instruments to intimidate those who fight for democracy. He believes that the attacks cannot be thought of in the field of individuality, as they seek to delegitimize a group of voices that have resistance as their existence strategy.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Internet attack; invasion of an online room

SOURCE: *Carta Capital*, 05/03/2021

03/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Men and women

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARACAJU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pizza place in Maracaju

DESCRIPTION: The Military Police were called to a pizzeria on Onze de Julho Street, in Maracaju (MS) to contain a 32-year-old woman who was offending indigenous people who were there. The woman was sitting in a group of people and said all the time that "the Indian's place is in the village". When they heard the discriminatory offenses, the police officers asked her to leave, which she refused to do. They then arrested her and took her to the Civil Police station for the appropriate measures.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racist verbal offenses

SOURCE: *Sidrolândia News*, 03/10/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

AUGUST

VICTIM(S): Dona Lúcia

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Prayer House

DESCRIPTION: Healer women from the Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous people are threatened and insulted by people linked to evangelical churches. The violence has the support of a kind of militia and of the "captain" who works in the Amambai village. The traditional medicine house of the Kunhã Yvoty Dona Lúcia, in the village of Amambai, in Mato Grosso do Sul, is a place of prayer and healing. Built from the efforts of the Kunhangue Aty Guasu (Grand Assembly of Guarani and Kaiowá Women), the space is a recognition of the Dona Lúcia's work as a midwife and healer. The ñandesy (healers) grow the herbs in their tekoha, and the healing dances are performed in the house. In addition to preserving the tradition of her people, Mrs. Lúcia has denounced institutional racism and religious intolerance in the region. And it is precisely for playing this role in her Community that Lucia is persecuted by evangelical people, including members of her family. The relationship began deteriorate in 2008, when Lúcia decided to stop attending the evangelical church, which did not accept traditional Kaiowá practices. Verbal attacks and attempts to prevent the ñandesy from working in the village have escalated since then. According to reports, the violence is supported by a kind of militia that acts as a "guard" inside the villages and would work together with the "captain". On August 8, 2021, new attacks were made by militia members and evangelical leaders from the community, who accused the healers of witchcraft and sorcery. At the time of the threats, Lucia was singing, saying her prayer, and was intimidated by the current "captain" and by a brother-in-law, who promised to return with more people to make her stop her prayers. Frightened, she asked for help on WhatsApp and, with that, mobilized enough people to avoid a more serious situation. However, the threat still persisted.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racism; discrimination; verbal assaults

SOURCE: *Le Monde Diplomatique*, 08/23/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

PARANÁ – 3 Cases

10/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA HELENA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: CRAS in Santa Helena

DESCRIPTION: An Avá-Guarani family went to the headquarters of the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) in Santa Helena to request a staple food basket. The CRAS employee treated them with disrespect and prejudice, saying: "there is no food for Indians here, Indians have to work to eat". Leaders went to the MPF to report the case. Chief Fernando Lopes, in a document delivered to the agency, complained about the humiliation that this and other families go through to get a staple food basket from CRAS. The chief stated that if they need to ask for food, it is because their land has not been demarcated yet.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Verbal assault; racism; denial of assistance

SOURCE: *Leaders*; CIMI Regional Office in the South

11/13/2021

VICTIM(S): Children

PEOPLE(S): AVÁ-GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITAIPULÂNDIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: João Lorini Municipal School

DESCRIPTION: Chief Oscar reported that Guarani children who attend the João Lorini municipal school were forbidden to speak the Guarani language by the principal and a teacher at that school during recess. The principal and the teacher were afraid that they were badmouthing the teachers. Chief Oscar went to the school to complain, and was told that he could only file a complaint on the day of the parent-teacher meeting. Meanwhile, the children were forbidden to speak Guarani. The case was reported to the MPF.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Denial of the right to speak the mother tongue

SOURCE: *Leaders*; CIMI Regional Office in the South

05/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Families

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPO MOURÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Municipality of Campo Mourão

DESCRIPTION: When they learned that the municipality of Campo Mourão (PR) had allocated a "Crosswalk" in the vicinity of Jardim Araucária for the Kaingang of Manoel Ribas, who travel to the city to sell their handicrafts, neighborhood residents mobilized against the decision. People who live in the Araucária, Botânico I and II, Gutierrez, Casali and Laura gardens, in Campo Mourão, started a petition, with the objective of collecting the signatures of residents opposed to the presence of indigenous people in the area, which is close to the headquarters of IMAPE, in the Araucaria neighborhood. According to representatives of the Neighborhood Residents Association, the document would be forwarded to the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches. By mid-May, more than 170 people had signed the document. In the online petition, the residents declare that they are against the installation of the "Crosswalk" in the neighborhood, alleging "the inconvenience that the indigenous people caused in another part of the city". "During the last few years, we have followed several articles published in the press, testimonies from people who live close to the place where the indigenous people were and they always said the same thing: they cause trouble in the neighborhood. Hygiene conditions are always poor and this hinders progress and order in the neighborhood", says the document.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racism; discrimination

SOURCE: *CBN Maringá*; *Tá Sabendo Blog*; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RONDÔNIA – 1 Case

2021

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ DE RONDÔNIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SETE DE SETEMBRO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ESPIGÃO D'OESTE

DESCRIPTION: Through his work as a photographer, Ubiratan Suruí, who was born in the early 1990s, reports how neo-Pentecostal evangelical missionaries influenced and transformed the original way of life of the Paiter Suruí people. Ubiratan reports that he lived in the village until he was 16 years old and had less contact with the rituals and traditions of his people than he would have liked, because along with the expeditions of the early explorers who made the first contacts with the Suruí, foreign evangelical missionaries also arrived, mostly from Protestant Christian countries. Since then, most indigenous people have become evangelicals, and much of the traditional Suruí culture has been lost. The people changed their way of life, traditions and customs, their clothes, food and drinks, and even the figure of the shaman in the village was “demonized”. According to Ubiratan, “since contact with white people, evangelical missionaries have come and converted a large part of our people. From then on, the church never left the Sete de Setembro TI, and now dominates our culture, our beliefs and even the way we understand the fate of our souls after death. Now, parents almost force their children to go to church from an early age, as they believe that this is the only way to salvation”.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Imposition of non-indigenous customs and religion

SOURCE: BBC Brasil, 05/17/2021

SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

03/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Gisele Vaincã Pott

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IBIRAMA - LA KLÃO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JOSÉ BOITEUX

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Notary in Blumenau (SC)

DESCRIPTION: Gisele Vaincã Pott, a Xokleng indigenous woman who has been living for five years in the city of Blumenau (SC), in an urban area, gave birth to a girl. Her wish was to honor her grandmother, now deceased, by naming the baby girl after her - Larissa Tandô Pott. Although she explained the indigenous origin of the middle name, Tandô, it was not included in the child's birth certificate. The legislation mandates that all registry offices in the country register indigenous names, but there are registry offices that, due to their lack of knowledge of the subject, end up prohibiting the rights of these parents. According to Gisele, there are still cases of indigenous people who give up registering their children with indigenous names, when faced with denials by notary officials. She still reports: “my father's name is Helmut. He's German, not Indian. So that means that Germans can (be registered) but Indians cannot? We are all equal. To me it was prejudice.” Gisele filed a report and the case reached the MPF, which is taking measures.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Denial of ethnic recognition

SOURCE: NSC Total, 03/04/2021

SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

11/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Men and women

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ICATU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRAÚNA

DESCRIPTION: The Icatu village has 169 indigenous residents from the Terena, Kaingang and Guarani Nhandeva peoples. In November, five of them tested positive for COVID-19. Gibe the number of cases, the State Health Secretariat considered it as an outbreak. The situation was reported by the local affiliate of Globo TV Network. The village population then began to be discriminated against in the city of Braúna. Indigenous people were prevented from going inside markets and pharmacies in the city.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Racism; discrimination

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

TOCANTINS – 1 Case

11/23/2021

VICTIM(S): Luiz Flávio Juanahu Karajá

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ DO ARAGUAIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Araguaia DSEI

DESCRIPTION: On November 23, 2021, at a meeting at the DSEI Araguaia, in São Félix do Araguaia, CONDISI counselor Luiz Flávio Juanahu Karajá questioned the DSEI coordinator about the funds sent by the Federal government to be used in indigenous health. Faced with the question, Ronalde de Barros Ramos, a retired Navy officer and DSEI coordinator, began to hurl insults at Juanahu and the Iny Karajá indigenous people, saying: “You don't know shit. Nothing. You don't even know how to work. A lot of land, nobody produces anything. You just want to live off the charity of people, of the government. You have to be ashamed of yourself and work, man. That's what you have to do. Learn to work with 'tori', (referring to non-indigenous people). That's what you have to learn. We have to learn, because I am also an Indian. I'm an Indian, you know that. I am mestizo. And I learned to work. I don't even need to work anymore, I'm retired, I earn 12,000 reais from the Navy. And I have the rent from two other houses. I work day and night, when I get out of here I'm going to work out there. That's what you, our people, have to learn to do, to work. Something we don't do. 500 years ago, we were discovered and we have not been able to work, to learn from 'tori' (non-indigenous people) to produce. You weren't supposed to need indigenous health care, health care from the government, our people were supposed to be millionaires for the land we have. What we lack is willingness to work, that's what our people lack. You have to play on our court.” The indigenous people demonstrated in front of the DSEI Araguaia headquarters on November 27, 2021, in repudiation of the racist and prejudiced attitude of the DSEI coordinator. CONDISI, through a letter, reported what had happened to the Special Secretary for Indigenous Health, asking for measures.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Offenses and prejudiced statements

SOURCE: Uol Portal, 11/26/2021; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

Attempted murder

In 2021, there were 12 cases of attempted murder of indigenous people, with 14 victims. The cases were in the states of Amazonas (2), Bahia (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (8) and Roraima (1).

In one of the cases in Amazonas, three indigenous people were injured. The target of the attack was Francisco Gonçalves, 66, who is chief general of the Camicuã TI and has denounced the action of criminal factions that are enticing members of his people into trafficking and drug dealing. In Boca do Acre (AM), the Apurinã leader was approached by two men, who said that if he prohibited the entry of people from the city on his land, he would not have the right to walk through the city either. The two men followed the chief and two indigenous youths who were with him, and attacked him with a knife; the two youths from tried to defend Francisco and were also injured.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the Kaiowá and Guaraní peoples live in situations of extreme violence, without limits. In one incident, leader of the indigenous organization Aty Guasu filed a complaint with the MPF in Ponta Porã (MS) reporting that private security guards at a farm in Aral Moreira tortured a group of indigenous people. According to Aty Guasu, some of them lost their hearing because of gun shots fired near their ears. The leaders reported that the indigenous people were approached by armed men in a pickup truck inside the area that is claimed by the Guaraní Kaiowá and is awaiting regularization by the federal government. In the complaint, Aty Guasu reported that the men shouted: “You are going to die today”, and that “the indigenous people, tortured and bleeding profusely, managed to escape and flee the scene”.

In another case, also in Mato Grosso do Sul, a 31-year-old indigenous man was buried alive. He managed to escape after the three attackers left him in a shallow grave, believing they had killed him. The crime occurred after a fight between the indigenous man and the three men. They were working on a farm in the rural area of Iguatemi (MS) when they had a disagreement. The victim said he managed to get out of the grave on his own, even though he had stab wounds. The man spent the night in hiding and, the following morning, returned to the place, where he was rescued.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

12 Cases

AMAZONAS – 2 Cases

SEPTEMBER

VICTIM(S): T. Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ipixuna

DESCRIPTION: The victim is a leader of the Madijá/Kulina people and is fighting the retention of bank cards belonging to his people by shop owners in the municipality. Upon returning from the Women’s March, which took place in Brasília, in September, the leader took advantage of the fact that there were many indigenous people of their people and met with them in the square, using a screen, in order to report what they had experienced in the National Mobilization Struggle for Life and the March of Indigenous Women. She spoke of the struggle for the maintenance of rights and instructed the people not to hand over their bank cards to third parties. The next day, around 7 pm, when she was returning home from college, she was chased by a black pickup truck that tried to run her over by driving onto the sidewalk she was walking on; she just wasn’t hit because she was quick and threw herself into the porch of a house. The incident was not recorded, because the indigenous woman was unable to see the driver or write down the license plate; scared, she is no longer walking alone.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: hit-and-run attempt

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

09/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Francisco Gonçalves de Lima; Henrique Gonçalves da Silva Apurinã; Andrade Carlos de Souza da Silva

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Francisco Gonçalves, 66, is the general chief of TI Camicuã. In recent years, criminal factions have enticed members of his people into trafficking and drug dealing. As a leader, Francisco made complaints, asked for help from the government and prohibited the entry of non-indigenous people in his community. On September 27, when leaving a meeting, Francisco was approached by two men saying that if the chief was prohibiting city people from entering his land, he would not have the right to walk through the city of Boca do Acre. The two men followed the chief and two other indigenous youths who were with him (Henrique Gonçalves, 23, and Andrade Carlos, 25) to the port, where they sought to cross the river towards their community. That was when, in an act of cowardice, using a knife, they attempted to kill the chief. The two young men, in an attempt to defend the chief, were also injured. An incident report and a complaint were filed with the MPF and MPE, but so far no action has been taken.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempted murder

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

BAHIA – 1 Case

10/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Ricardo Oliveira Azevedo

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COMEXATIBÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PRADO

DESCRIPTION: On October 20, 2021, a farmer who has been threatening the indigenous community invaded the area which alleges to own, in order to continue the subdivision he has been carrying out. Approached by Pataxó leaders, the farmer tried to run over the chief, Ricardo, and then fled. When they went to the police station to denounce the invasion and the attempted murder, the Pataxó leaders were not heard and learned that the same farmer had just denounced them for alleged assault. On the day of the attempted hit of chief Ricardo, the repossession proposed by

the farmer had already been suspended by decision of the STF, in view of the violence that the Pataxó people have been facing during the pandemic.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Hit and run and threats

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 8 Cases

03/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Group of indigenous people

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUA Y VIRI (LIMA CAMPO)

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAL MOREIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekoha Gua Y Viri

DESCRIPTION: Leaders from Aty Guasu filed a complaint with the MPF in Ponta Porã reporting that gunmen from Fazenda Querência, in Aral Moreira (MS) tortured a group of indigenous people. According to Aty Guasu, some of them were left deaf due to shots fired near their ears. The Leaders reported that the indigenous people were approached by armed men who jumped out of a truck inside the indigenous area, which is claimed by the Guarani-Kaiowá and is awaiting regularization by the federal government. In the complaint, Aty Guasu reported that the gunmen shouted: “You are going to die today”, and that “the indigenous people, tortured and bleeding profusely, managed to escape and flee the place”. The MPF contacted the Civil and Military Police and requested FUNAI’s participation in the investigation and solution of the problem.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Torture and shots

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato, 03/18/2021

02/09/2021

VICTIM(S): An old woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: A 27-year-old indigenous man was arrested in Dourados after hitting his own mother, 78, with a machete. The victim was taken to a health facility. PM teams and the emergency response team were called to attend to an occurrence of an injured person in the UPA. It was found that the elderly woman had stab wounds to her chin and hands. Elson, the old woman’s son, was pointed out by witnesses as the assailant. He was found near the old woman’s house, in Bororó village, and taken to the police station.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Dourados News, 02/09/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): Silvana Almeida

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIRAKUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman Silvana Almeida was the victim of attempted femicide by her former neighbor. Reports show that Silvana witnessed the assault against her neighbor, Ana Paula, by her ex-husband, and tried to help her. The man violently attacked her, and the only reason why he did not commit the femicide was because Silvana was rescued. The incident took place on the Pirakuá TI, in Bela Vista (MS).

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assault

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

02/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Mayone de Souza

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: Mayone de Souza, a 30-year-old indigenous woman, was violently assaulted by her ex-husband in an attempted femicide.

She lives in the Jaguapiré village, on the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, and was home when her ex-husband arrived on a bicycle and stabbed her three times, then fled. The ex-husband is 35 years old and is still at large. Mayone was rescued and taken to Hospital da Vida, but there is no information about her condition. The police is investigating the case and looking for the assailant.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

12/22/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: A 21-year-old indigenous man was shot by his own brother during a fight in the Jaguapirú village, on the Dourados reserve. According to the police report, the 33-year-old shooter was fighting with his sister when the other brother, 21, interfered trying to defend her. The assaults only ended when the father of the three siblings arrived and broke up the fight. The young man then walked away from the scene and was shot in the leg. He was referred for care to the Emergency Care Unit (UPA) and later to Hospital da Vida.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: Dourados News, 22/12/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

12/06/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IGUATEMI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Rural area of Iguatemi

DESCRIPTION: A 31-year-old indigenous man was buried alive in Iguatemi, Mato Grosso do Sul. He managed to escape after the three attackers left him in a shallow grave taking him for dead. The crime occurred after a fight between the indigenous man and the three men. They were working on a farm in the rural area of Iguatemi when they had a disagreement. The indigenous man reported: “It was dark, I don’t remember anything, but when I went to see the guy, he kicked me and knocked me down. There were three of them, they beat me, then they took me there, they buried me there, you know, they said that I had already died and they ran back to the farm at night”. The victim said he managed to get out of the grave on his own, even though he had stab wounds. According to the indigenous man, two assailants held him down while a third used a knife to cut his neck. He spent the night in hiding and, the next morning, returned to the place where he worked. He reported the incident to the farmer, who called an ambulance. The case is being investigated by the Civil Police of Mato Grosso do Sul.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Physical assaults, use of cold weapon and victim buried alive

SOURCE: O Globo, 12/06/2021

10/31/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PONTA PORÃ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Sanga Puitã District

DESCRIPTION: A 21-year-old indigenous girl experienced moments of terror in Ponta Porã (MS). After being punched and kicked, she was stabbed and raped by two neighbors. Unable to ask for help, the victim was only rescued the next morning, when family members found her at home. The case was registered as gang rape and attempted femicide, and took place in the district of Sanga Puitã. She was rescued and taken with serious injuries to the Regional Hospital of the city. The men were arrested and taken to the police station.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Gang rape; cold weapon; attempted femicide

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 11/01/2021

09/26/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapirú Village

DESCRIPTION: A 44-year-old indigenous man tried to kill his 41-year-old wife with an ax blow to the head in the Jaguapirú village, on the Dourados indigenous reserve. There are reports that the husband got home drunk on the night of September 25, had an argument with his wife and assaulted her. The indigenous woman went to her family's house and returned to her home the next morning. However, the indigenous man, learning of her return, took an ax and hit his wife on the head, who fell to the ground and had to be rescued by the emergency response team, which took her to the hospital. The PM responded to the incident and took the man to the Dourados police station.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Cold weapon

SOURCE: *Dourados News; Metrópoles*, 09/26/2021

RORAIMA – 1 Case

02/25/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Helepi Village

DESCRIPTION: On February 25, a speedboat with eight miners docked at the Helepi Indigenous community, in the Uraricoera River region,

on the Yanomami TI. The miners asked about an indigenous Xirixana (as the Yanomami of the region are known). Upon finding the man, the miners shot him with a revolver. The indigenous man was injured, but was rescued by the community, while they waited for the health team to arrive. Enraged, the victim's younger brother reached for the bow and arrow and shot the miner, who died. As a result, the Helepi community was under threat from other groups of miners. This is yet another case of violence provoked by the mining invasion of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, a territory divided between the states of Amazonas and Roraima and where Yanomami, Ye'kwana and indigenous groups live in voluntary isolation. The Helepi community is the first from the outer border of the TI and, therefore, "all the river logistics to supply the region's miners (and, consequently, the miners who move around it) necessarily crosses" the area, causing immense environmental and social impacts. According to a document released by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), "the case of conflict now denounced must not be understood in isolation. This reflects the serious situation of illegal mining in the TIY, and adds to others that have occurred recently, which point to an escalation of tension between indigenous communities and miners inside the TIY". The indigenous organization demanded from the authorities that the miners involved in the incident be identified and punished, and that the free movement of indigenous people in the river of the region, now dominated by the invaders, be guaranteed. HAY's letter of complaint was addressed to the PF superintendent in Roraima, to the MPF-RR and to FUNAI's Yanomami Ethno-Environmental Protection Front.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Firearm

SOURCE: *ISA*, 03/03/2021; *HAY*

Sexual violence

In 2021, 14 cases of sexual violence against indigenous people were recorded. Although low, the number is almost three times that of the previous year, when five such cases were registered. Of the 14 cases presented in this report, three involve children, aged 3 and 5, and seven involve teenagers, aged 13 and 14, in addition to a visually impaired elderly woman. The cases were reported in Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Roraima (3), Mato Grosso (1), Amapá (1), Paraná (1), Rio de Janeiro (1), and Rio Grande do Sul (1).

In the cases that occurred in Roraima, the shocking reports of the Yanomami people reveal a tragic reality, in which it is impossible to accurately measure the number of victims. Sexual violence has become a routine used by miners who invade the Yanomami TI. There are reports of situations in which miners offer food in exchange for sex with indigenous adolescents; sometimes they entice women with objects for this purpose. One of the strategies most used by the invaders is to give alcoholic beverages to make women and children more vulnerable to violence. There are reports of abuse against women and children in several regions of the Yanomami TI in these circumstances. For most women, the miner therefore pose a terrible threat.

Also noteworthy are the cases of the 11-year-old Guarani Kaiowá girl Raíssa Cabreira, and of the 14-year-old Kaingang girl Daiane Griá Sales, who were viciously raped and killed in Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso do Sul. With national repercussions, the two cases of sexual violence followed by femicide drew attention to the situation of vulnerability experienced by many indigenous women, youth and children in Brazil.

The cases of the children and the elderly woman were reported in Mato Grosso do Sul, where the reality experienced by the indigenous people is one of extreme vulnerability and lack of assistance. The visually impaired elderly woman was a victim of rape in Amambai (MS) and told the police that she had already been raped on other occasions by the 41-year-old perpetrator. In another case, also in Amambai, a 3-year-old indigenous child was raped by two teenagers, who confessed to the crime.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

14 Cases

AMAPÁ – 1 Case

08/06/2021

VICTIM(S): A girl

MUNICIPALITY(IES): OIAPOQUE

DESCRIPTION: Civil Police are carrying out searches to find an elderly man suspected of raping and impregnating a 13-year-old indigenous teenager in Oiapoque, in the far north of Amapá, on the border with French Guiana. There is information that the man was a

friend of the family. The victim and her mother were heard by the police chief of Oiapoque on the day of the rape. The indigenous girl is being treated by a psychologist and a multidisciplinary team.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: G1, 08/07/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North2

MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: On November 15, 2020, a pregnant 23-year-old Xavante woman, the wife of a 21-year-old Xavante man, was sexually harassed by a non-indigenous man from the city of Campinópolis. As it was election day, the man offered her a motorcycle ride to the school, where the polls were located; however, on the way, she noticed that he was heading out of town, into the woods on a neighboring farm. Frightened, still inside the city, the young woman jumped from the motorcycle, injuring herself in several parts of her body. One of her uncles saw the whole scene of the fall, as he was standing on his motorcycle, talking on his cell phone. He recognized the assailant, but chose to help his niece rather than going after him. On November 15 and 17, 2020, the couple filed police reports, but the case did not end in an investigation or punishment of the assailant. On March 17, 2021, a Salesian missionary took the young woman's uncle (who, at the time, saw her jump off the motorcycle) to testify at the police station, accompanied by her father. However, the Civil Police clerk failed to record two facts of paramount importance for proving the crime, and the uncle, without realizing it, signed the statement without reading it. The missionaries, when reading the testimony, noticed the omission of the two facts. On March 19, a Salesian missionary sought out his young uncle in Campinópolis. He said he clearly remembered reporting both events to the police clerk. He and the missionary then returned to the police station. The clerk apologized, saying that the witness had not mentioned the two facts. But, at the insistence of the missionary and the young man, the clerk agreed to complement the testimony of the 17th, which, after being read, was signed. After that, the indigenous family has been waiting for the chief of police to take a position, either filing or not criminal charges against the defendant with the local Prosecutor.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Sexual harassment; abuse of power

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 6 Cases

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): A teenager girl

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LIMÃO VERDE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AQUIDAUANA

DESCRIPTION: The case of a 14-year-old indigenous teenager who was raped by her uncle in 2020 was referred to the Guardianship Council (CT) of the municipality of Aquidauana. The child was born in July 2020, but the case only reached the Guardianship Council later through a complaint. When contacted, the Civil Police investigated and asked for the uncle's arrest, which was denied by the court. A restraining order was issued to keep the abuser away from the teenager. The CT reported that it forwarded the

case to all the competent bodies and that it learned in the press that the restraining order was being violated. Thus, on February 18, 2021, the girl and her baby were taken to a shelter under the responsibility of the State. For the CT, the children's rights would be protected "if they remain under the care of the grandmother and with a restraining order issued under the Maria da Penha Law, preventing the assailant from maintaining contact". As the order was not complied with, the Guardianship Council urgently took the teenager away from her family. It is worth noting that the girl became pregnant at 14 and, in 2021, she was 15. She was raped while living with her aunt, who was the abuser's wife and a sister of the teenager's mother, who is now deceased.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 02/18/2021; *CIMI Regional | Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

01/31/2021

VICTIM(S): A child

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BURITIZINHO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SIDROLÂNDIA

DESCRIPTION: A 31-year-old man was caught trying to sexually assault a 6-year-old indigenous child in a village in Sidrolândia (MS). According to the child's father's report to the police, he was drinking at a friend's house when he caught the man leaving the room where his daughter was sleeping. At that moment, his daughter ran out of the room and hugged her father's legs. In tears, the child said: "he went into my room and pulled my shorts down to the knees". The father got into a physical fight with the author, who suffered minor injuries and was held until the military police arrived.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempted rape

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 02/01/2021

FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): A teenage girl

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BURITIZINHO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SIDROLÂNDIA

DESCRIPTION: During the carnival holiday, a 14-year-old girl was sexually assaulted by her uncle. The girl told her mother that she was experiencing severe pain in her private parts and reported acts that her uncle did to her, causing pain in the region. The uncle had been living for about four years at his sister's house, the teenager's mother. Since the incident, the man has run away and is missing. The family filed a report and the police began to investigate the case and look for the suspect.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: *Sidrolândia News*; *CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

08/29/2021

VICTIM(S): An elderly woman

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

DESCRIPTION: A 100-year-old woman was raped in an indigenous community in Amambai (MS). The indigenous woman, who is visually impaired, told police that it was not the first time that the 41-year-old assailant had abused her. According to the testimony of the victim and family members, the elderly woman, who lives with her children at the back of the house, would have screamed for help, at which point her daughter and other relatives saw the suspect fleeing and went to rescue her. The police were called and the suspect was taken into custody. The victim underwent a forensic examination. The investigation remains confidential, and is being investigated by the Amambai Civil Police Station. The assailant should be charged with statutory rape.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: *G1/MS*, 08/31/2021

01/10/2021

VICTIM(S): A child

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AMAMBAI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Amambai Village

DESCRIPTION: On October 1st, a 3-year-old indigenous child disappeared from the Amambai village. She had been raped by two teenagers, 16 and 17, who confessed to the crime. Upon realizing that she was missing, her parents started looking for her, and half an hour later the girl was found by a health worker, who saw her crying a lot and unable to say anything. The child was wet and was bleeding from her private parts. Suspecting rape, the health agent called the girl's parents, who took her to the hospital. The mother questioned the health agent about the situation and when she suspected rape, she called the village leaders. The suspects were located and the police called. After examination, the crime was confirmed. The adolescents were taken to a socio-educational unit or young offenders by order of the court of Mato Grosso do Sul.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: *Dourados Informa*, 10/04/2021

08/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Raíssa da Silva Cabreira

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó Village

DESCRIPTION: The 11-year-old Guarani-Kaiowá child Raíssa da Silva Cabreira was found dead at the base of a closed quarry in Bororó village. Civil Police forensic experts concluded that she had been thrown from a height of about 20 meters after being sexually abused. She was not wearing any clothes. The next day, five people confessed to the crime – three teenagers and two adults, including the girl's uncle. Based on the confessions, the police informed that the teenagers and an adult had planned to abuse the girl after getting her drunk and dragging her to the cliff, where they raped her. There, they would have forced Raíssa to drink alcohol and gang raped her; the victim's uncle allegedly arrived later and participated in the crime. Also according to the police, the suspects reported that the girl was screaming for help and fainted; when she regained conscience and screamed again, the men decided to push her off the cliff. The entire community was stunned by the brutality of the crime, which had national repercussions. The adults were arrested and will be indicted for the crimes of statutory rape, femicide and qualified homicide, and the apprehended teenagers will answer for infractions similar to the crimes of adults. The crime adds to the serious context of humanitarian crisis experienced inside the Dourados Indigenous Reserve.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Gang rape; femicide

SOURCE: *Dourados News*, 08/09/2021; *CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul*

PARANÁ – 1 Case

09/18/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAÍRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Public road in the municipality of Guairá

DESCRIPTION: The Guairá Military Police were called to provide support to municipal guards in an attempted rape incident. The Municipal Guard was riding along the BR-272 highway when they saw an indigenous woman naked on a public road. At the scene, the victim informed the police that she was drinking in the village where she lives with an acquaintance when they decided to go out to buy more alcohol. On the way back, they got a ride and, at one point, one of the men attacked the women, started to take off their clothes and tried to rape one of them. Faced with the situation, the victim kicked the author and ran away. The

victim said she did not know the abusers. The police contacted and informed the FUNAI representative about the incident and then called the emergency response team, which took the victim to the UPA for medical procedures.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Attempted rape

SOURCE: *Portal Guaíra, 09/18/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South*

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S):

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARICÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mata Verde Bonita Village - São José do Imbassai

DESCRIPTION: Civil Police are investigating the case of an indigenous man from Aldeia Mata Verde Bonita, in Maricá (RJ), suspected of raping, impregnating his own daughter and participating in the death of the newborn baby. The 21-year-old daughter reported the case at the police station, and claimed that she had been raped by her father since she was 13 years old. According to the police, the young woman told the village chief that she was threatened by her father and was forced to leave the newborn baby in a forest area. The baby was found by the villagers, taken to the hospital, but could not resist and died. The case was registered by the police as statutory rape; the man confessed to being the child's father, but was not arrested because there was not caught in the act.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape

SOURCE: *G1/RJ, 01/23/2021*

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

08/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Daiane Gríá Sales

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARITA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): REDENTORA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Estiva Sector

DESCRIPTION: In August 2021, the body of Daiane Gríá Sales, a 14-year-old Kaingang teenager, was found in the Estiva Sector, in the Guarita Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Redentora (RS), northwest of the state. She was a resident of the Bananeiras Sector of the Guarita TI, and was found in a field near a bush area, naked, and with her body parts from the waist down pulled out and torn apart. In October, the Public Prosecutor's Office filed a complaint against a 33-year-old man accused of raping and killing the young Kaingang girl by asphyxiation. The man, who was preventively detained, was accused of the crimes of statutory rape and homicide with six aggravating facts (cruel means, foul motive, deceit, a resource that made it difficult for the victim to defend herself, to ensure the concealment of another crime and femicide). According to the prosecutor, Daiane would have accepted a ride from the suspect and was taken to the crime scene, an area close to a place where her family owned a property – and therefore well known to him. "Excessively intoxicated, unable to resist, she was raped, strangled and killed," explains the prosecutor. The complaint points out as foul motive the man's contempt for the original Kaingang population and its members, driven by the false idea that the community and the authorities would react passively to the rape because the victim was an indigenous person. "The suspect was looking for his victim at events known to be frequented by young indigenous people, having even offered a ride to other girls of the same ethnicity", emphasizes the prosecutor. The Civil Police investigation concluded, based on the autopsy report, that the laceration of the girl's body was caused by animals or birds of prey. There are reports of other cases of attacks against indigenous women and children in the region. With 23,400 hectares, the Guarita TI is home to around 6,000 people and is the largest indigenous land in the state. Several factors have been pointed out as possible causes for such violence, including lack of government assistance, especially

regarding public policies for the social protection of indigenous children and young people, as well as the increased presence of non-indigenous people inside the community, generating insecurity and different threats to the population. The proliferation of hate speeches in the country, especially against indigenous populations and against women, has also favored the escalation of cases of violence and cruelty.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Sexual violence; femicide

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in the South; APIB, 10/11/2021; Brasil de Fato RS, 09/15/2021*

RORAIMA – 3 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Women, teenagers and children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Several villages of the Yanomami people

DESCRIPTION: The enormous pressure that mining exerts on communities has left a terrible trail of hunger, death and sexual exploitation of indigenous women. There are reports of situations in which miners offer food in exchange for sex with indigenous adolescents; sometimes they entice women with objects for that purpose. One of the strategies most used by miners is to give them alcoholic beverages, leaving them vulnerable, with reports of cases of abuse of women and children in several regions of the Yanomami TI in these circumstances. For most women, miners therefore pose a terrible threat. They are lustful and violent, creating a climate of terror and permanent agony in the villages. Another emerging problem are Sexually Transmitted Diseases, which are increasing in several villages. The presence of 20,000 miners in the TI, according to an estimate by HAY, indicates the seriousness of the context and evidences the State's failure to protect indigenous peoples.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Exploitation, sexual abuse and rape

SOURCE: *Hutukara and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Associations – "Yanomami under Attack", April/2022*

2021

VICTIM(S): A child

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IRACEMA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Apiaú Region

DESCRIPTION: A complaint made by indigenous people to the Hutukara Association reports that a miner who worked in the Apiaú region offered drinks and drugs to the community and, when everyone was drunk and inert, raped one of the village's children.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape and introduction of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: *Hutukara and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Associations – "Yanomami under Attack", April/2022*

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Three teenagers

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MUCAJÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mucajá River Region

DESCRIPTION: According to the Yanomami's report in the publication "Yanomami under Attack", three young people aged approximately 13 years old died after being repeatedly raped by miners and forced to drink alcoholic beverages. These incidents happened in 2020, but only came to light the following year.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT USED: Rape and introduction of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: *Hutukara and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Associations – "Yanomami under Attack", April/2022*

CHAPTER

III



Violence Triggered by Federal Government Omission

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Hunger combined with lack of access to water and sanitation and difficulty accessing vaccines affected several peoples in 2021. The absence of infrastructure and health care and teams compounded the health crisis and resulted in several deaths, further worsening the living conditions of indigenous peoples in an urban context, camps and repossessed areas. These were some of the 223 cases of “Federal Government Omission” recorded by CIMI in 2021.

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



Demonstration during the Fight for Life camp, in Brasília (DF). August 2021

General lack of assistance

Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi

In 2021, 34 cases of general lack of assistance were recorded by CIMI Acre (1), Amazonas (1), Bahia (1), Ceará (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Pará (3), Paraná (4), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (2), Roraima (4), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo, (3), and Tocantins (1).

Many of the reports of lack of assistance are linked to the lack of food and hunger that plagues several indigenous communities. The scenario of increased insecurity and hunger in the country has escalated since 2017, particularly affecting indigenous peoples – especially those living in camps, repossesses areas and on the side of highways while fighting for the demarcation of their lands.

A survey by FGV Social, based on the IBGE's Continuous National Household Sample Survey, indicated that the number of Brazilians below the poverty line hit a record high at the end of 2021, with 23 million people living with less than BRL 210 per month.¹

According to the National Survey on Food Insecurity in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil, released in 2021 by the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (Rede Penssan), more than half of Brazilian households (55.2 %) were in a situation of food insecurity at the end of 2020 - and, of this group, about 9% lived with hunger, that is, they were in a situation of severe food insecurity; the situation was even worse in rural households (12 %).

Thus, the study identified that of the total Brazilian population, estimated at 212 million people, 117 million lived with some degree of food insecurity, without being sure if they would have anything to eat in the near future, limiting the quality or quantity of food for the daily meals; of these, 43 million did not have enough food and 19 million were starving.²

The most recent edition of the survey, carried out between November 2021 and April 2022, identified an even more



2nd March of Indigenous Women in Brasília (DF). September 2021

alarming increase in hunger in the country: the number of food insecure people reached 125 million people, and the number of hungry Brazilians escalated from 19 to 33.1 million – a staggering 74% increase in the span of about a year.³

A humanitarian tragedy is even more visible among indigenous peoples. Abandoned by the government, without the protection of their territories invaded by criminals, harassed in tiny pieces of land, on the outskirts of urban centers or encamped on highways, the indigenous people continue to resist and live with increasingly intense violence.

In Mato Grosso, the Xavante people have suffered from a lack of food for a long time. The situation worsened with the Covid-19 pandemic, and many of them are now starving. The situation is worrying, especially when it involves children and the elderly. With difficulties to produce on their own land, without incentives or public policy to guarantee food security, the indigenous people have become dependent on donations of staple food baskets which, even when provided, are not enough for all the villages. Reports indicate that sometimes the hunger is so great that the food does not last a week.

The location of some villages is one of the factors that makes access difficult, as is the case of the Paranoá village, one of the 58 on the São Marcos TI, where few indigenous people have any income from retirement or government

1 23 milhões de pobres vivem com menos de R\$ 7 ao dia no Brasil. Folha de São Paulo newspaper, 06/15/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mercado/2022/06/23-milhoes-de-pobres-vivem-com-menos-de-r-7-ao-dia-no-brasil.shtml>

2 Inquérito Nacional sobre Insegurança Alimentar no Contexto da Pandemia da Covid-19 no Brasil. Penssan Network, 2021. Available in Portuguese at: http://olheparaafome.com.br/VIGISAN_inseguranca_alimentar.pdf

3 II Inquérito Nacional sobre Insegurança Alimentar no Contexto da Pandemia da COVID-19 no Brasil. Penssan Network, 2021. Available Portuguese at: <https://olheparaafome.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Relatorio-II-VIGISAN-2022.pdf>

pension. The situation, which was already difficult, became even worse with the pandemic.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, in the midst of the pandemic, the MPF/MS had to file a public civil action against the federal government, as a matter of urgency, requesting the emergency supply of drinking water to the indigenous people, until the water supply was permanently established for the Guarani and Kaiowá families from the municipality of Antônio João (MS).

According to the agency, at least 489 indigenous families, with approximately 2,000 people, were the victims of neglect by public authorities and suffered from the lack of drinking water in the 11 villages of the Nande Ru Marangatu TI. The indigenous people were improvising to get water, often looking for it in wells in the marsh or in polluted streams and rivers, without a minimum of dignity and basic sanitation to which they are entitled. The situation, in an area whose demarcation is being questioned in court and which is still awaiting regularization, is an example of the reality experienced by several communities fighting for the demarcation of their traditional lands.

In Dourados (MS) alone, more than 2,500 Kaiowá and Guarani families live in canvas tents in the city of Dourados, completely neglected by the government. The scenario is one of total abandonment, where entire families are exposed to all kinds of bad weather, violation of rights and discouragement. The situation worsened with the beginning of the pandemic, which highlighted the impossibility of guaranteeing minimum health care.

In Pará, the Tembé people of the Alto Rio Guamá TI live with invasions and even a garbage dump belonging to the municipal government of Garrafão do Norte inside the territory. The irregular dump has caused environmental problems and damage to the health of the indigenous community. The MPF recommended that the local government suspend the warehouse operation; as the recommendation was not met, the MPF asked the Federal Court that the municipality be ordered to draw up a plan to remove the garbage from the indigenous land.

GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE

34 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Several

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Several communities across Brazil

DESCRIPTION: In order to comply with an STF decision relating to ADPF 709, as a response by the federal government to the impacts of the pandemic on indigenous peoples, 1 million stale foods baskets were purchased, but containing ultra-processed products. Coconut donuts, sugar and ground coffee are in the baskets that the federal government purchased for R\$173 million and was supposed to distribute to 233,000 indigenous families across the country for six months. Three indigenous health experts interviewed by the Uol portal considered the composition of the baskets a "schizophrenia", "meaningless" and improperly formed by ultra-processed products, that is, with large amounts of sugars, fats, preservatives and other laboratory synthesized substances. There is no animal protein like beef jerky, for example, which has already been in other baskets distributed to indigenous people

in previous years by state governments and the Federal government itself. Sanitary doctor Paulo Cesar Basta, a researcher at the Osvaldo Cruz Foundation's National School of Public Health, recalled that the baskets arrive about a year late, since the ADPF was filed, as a matter of urgency, in July 2020. Since then, the government presented four plans to fight the pandemic, three of which were rejected by the STF. Furthermore, the composition of the basket "is completely inadequate from a nutritional point of view". Of the products included by the government, only whole milk powder, a source of calcium and fat, contains some animal protein. There are several people in whom the rate of diabetes and hypertension is very high, and the products in the baskets contribute to increasing these rates. APIB criticized the government's disrespect for indigenous peoples and stated that they were not consulted about the contents of the baskets, which would end up being accepted due to the food emergency situation faced by communities and high food inflation.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; lack of consultation with communities

SOURCE: Uol Portal, 09/28/2021

ACRE – 1 Case

03/112/2021

VICTIM(S): Warao Family

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SENA MADUREIRA

DESCRIPTION: In September 2020, the Acre MP received a complaint that a Warao family was living in a "dumpster" in the municipality of Sena Madureira. The case was also reported in the CIMI Violence Report - Data for 2020. At the time, the Municipal Social Assistance Secretariat reported that it went to the area and did not find the family. The deadline for completing investigation of the case expired in March 2021. As it was not concluded, the MP-AC transformed the investigation procedure into a civil inquiry. According to the MP, "the facts found concern an alleged violation of human rights, due to the permanence of an Indian family lodged in the lands of the municipal dump of Sena Madureira, with the intervention of this ministerial body". The MP-AC asked FUNAI and the Municipal Secretariat for Social Assistance to take action.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/AC, 01/03/2021

AMAZONAS – 1 Case

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANAUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban context

DESCRIPTION: The lack of government assistance to indigenous peoples in Manaus during the coronavirus pandemic was evident in all areas, not just health. The pain of the losses was added to the disdain of the authorities, which forced the indigenous peoples to create their own emergency help structures, albeit precarious. According to communicator Samela Sateré Mawé, an activist with the Sateré Mawé Indigenous Women's Association, many indigenous people of several peoples lost their lives, indigenous elders died without even being able to have a burial worthy of their culture. Amazonas was the first state to have confirmation of contagion among indigenous people, and concentrated the highest number of deaths. According to COIAB, until March 2021, 8,674 cases had been recorded in the state, affecting 38 peoples. In Manaus, the Sateré Mawé Indigenous Women's Association lost its main source of income, which is the sale of handicrafts, right at the beginning of the health crisis. With no money to buy food in the city and no information or government assistance, they felt helpless. According to Sônia Sateré Mawé, coordinator of the association, the families faced difficulties: "I didn't even have money to buy food, much less a mask or hand sanitizer",

she recalls, saying that she and her husband caught Covid-19. “Without medical care, it was very difficult.” Through a project by an institution in the United Kingdom, which bought handicrafts and material to produce masks, even without having ever sewn them, the women of the association learned the craft and donated protective equipment to everyone in the community and other villages in Manaus and in Amazonia area, and even sold some for their livelihood. With no service provided by public authorities, the indigenous people had to mobilize. According to the communicator, “we, indigenous people who live in the city, are not assisted by SESAI, and during the collapse of hospitals in Manaus, many relatives ended up dying and being buried in mass graves. Organizations and aid fronts, such as the Indigenous Lives Matter and Breath Amazonas campaigns, taskforces were created to try to help people who were suffocating to death. In Parque das Tribos, an indigenous neighborhood in Manaus, leaders such as chief Miqueias Kokama and nursing technician Vanda Witoto, with the help of donations raised on social media, managed to get support to set up a small health structure, the Support Unit for Indigenous Peoples, which provides treatment to of COVID-19 patients in Manaus and surrounding villages”.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Colabora Project*, 03/14/2021

BAHIA – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIRI-XOKÓ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PAULO AFONSO

DESCRIPTION: The Kariri-Xokó people live with lack of assistance in various spheres from public authorities, in particular SESAI, FUNAI and EMBASA. They are in a situation of social vulnerability, with lack of water for consumption and planting, food insecurity, non-demarcated lands, problems with FUNAI and with the registry office for the registration of children as indigenous people. The people filed a complaint with the MPF of Paulo Afonso, where the administrative procedure is being processed in relation to these demands. In a meeting between the community and the agencies involved and also with SABEH and CIMI, some issues were discussed, such as the difficulties imposed by the registry office and by FUNAI regarding the civil registration of indigenous children. The MPF decided to issue a recommendation to FUNAI and the notaries on this issue.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; SABEH; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast*

CEARÁ – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students and education workers

PEOPLE(S): TAPEBA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAPEBA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAUCAIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jandaiguaba - Caucaia

DESCRIPTION: The Tapeba indigenous people, located in Caucaia (CE), suffer from lack of government assistance in several areas. The difficulties range from lack of assistance in education to difficulties in relation to food security itself. In a report by O Povo portal, João Kennedy Tapeba, president of the Tapeba Association of Indigenous Teachers, reported that the technological devices distributed throughout the state meet the demands of high school students, but does not reach elementary school students, who are being affected by the lack of connectivity and availability of electronic devices. Face-to-face classes in the state regular high school network began at the beginning of August and those in municipal early childhood education would return in a hybrid form in October. Schools also need renovation and infrastructure for the safe face-to-face return of indigenous students. Another

problem faced by indigenous people and exacerbated during the pandemic is hunger. In many cases, school meals were the only daily meal for students. The school receives staple food baskets from the municipality and milk donations through the Mesa Brasil program, but these are not sufficient to meet the many situations of extreme vulnerability.

CAUSE: Lack of general assistance

SOURCE: *O Povo*, 10/07/2021

MATO GROSSO – 2 Cases

2021

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SÃO MARCOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BARRA DO GARÇAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Paranoá Village

DESCRIPTION: The Xavante people, especially from the Paranoá village, in Barra do Garças, have been without food for a long time. The situation has worsened with the COVID-19 pandemic and many indigenous people are starving. The situation is worrying, especially when it involves children and elders, such as 93-year-old leader Heroína Rewanhiré. At the risk of being contaminated, she commutes from the village to the city of Barra do Garças in search of donations. According to Ana Paula Xavante, who is a journalist and one of the coordinators of SOS Xavante, the people's demand for food is a real need. With difficulties to produce on their own land, without incentives or public policy to guarantee food security, the indigenous people have become dependent on donations of basic food staples which, even when provided, are not sufficient for all the villages. Sometimes hunger is so bad that the food lasts less than a week. The location of the Paranoá village is one of the complicating factors; the village is one of 58 on the São Marcos TI, but it is isolated from the others with no internet connection, including for emergency communication. Few indigenous people have any income from retirement or government assistance. The pandemic made was already difficult even worse. With the situation of extreme gravity, the Xavante began to ask for help.

CAUSE: Lack of food and assistance

SOURCE: *Amazônia Real*, 02/23/2021

2019-2021

VICTIM(S): Frederico Ruwabzu Tseretomodzatse

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Pedro Village

DESCRIPTION: Since February 2019, Salesian missionaries have been helping to accompany the retirement process of 60-year-old Frederico Ruwabzu Tseretomodzatse. However, despite the judicial intervention by the Public Defender's Office, his retirement was denied, on the grounds that he lost his right as an Insured. This happened because of he missed his social security medical expert inspections and received no social assistance. From April 2020, under the guidance of the public defender of Campinópolis (MT), they began to seek to enroll him the Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC), in the CRAS of that municipality. It took four months for the CRAS employee to complete Frederico's Unified Registry because he Federal Savings Bank (CEF) refuses not accept the indigenous surname of one of his granddaughters. It took three trips from São Pedro Village to the city of Barra do Garças, over a distance of 390 km each. With the Unified Registry completed, the Social Worker of CASAI de Campinópolis included it in the Social Security System (INSS) in February 2021. But, both in CRAS and in CASAI, the employees made mistakes: the CRAS employee included relatives who should not be in the Unified Registry; and the CASAI employee forgot to check a box denying that he held another position or received any incomes. As a result, in August 2021 the INSS responded by asking for explanations arising from these errors. The Salesian missionaries, once again, went

to São Pedro Village and sought out Frederico for the necessary procedures. The requirements were clarified and forwarded in the INSS system. At the moment, we are waiting for a response from the INSS, which should schedule a medical examination to once again confirm his diagnostic of his Parkinson's disease. In this summarized report, there are several acts of violence against the Xavante: he was a teacher with the state and municipal governments, a state pedagogical coordinator and director of a state school for about 30 years, but, when he was affected by Parkinson's disease, in 2013, he did not receive any guidance on the procedures for his retirement. He says he received sick pay only once, in 2016, in the amount of one minimum wage; in addition there are no vehicles to take him to government entities that asked for certificates, medical examinations, affidavits, etc.; the absence of FUNAI from Campinópolis throughout the entire process; CEF's refusal to accept his granddaughter's surname in the computer system; the lack of knowledge about the service of the CRAS employee, who filled out the Unified Registry with unnecessary names of relatives; and the lack of knowledge of CASAI's employee, which included Frederico's Unified Registry in the INSS system without marking the option that denied that he held other positions or received any income.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 6 Cases

04/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Gustavo Asaph Ramos Jordão

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LALIMA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MIRANDA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Moreira Village

DESCRIPTION: Gustavo, an 8-years-old Terena boy, is a dialysis patient with renal failure, and depends on having running water at home to be discharged from the University Hospital. Between comings and goings for treatment at the HU, he had been hospitalized since March; he was previously intubated due to complications from the disease. In addition to renal dysfunction, Gustavo also developed a heart condition of arterial hypertension. Gustavo is in line for a kidney transplant, but while waiting for his turn he needs to use the dialysis equipment at home, which is provided by SUS. As a result, he needs to have potable and piped water inside the house. HU officials are campaigning for donations of water tanks and a pump system.

CAUSE: Lack of piped drinking water and sanitation

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 04/10/2021

APRIL

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): NÂNDE RU MARANGATU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ANTÔNIO JOÃO

DESCRIPTION: In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the MPF/MS had to file a public civil action against the Federal government, as a matter of urgency, requesting, within 72 hours, the emergency supply of at least 40 liters of drinking water per person each day, until the establishment of a permanent water supply system. There are about 489 indigenous families, with approximately 2,000 people, who face a situation of neglect on the part of the public authorities and suffer from the lack of drinking water in the municipality of Antônio João. They are part of the 11 villages that make up the Nãnde Ru Marangatu TI and resort to improvising to get water, often looking in wells in the marsh or in polluted streams and rivers, without the minimum dignity and basic sanitation to which they are entitled. The Nãnde Ru TI was approved by a presidential decree in 2005, but the STF suspended the effects of the approval in the same year. While the process for ratification is still under way, after more than 16 years, in February 2020 the STF determined the "maintenance



Guarani-Kaiowá leader – one of the peoples most affected by the lack of assistance and omission by the State – in a demonstration at the Fight for Life Camp, in Brasília, August 2021

of the factual situation of the current occupation", that is, the maintenance of indigenous occupation in an area that has already been demarcated. To justify its failure to supply water to the community, the DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul claims to be "prevented from operating in non-demarcated indigenous areas". The MPF highlights, however, that the Federal government is obliged, by law, to ensure and promote access to water for indigenous populations, including those living on non-demarcated lands.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: MPF/MS, 04/29/2021

05/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: Completely neglected by the government, more than 2,500 Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous families live in Dourados, under canvas tents. The scenario of the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, which has not had housing programs for 13 years, is one of total abandonment. Entire families are exposed to all kinds of bad weather, violations of rights and discouragement. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation that was already very serious has become even more chaotic. It is practically impossible to comply with minimal health care guidelines. The people are living in subhuman conditions, in precarious housing, with a lack of food and basic sanitation and in a restricted area, which makes it impossible for them to live well, according to their traditional ways of life. The humanitarian crisis has been denounced for years to the competent bodies, but nothing has been done and the reality experienced by these indigenous people only worsens

every year – the situation is directly related to the indigenous struggle for land and the violence suffered by the Guarani and Kaiowá who fight for the demarcation of their lands in the region.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Dourados Agora*, 05/15/2021

OCTOBER

VICTIM(S): Indigenous communities

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): LIMÃO VERDE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AQUIDAUANA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Arara Azul and Esperança

DESCRIPTION: The Arara Azul and Esperança indigenous communities, located in Aquidauana (MS), have long suffered from a lack of potable water. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation worsened even more, due to the even greater need for constant hygiene and hydration. Artesian wells need to be drilled and built by SESA and DSEI, which have always denied this demand of the Terena people. A public civil action was filed by the MPF, which highlighted that in the two repossessed areas, a recommendation had already been issued to SESA and DSEI to take the necessary administrative measures for drilling the wells. The arguments of SESA, DSEI and the Federal government were that land the areas had not been regularized yet, despite the fact that they were already in the process of demarcation. Thus, in response to the MPF's request for urgent relief, the Federal Court of Mato Grosso do Sul ordered the Federal government to provide drinking water to the Arara Azul and Esperança indigenous communities. The decision determined that the Federal government should ensure the daily delivery of 50 liters of water per person in the two communities, both in repossessed areas, through water trucks or in water containers, and that drilling and construction of artesian wells should start in the two communities to supply each resident with 65 liters of water per day, on average. A water distribution network should also be installed based on wells drilled. The decision reaffirmed the right of indigenous people to their fundamental rights, even in a context of conflict and possession dispute. In the court's decision, at the request of the MPF, the Federal government should also identify all indigenous villages, whether legalized or not, that do not have access to drinking water in the region of the municipalities of Anastácio, Aquidauana, Bandeirantes, Bodoquena, Bonito, Camapuã, Campo Grande, Corguinho, Dois Irmãos do Buriti, Figueirão, Jaraguari, Miranda, Nioaque, Paraíso das Águas, Porto Murtinho, Ribas do Rio Pardo, Rochedo, Sidrolândia, and Terenos.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 10/06/2021; CIMI Regional office in Mato Grosso do Sul

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru Village

DESCRIPTION: The Jaguapiru indigenous village, located in the Dourados region, in the south of the state, is one of the most densely populated indigenous reserves in Brazil. At the end of December, the community, with a population of approximately 17,000, elected its chief. The new leader, who will have a four-year term in office, will face the challenge of intermediating actions to solve the lack of security, in addition to domestic, sexual and family violence, lack of basic sanitation and the alcohol and drug use. For the elementary school teacher in the indigenous community, Cristiane Machado, it is impossible for the indigenous people to live well there, according to their traditional way of life. "We no policies, not only in terms of security, but also in terms of health, which is precarious. We have teenagers who are not enrolled in socio-educational projects. It is a confinement historically created to house an ethnic group, but then new communities began to

arrive. The village that is self-destructing. We believe that there could be a prostitution ring here," she explained. The neglect and delay in the regularization of indigenous lands and the lack of government assistance are major challenges that have been denounced for decades, but which in recent years have escalated badly; there are all kinds of violence against indigenous populations in Mato Grosso do Sul.

CAUSE: Lack of general assistance

SOURCE: RCN67, 12/20/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

08/26/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: The Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights, Damares Alves, was in Dourados to discuss the increase in violence in indigenous villages, specifically gender violence, in relation to women and children. However, an article in *Correio do Estado* newspaper reports that "Damares fulfilled all public commitments, participated in the public hearing to reinforce the fight against the issue, but forgot the name of the victim and the main reason for the visit, which was to go to the indigenous villages and specifically to the Guarani Kaiowá village - where 11-year-old girl Raissa was gang raped and killed".

CAUSE: Omission, neglect

SOURCE: *Correio do Estado*, 08/26/2021

PARÁ – 3 Cases

04/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XIKRIN

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARAUPEBAS

DESCRIPTION: Xikrin leaders denounce the precarious state of the Casa de Apoio (Shelter), located in Parauapebas. The shelter is a transit place for indigenous people awaiting transfer to hospital units, or recovering from health care. About 60 indigenous people use the house and denounce the state of abandonment of the property by the government and also by the mining company Vale, which, in an agreement signed with the Federal government, should help to complement the government's primary responsibility. The indigenous people report that, until 2020, the city of Parauapebas (PA) had a local nursing team, but due to the pandemic and the conditions of the house, the service was suspended. The responsibility lies with SESA.

CAUSE: Lack of general assistance

SOURCE: G1/PA, 04/14/2021

MAY

VICTIM(S): Community; Maria Leusa Kaba

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JACAREACANGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tapajós Village

DESCRIPTION: The PGR reported to the STF that the absence of the Army in the operation to combat illegal mining on the Munduruku TI in May caused concrete damage. The Army alleged a lack of resources and left the site two days before the operation in Jacareacanga (PA), the municipality where the TI is located. There was a serious clash between the police and miners, resulting in ten persons injured and a case of arson, committed by miners against the house of Maria Leusa Kaba, a Munduruku leader, who is against the devastation of the indigenous territory through prospecting and mining. The STF was contacted to ensure security in the area. Justice Luís Roberto Barroso ordered the PF and the PGR to provide information on the case. The operation against the miners on TI Munduruku provided for the participation of the Army, which was responsible for logistical support, protection of the operational base to be set up at the Jacareacanga aerodrome,

in addition to air travel to access areas of interest identified in the preliminary surveys. Two days before the operation, the Army left the area on the grounds of lack of resources to cover operating costs. Prosecutors working in the region informed the PGR that “the practical result of the withdrawal of logistical support by the Armed Forces to the Operation was the serious difficulty to maintain the order in Jacareacanga and inside the Munduruku TI, causing damage to the Munduruku indigenous people, such as the invasion of Tapajós Village and the burning of the residence of leader Maria Leusa Cosme Kaba Munduruku, who was forced to leave her Village, along with her family, to prevent further attacks”. The PGR also states that “another point of special attention, capable of explaining the situation of serious insecurity that arose, was the premature withdrawal of all the personnel mobilized, leaving to their own device and at a serious risk of personal insecurity, the leaders who oppose illegal mining on indigenous lands”. The PGR also stated that the leak of information from harmed the operation and that there has been an increase in local violence, with serious violations of indigenous rights.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/PA, 06/04/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KA'APOR, TEMBÉ, TIMBIRA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GARRAFÃO DO NORTE

DESCRIPTION: The municipal government of Garrafão do Norte, in Pará, has been using an area of the Alto Rio Guamá TI as a municipal garbage dump for some time. In addition, the city government is also burying waste at the site. At the end of November 2021, the MPF had already recommended stopping the dump. The MPF submitted another request to the Federal Court to determine that the local government and the city's mayor, Maria Edilma de Lima, be ordered to prepare a plan for the disposal of garbage, which has caused environmental problems and damage to the health of the indigenous community.

CAUSE: Garbage dump inside the TI

SOURCE: G1/PA, 12/23/2021

PARANÁ – 4 Cases

07/26/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APUCARANINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TAMARANA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of the Apucarantina TI complain about the interruption of drinking water supply since July 18th. This was because, due to a power outage, the water pump that supplies the community burned out. The maintenance of the water supply network is the responsibility of SESA, which did not repair the equipment. It's important to remember that problems like this have been going on for a long time in the community; often the pump burns out after a power outage or heavy rains. The lack of potable water supply is a problem that affects several communities in Paraná. In addition to the Apucarantina TI, at least two more communities suffer from a lack of water. The Faxinal and Rio das Cobras TIs were without supply for months and the situation remains unresolved by SESA.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

07/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Cleverson Fykg, Wife, Aunt and Daughter

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CURITIBA

DESCRIPTION: An indigenous family was found in a situation of social vulnerability in Curitiba. The Fykg are Kaingang, one of the three

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



indigenous peoples in Paraná, in addition to the Guarani and the Xetá. They traveled almost 400 km from the Rio das Cobras TI, in Nova Laranjeiras, to the center of the capital, with the aim of selling the family's handicrafts. But with the Indigenous Shelter (CAPAI) closed, the Fykg spent the nights under the Colorado viaduct, close to the city's bus station.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Plural Portal; Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South

10/16/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AVÁ-GUARANI DE OCOY

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO MIGUEL DO IGUAÇU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: TEKOHÁ OCOY

DESCRIPTION: On October 13, a windstorm in the region left the indigenous community without electricity. On the same day, the community asked Electricity Company of Paraná (COPEL) to reestablish power. Three days later, the company had not done it yet, jeopardizing water supply to the indigenous people, because the engine that supplies the community was down. Indigenous families had to drink contaminated water from the Itaipu lake. In addition, they lost the meat for the school meal, because the freezer was out of order. The community had to call the MPF for measures to be taken. Only after contacted the MPF did COPEL reestablish power.

CAUSE: Neglect in the supply of electricity; lack of water

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

08/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOIS VIZINHOS

DESCRIPTION: A situation of extreme neglect and lack of assistance

from the public authorities, which refers to a situation of discrimination against indigenous people, has occurred in the municipality of Dois Vizinhos. The Children and Adolescents Protection Network intensified campaigns related to indigenous children who stay at traffic lights in the municipality. The campaign emphasizes that children were exposed to danger when standing in the central flowerbeds or in the middle of the street. Some banners were fixed in places where children usually ask for money, advising drivers not to give alms. The president of the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CMDCA) and also of the Municipal Social Assistance Council, Bruno Lima, highlighted that the objective would be to guide the population. "We held several technical meetings with various municipal bodies and authorities to create a network of information and exchange of experiences in relation to indigenous children. We launched this campaign guiding the population not to give alms to these children, not to contribute money or anything else of value. Our advice is to help with food, clothes or buying handicrafts from adults". The situation of vulnerability faced by indigenous peoples in Brazil, in this case the peoples of the south, is a reflection of the neglect, lack of assistance and disrespect for their constitutional rights by the public authorities, in particular the regularization and protection of their original territories. If their rights were guaranteed, indigenous populations would not need to travel to other cities in search of food for their survival, work, health care, among others.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Jornal de Beltrão*, 08/04/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case

MARCH

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): RIO DE JANEIRO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Maracanã Village

DESCRIPTION: Eight indigenous families from different peoples residing in Maracanã Village were threatened with eviction in the midst of the pandemic. The area was reoccupied in 2016, in the vicinity of the Maracanã stadium, in the north zone of Rio de Janeiro. The families were apprehensive due to a decision made on March 10 by judge Alcides Martins, of the TRF-2, subpoenaing the state government to inform about the "necessary conditions for the execution of the decision", which, in practice, refers to repossession in the context of a complex judicial process. The indigenous people contacted a lawyer, who filed a writ of mandamus at the STJ requesting the annulment of the lawsuit filed by the state government of Rio de Janeiro against the indigenous people. According to his allegations, not all of the defendants were summoned for information on the issues related to the suit. In addition, FUNAI did not participate, although the case involved indigenous people.

CAUSE: Eviction of indigenous people during the pandemic

SOURCE: *Colabora Project*, 04/07/2021

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases

01/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Women and children

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban context

DESCRIPTION: For the second time in less than two months, amid the coronavirus pandemic, the Afro-Indigenous Reference Center of Rio Grande do Sul, located in the Cidade Baixa neighborhood, in Porto Alegre, had its water supply cut off. The first cut took place on November 27, 2020 and the second, in early 2021, on January 5, when employees of the Municipal Secretariat of Water and Sewage (DMAE), accompanied by Municipal Guard vehicles,

removed the meter from the building that houses the Center, where 12 people currently live. The Reference Center operates in Cidade Baixa and serves as a shelter for an indigenous women artisans and children.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Sul21*, 01/08/2021

28/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA, KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The Kaingang and Guarani indigenous villages in Rio Grande do Sul experienced a complete lack of assistance, in the midst of a health crisis that ravages the country. Hunger was one of the serious consequences of the pandemic for these indigenous populations, especially in 2021. Unable to sell their handicrafts, which is one of the families' means of survival, the lack of emergency aid from the federal government and little assistance from FUNAI created a situation of extreme precariousness for the indigenous people in Rio Grande do Sul. According to Deoclides de Paula, Kaingang coordinator of the State Council of Indigenous Peoples (CEPI), there was a "pass the buck game" between the federal, state and municipal governments regarding the responsibility to help indigenous peoples. With the lack of help and hunger, the risk is that the indigenous people will leave the villages to try to sell handicrafts in the cities, exposing themselves to the coronavirus, and also that children and the elderly get sick or die from malnutrition. The same dramatic situation has occurred in the Guarani villages. According to the Guarani coordinator of the same Council, Cláudio Acosta, they "have no support whatsoever. The community is experiencing a lot of difficulty, especially in rural areas". He reports that at the beginning of the pandemic there was more support, but that it has waned over time. FUNAI helped with some food, but not enough. Some municipalities also helped, but with the change of governments in 2021, some stopped contributing. The situation was even worse for those who did not have access to Bolsa-Família, since the benefit helps to buy of food. According to Roberto Liebgott, coordinator of CIMI Regional Office in the South, the need for social isolation, since the beginning of the pandemic, put the indigenous people in a situation of food vulnerability, who had no alternative to face this crisis, since there was no government plan for this confrontation. The biggest responsibility for the serious situation lies with the federal government, due to errors and omissions made throughout the pandemic. Another aggravating issue of this unfortunate situation is the non-regulation of indigenous territories, which prevents the peoples from guaranteeing their subsistence, producing their food and living with dignity, according to their traditional ways of life. The DPU filed a public civil action with the Federal Court of Porto Alegre, demanding that the federal and state governments implement assistance - especially nutritional - policies in indigenous communities.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *Sul 21*, 03/28/2021

RONDÔNIA – 2 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KARIPUNA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO VELHO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Panorama Village

DESCRIPTION: The Karipuna indigenous people denounce the lack of maintenance and opening of the access road to Panorama Village, leaving the community in a vulnerable situation, especially in the rainy season. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the indigenous people faced difficulties, as access by the Jaci-Paraná River is very distant, especially in cases of health emergencies. Since 2017, the

Karipuna have been submitting requests to the DER-RO, which during the summer season serves the several lines in the district of União Bandeirantes and, for political reasons, does not service and does not maintain the roads in the Karipuna territory. And yet with the aggravating factor that the only ones using the road are people linked to organized crime, for land grabbing and wood theft. Documents were forwarded by the indigenous people to the DER-RO and the MPF, demanding measures.

CAUSE: Lack of road maintenance

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2012-2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): GUARASUGWE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARASUGWE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PIMENTEIRAS DO OESTE

DESCRIPTION: Since 2012, the Guarasugwe people have been demanding that FUNAI issue the Administrative Indigenous Birth Certificate (RANI) for some people who do not have any type of document. Few indigenous people have managed to include the name of the people in civil documents. Some children and adolescents are having difficulty accessing their rights in health and education due to lack of documentation. The non-issuance of documentation by FUNAI has prevented indigenous people from accessing and being enrolled in the SESAI system and guaranteeing specific and differentiated care, as seen during the COVID-19 vaccination rollout. Many indigenous people were prevented from being vaccinated as a priority group. Despite the numerous complaints filed with FUNAI in Brasília (DF), the right continued to be denied. Documents of complaint and request for action were filed by the indigenous people with the MPF and FUNAI.

CAUSE: Denial of ethnic certificates; denial of access to vaccine

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

RORAIMA – 4 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Downtown Boa Vista

DESCRIPTION: A group of Yanomami families, including men, women and children are living in makeshift tents made of tarpaulins and cardboard boxes in downtown Boa Vista, on one of the busiest avenues in the capital, and are under extremely vulnerable conditions, hand to mouth, begging for alms. They said they stayed there because they didn't have anything to eat. The city of Boa Vista informs that between April 30th and the beginning of June, it carried out at least three social operations with the Yanomami, providing them with protective masks and personal hygiene items, with guidance from a social worker and an interpreter of the Yanomami language, and stated that it would provide a complementary food staple basket. FUNAI reported that the indigenous people are "residents of the Xexena and Maimasi communities, and are in the city to cash their social benefit moneys and accompany family members in health treatment sessions". And also that they were "recently contacted indigenous people, who are not used to staying in shelters, houses or any places that restricts their movement". The group belongs to the Yawari people, a subgroup of the Yanomami, and FUNAI said it would provide transportation for the group to return to the TI. Lawyer Ivo Cipio Aureliano, from CIR, reported that an investigation has been going on since 2019 at the MPF to investigate the numerous complaints of neglect and abandonment of indigenous peoples who live in the city. For him, "it is not just the Yanomami people who are suffering, but society as a whole. This is a consequence of the omission of the public authorities". Another aggravating factor for indigenous communities is the presence of invaders on the Yanomami TI, the largest in the country; the region is a

constant target of illegal gold miners who degrade the forest, bring diseases to communities and cause violent conflicts.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: G1/RR, 06/01/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): A young man

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Public Prison in Boa Vista - RR

DESCRIPTION: A young Warao indigenous man was arrested in 2019, accused of involvement in illicit trafficking at the border. During all this time, his family, who lives in shelters institutionalized by Operation Acolhida in Roraima, did not have any information about the young man's situation in the lawsuit against him. In April 2021, after the intervention of legal advice from CIR and the Pastoral Carcerária of the Diocese of Roraima, information was obtained that the judge had sentenced him to more than eight years in prison, one of the highest convictions. The defense failed to claim the possibility of benefits due to the lack of criminal record or the fact that he was an indigenous person. The DPU was contacted to monitor the case.

CAUSE: Conviction without clarification and information to the family

SOURCE: Warao family; Prison Pastoral in Roraima; CIMI Regional Office in the North 1

2021

VICTIM(S): Men, women and children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Uraricoera, Palimiú e Waikás

DESCRIPTION: The Ethno-Environmental Protection Base (BAPE) located at the entrance to the Uraricoera River is closed, causing indigenous people to be vulnerable in that region, which is the most impacted in the Yanomami TI by illegal mining, as access is facilitated by the river. This region concentrates more than 45% of the total impacts mapped and also has the largest camps and the most complex structures to support mining, with several pits, camps and corridors. In 2017, the MPF filed a lawsuit asking for the reopening of all BAPEs. The judge's decision was favorable to reopening, but so far the Federal government has not fully complied with the decision, and the said BAPE remains closed.

CAUSE: Ethno-Environmental protection bases closed

SOURCE: Hutukara and Wanassedume Ye'kwana Associations- "Yanomami under Attack", April/2022

2021

VICTIM(S): Men, women and children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Palimiú

DESCRIPTION: At the time of the attacks on the Palimiú community, which began in May 2021, Yanomami leaders filed a complaint with the MPF reporting various impacts caused by mining on their production system, in addition to the threats and violence they had been suffering. According to the leaders, before the invasion "fishing was good, hunting was good", but not anymore. The river is contaminated and the game "got thin". They described areas degraded by the activity, both on the banks of the river and inside the forest, which were previously part of the area of daily use and which can no longer be accessed by the families. Thus, to hunt, fish and collect fruits, they need to go to more distant places, which has compromised the time available for other tasks.

CAUSE: Food insecurity; government omission in the fight against mining invasions

SOURCE: Hutukara and Wanassedume Ye'kwana Associations- "Yanomami under Attack"

SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

01/07/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FLORIANÓPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: A group of indigenous people, mostly Kaingang, coming from the west of Santa Catarina, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, occupied the bus terminal in Florianópolis (SC). They are asking the municipal authorities for a decent place to sell the handicrafts they produce to survive, in addition to access to drinking water and electricity. According to the indigenous woman Jozileia Daniza Kaingang, who is a co-council member of Florianópolis and an anthropologist, with the pandemic and the lack of assistance from the public authorities, the group experienced many difficulties in 2020, including lack of food. She reported that they need to sell their products, especially in this emergency period. The municipality claimed that they could not stay in the city, as government would not be able to provide them with shelter in the pandemic, and that it was checking on the possibility of supporting them in the villages, through the state government, so that they would not have to commute to the capital to sell their products. TRF-4 Judge Marga Inge Barth Tessler kept ratified the stay of the decision of the 6th Federal Court of Florianópolis that determined adjustments in the Saco dos Limões bus station to receive indigenous people in the summer. In the decision, the judge cited the pandemic and considered “the indigenous population more vulnerable to risks, and it is not prudent to encourage the travel or stay of indigenous people in Florianópolis”. Marga Tessler also stated that “the situation is exceptional in view of the possibility of contamination of an entire population” and called for “prudence and caution”.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: MDMais; 01/07/2021

SÃO PAULO – 3 Cases

01/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Adriano Silva’s family

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENONDÉ PORÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

DESCRIPTION: After the body of the young Guarani Mbya Adriano Silva was found in the Billings dam, on January 12, in the Tenondé Porã TI, he was taken to the Coroner’s Office in São Paulo. His mother went to the Coroner’s, filed the police report and recognized the body. As Adriano’s ID card had been issued in the state of Paraná, the Coroner’s Office of São Paulo should ask the fingerprint expertise sector of the Identification Institute of Paraná to confirm Adriano’s identification (fingerprints) and release the body for burial. This procedure proved to be very time consuming due to lack of communication between the Coroner’s Office of São Paulo and Paraná, which only happened because CIMI missionaries directly contacted the Coroner’s Office of Paraná and it found out that the Coroner’s Office of São Paulo had not yet requested the data from the correct sector in Paraná. After several complaints in the official channels of the Civil Police of São Paulo, they contacted CIMI and only on January 21 the body was released for burial - ten days after the boy’s death.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

11/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JARAGUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekoá Pyaú

DESCRIPTION: The community of the Pyaú’s indigenous village has been suffering from the lack of potable water supply in the Village by the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of São Paulo (SABESP). The village is home to about 100 families, with approximately 500 Guarani Mbyá people. Requests have already been made to SESAI and SABESP, but no action has been taken. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, indigenous people who already face all kinds of deprivation and difficulties are still enduring this violation of a basic right, i.e., access to drinking water and sanitation. In addition to neglect to health care, the Guarani Mbya of this village have also faced risks due to the precariousness of electrical installations. FUNAI has not taken a stand on the village’s internal electricity distribution. There is no estimation of the needs for power distribution to the houses, which causes overheating of the electrical wiring, interruption of circuit breakers, lack of power in the houses, short circuits, and fire outbreaks in houses.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation; lack of energy

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

06/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TENONDÉ PORÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

DESCRIPTION: In 2016, based on the Joint Resolution of the CMNP/ CNJ n° 03/2012, which provided for standardization in the registration of indigenous names, the Disciplinary Board of the Office of the Notary Public near the Tenonde Porã TI began to require that all requests for the inclusion of an ethnic name in birth certificates and general registration documents were made via legal action, generating a list of more than 200 indigenous people who have been awaiting, since 2016, for the inclusion of their ethnic name in their documents.

CAUSE: Delays in issuing ethnic documents

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

TOCANTINS – 1 Case

04/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRAHÔ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITACAJÁ

DESCRIPTION: The side roads that connect the city of Itacajá to the Krahô indigenous communities are in a precarious situation, hampering the movement of the indigenous people. A meeting was held with the MP-TO, FUNAI, indigenous representatives and representatives of the municipalities of Itacajá and Goiás, so that urgent measures could be taken.

CAUSE: Lack of road maintenance

SOURCE: Leaders; Gazeta do Cerrado newspaper; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

Lack of assistance to indigenous school education

In 2021, CIMI recorded 28 cases of lack of assistance within the scope of the public policy for specific and differentiated indigenous school education. The data refer to the states of Acre (4), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (5), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (4), Pará (2), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Norte (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (1), Roraima (1), São Paulo (2), and Tocantins (2).

The data collected by CIMI show that the problems are commonplace and are repeated over the years, because the Ministry of Education and the state and municipal secretariats lack initiatives and the will to implement actions and services that ensure an adequate indigenous school education policy.

Many communities and indigenous organizations denounce the precariousness of the physical structure of the schools. In many communities, there is not even a house or shack that can be used as a classroom; and in many of the places where these infrastructures exist, they are in shambles.

The indigenous people report the lack of teachers and training, both on a continuing basis and for new teachers. The reports also mention cases of lack of meals, lack of teaching materials and lack of dialogue. Many communities and indigenous peoples emphasize the absence of educational plans on the part of states – which are, ultimately, the coordinators and implementers of the indigenous school education policy. Peoples denounce the disrespect for cultures and the communities' own ways of educating, teaching and learning.

The situations recorded in this category reveal that in the last two years, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, school education was suspended in many communities, because it was not possible to gather and teach in the schools. At the same time, remote teaching did not work either, because in most areas there are no internet networks available, let alone equipment for this purpose.

Some cases record the chronic lack of assistance that affects different peoples in Brazil. On the Krahôlândia TI, in Tocantins, the construction of the community Village Nova school began in 2003. Nearly 20 years ago, however, the construction has not yet been completed. Since 2017, the Krahô people have been filing documents denouncing the precariousness of the school.

In São Paulo, the richest state in the country, the Guarani Mbya of the Jaraguá TI have long denounced the lack of infrastructure at the local school, with cracks and risk to the physical integrity of students and workers. Also in São Paulo, the village school on the Guarani Mbya of the Ilha do Cardoso TI, in the municipality of Cananeia, is closed and without teachers. With no public transport available, high school students are out of school.

In Mato Grosso, the ceiling of a classroom at the Tapi'itãwa State Indigenous School, on the Urubu Branco TI, collapsed. The classroom served as a library, and faculty, students and staff were exposed to injuries. Many books and equipment were destroyed.

In Maranhão, Kanela Leaders recorded videos denouncing the precarious conditions of the General Bandeira de Melo indigenous school, in Village Escalvado, Kanela TI. With more than 600 indigenous people enrolled, the school has collapsed walls, no doors or windows and deteriorated walls.

In Amazonas, young people from the Alto Rio Negro TI released a motion of repudiation for the neglect towards education. They denounce the lack of meals and transport, in addition to a series of situations involving the mismanagement of public resources

LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN THE AREA OF INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

28 Cases

ACRE – 4 Cases

04/30/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous students and teachers

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: After numerous complaints about the neglect in the area of indigenous education in the state of Acre, the MPF issued a recommendation to the State Education Secretariat, giving it 15 days to present improvements in indigenous education. The improvements concern school infrastructure, and the MPF still requested the school calendars and a list of schools that are in need. According to data from the Pro-Indian Commission, Acre has more than 8,000 indigenous students and 621 indigenous teachers.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: G1/AC, 04/30/2021

2019-2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous teachers; children; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, HUNI KUI, KULINA (MADIJA), SHANENAWA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: Programs for teachers who are studying indigenous education or training courses for those who have already completed it have been suspended since 2014. In 2019, the governor prohibited hiring indigenous teachers who have not have finished high school, leaving schools without teachers and children and adolescents without classes. The pandemic, in its second year, has made it unfeasible for schools to reopen. In addition, several communities do not have the infrastructure for classes to take place, and inadequate spaces are often used as "classrooms", such as the villages' terreiros or places of rituals. There is also a lack of teaching materials necessary for the development of classes, among others. This same situation of lack of school assistance also affects the Ashaninka, Madijá, Huni-Kui and Shanenawá peoples, located in the Kampa and Isolados do Rio Envira TIs, Jaminawá Envira, Kulina do Rio Envira, Kulina do Igarapé Pau, Katukina/Kaxinawá, Kaxinawá Nova Olinda, and Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho, all in the municipality of Feijó (AC). Complaints were made to the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous teachers; children; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): APOLIMA ARARA. ARARA DO ACRE. ASHANINKA. HUNI KUI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders from different peoples denounced the lack of school assistance in several TIs. They report the suspension of programs for teachers who are still studying indigenous education or of continued training for those who have already completed it. Now in its second year, the pandemic further aggravated this situation. Most indigenous schools remained closed. In addition, several communities do not have the infrastructure for classes to take place, and inappropriate spaces are often used as “classrooms”, such as the ritual spaces in the villages. There is also a lack of teaching materials for the development of classes, among others. This same situation affects the Apolima-Arara, Ashaninka, Huni-Kui and Arara do Bagé indigenous peoples, who live in the Arara do Rio Amônia, Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu and Jaminawá-Arara do Bagé TIs, all in the municipality of Marechal Thaumaturgo (AC). Complaints were made to the MPF, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous teachers; children; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): NAWA, NUKINI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): NUKINI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MÂNCIO LIMA

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders denounce the lack of school assistance in the Nawá and Nukini Indigenous Lands, in the municipality of Mâncio Lima. They report the suspension of programs for teachers who are still studying indigenous education, or the lack of continued training for those who have already completed it. With the pandemic, schools were completely abandoned and there are no initiatives favoring the communities, such as internet access for online classes. Therefore, the Nawá and Nukini indigenous peoples are in the same situation of lack of school assistance. Complaints were made to the MPF.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

ALAGOAS – 1 Case

07/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities; indigenous teachers

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The government of the state of Alagoas, through the State Education Secretariat, issued a notice for public school entrance exams, disrespecting the Federal Constitution, Convention 169 and indigenous peoples for failing to conduct previous consultation with the community. Leaders report that the public notice does not cater to the indigenous peoples of Alagoas, as it disrespects their forms of organization. Indigenous teachers have been trying to regularize their category, and during the period several simplified entrance exams were implemented for assistance teachers. Indigenous teachers have been working irregularly for over a year. The MPF was contacted and held a meeting between the parties to resolve the case in question. After the meeting, the government of the state of Alagoas suspended the public notice and invited indigenous teachers to participate in the process of drafting the new public notice.

CAUSE: Lack of consultation with the community

SOURCE: Leaders; FEPEEIND; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

AMAZONAS – 5 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Teachers; communities

PEOPLE(S): BANIWA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Baniwa

DESCRIPTION: In the online event “Abril Indígena” (Indigenous April), held from April 20 to 30, indigenous leaders from the Amazon reported on the problems faced in the region. Among others, the situation of the Baniwa was reported in relation to difficulties in the area of indigenous school education. According to one of the leaders, “in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, more than 90% of the population is indigenous. There are 23 peoples, four linguistic families, 18 spoken languages and four co-official languages. There is an Indigenous School Education Subsystem, and the category ‘indigenous teacher’ was created. Currently, there is wear and tear and devaluation of indigenous school education. The new municipal government excluded indigenous language teachers in a recent public notice and included foreign languages (English and Spanish). There was pressure from leaders and organizations and the promise to correct the situation has not been kept. Schools are important spaces for the implementation of Ethno-Territorial Management Plans. In the municipality of Amanã, the indigenous languages of indigenous schools were excluded. This exclusion contributes to cultural death. It’s a form of genocide”.

CAUSE: Disrespect for teachers and the traditional way of teaching

SOURCE: A Crítica – Reports from the online event “Abril Indígena”, 05/07/2021

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous teachers; children; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ, JAMAMADI, JAMINAWÁ, KANAMARI, KATUKINA, KULINA (MADIJA), MANCHINERI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders from different peoples denounce the lack of school assistance in several TIs in Acre and Amazonas. They report the suspension of indigenous education programs for teachers. The new teachers were also not offered training courses. In addition, several communities do not have the infrastructure for classes to take place, and inappropriate spaces are often adapted as “classrooms”, such as terreiros or ritual spaces in villages. There is also a lack of teaching materials necessary for the development of classes, among others. The same situations affect the Katukina, Apurinã, Jamamadi, Jaminawá, Manchineri, Madijá, and Kanamari peoples, located in the Campinas/Katukina, Rio Gregório, Valparaíso, Camicua, Massacury Kamapá (Lourdes and Cajueiro), Iquirema/Goiaba/Monte II TIs, Boca do Acre BR-317 - Km 45, Apurinã BR-317 - Km 124, Maracajú, Igarapé Capana, Inauini/Teuini, Jaminawá do Caiapucá, Mamoadate, Riozinho do Iaco, Kulina do Médio Juruá, Cacau do Tarauacá, Mawetek, and Kanamari of the Juruá River TIs, distributed in the municipalities of Cruzeiro do Sul, Sena Madureira, Assis Brasil and Tarauacá, in Acre, and Boca do Acre, Pauini, Eirunepé, Envira and Ipixuna, in Amazonas. Complaints were made to the MPF, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2012-2021

PEOPLE(S): MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AUTAZES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Taquara, Trinchiera and Flechal Villages

DESCRIPTION: The Mura report that the Taquara village school, which offers high school education, serves three communities: Trinchiera village, with around 1,600 indigenous people; Taquara village, with 245 people and Flechal village, with around 300. There are

approximately 2,145 indigenous people in the region where the school is located. It is attended by non-indigenous students as well, and their families do not allow differentiated education. Some school professionals have links with the invaders and accumulate functions. This is the case of the manager, who is also a teacher. Her husband is a teacher, watchman, lunch man, carpenter and lunch carrier. The lunch lady is also a cleaning lady and, therefore, the preparation of the meals is precarious and the quantity is insufficient. The food is not regionalized and contains many industrialized and processed products. The Mura do not eat these foods. During the dry season, students find it very difficult to get to school. There are reports that the lunch is diverted and there is no supervision over where the food that arrives at school goes. Complaints were made to the MPF, but without a favorable outcome for the indigenous people.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance and lack of differentiated education

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

JULY TO DECEMBER

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): JAMAMADI, KANAMARI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JARAWARA / JAMAMADI / KANAMARI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LÁBREA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Casa Nova-Nascente village

DESCRIPTION: Leaders and indigenous students report that the concomitance of the Technical Forest Course offered to the Jarawara from Casa Nova-Nascente village in the Jarawara/Jamamadi/Kanamari TI, by the Federal Institute of Amazonas (IFAM) – Lábrea campus, was interrupted. The students brought the problem for discussion during the launch of the Jarawara and Apurinã Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA), held in the FUNAI auditorium – Middle Purus CR, in Lábrea, on November 16 and 17, 2021. SEDUC's unilateral decision to automatically approve students in the 2020 school year harmed the 23 students of the course. In addition, SEDUC did not take into account the specificity of indigenous school education and, even more, the specificity of the technical course offered by IFAM in Casa Nova-Nascente village, as recommended by the MPF of Amazonas. It should be noted that the technical course was suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic, through a collective decision made at a meeting held on June 1, 2020, in which representatives of the direction and of the NEABI of the Lábrea campus IFAM, the Office of the University President/PROEN/IFAM, Systemic NEABI and FUNAI – Middle Purus CR. The decision was based on FUNAI Ordinance No. 419, of March 17, 2020, as well as the suspension of in-person academic activities within the scope of IFAM, justified by the duty to safeguard the lives of indigenous students.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): BARASANA, BARÉ, KARAPANÁ, SURIANA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO NEGRO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tabocal dos Pereira

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous youths from the Rio Negro region made a motion to repudiate the neglect of education and filed it with the MPF. They complain about the lack of meals and transportation, among other forms of neglect. The document listed a series of allegations of mismanagement and misuse of FUNDEB's public resources. The young people also asked the MPF to visit the communities to investigate all the precarious situations of education in the region. Many schools are still operating in improvised locations (community house, chapel, huts, terreiro, private house, under trees), with no kitchen, cafeteria, library, teachers' room, bathrooms, and leisure area. The schools do not have furniture, there is no drinking water and artesian wells, no electricity or internet access in indigenous communities. Another major challenge that

indigenous schools face is the lack of adequate river transport, such as 40 HP outboard motors and eight-meter boats, in addition to the need to hire a river driver.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: BNC Amazonas, 12/23/2021

MARANHÃO – 3 Cases

10/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): KANELA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANELA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FERNANDO FALCÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Escalvado Village

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders recorded videos on October 28, 2021 denouncing the precarious structural conditions of the General Bandeira de Melo indigenous school in Escalvado village. With more than 600 indigenous students enrolled, the school has fallen walls, no doors and windows, with many deteriorated walls and displaced tiles, without chairs, tables, paintings and basic operating conditions.

CAUSE: Lack of general infrastructure

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAME

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jacaré Village and Macaco Village

DESCRIPTION: The 6th Chamber of Coordination and Review of the MPF decided to convert the Notícia de Fato into a civil investigation into the precarious situations of the services provided in the indigenous schools of the State Education Secretariat (SEDUC) of Maranhão. According to the MPF, in the initial complaint problems were reported at the El Purume Katuhaw Indigenous School in Jacaré village, in the municipality of Arame, and at the Guajajara Mayrata indigenous school, Macaco village, in the Urucu Jurua TI, in the municipality of Itaipava do Grajaú. According to the MPF complaint, there is no adequate distribution of food, nor distribution of teaching material, in addition to the poor conditions of school infrastructure.

CAUSE: Lack of general infrastructure

SOURCE: Werbeth Saraiva; Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARIBOIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

DESCRIPTION: The school in the indigenous community in Amarante do Maranhão, which houses six villages, is in poor infrastructure conditions, putting the safety of children and adolescents at risk. The walls are cracked and the indigenous students need to bring their chairs, as there are no chairs in the school. In addition, there is no electricity in the school unit.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 4 Cases

12/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Students; teachers

PEOPLE(S): UMUTINA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): UMUTINA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BARRA DO BUGRES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Baixius

DESCRIPTION: The construction of the José Mariano State School, in the

Baixius indigenous community, in Barra do Bugres (MT), has not yet been completed, although the construction sign indicates September 2011 as the deadline. The MPE-MT filed a lawsuit requesting a preliminary injunction for completion of the school construction by the state, in accordance with quality standards and offering services with dignity to all students and teachers, as well as the conviction of a daily fine of BRL10,000 in case of non-compliance with the obligation to do. AS A RESULT, the Court of Mato Grosso (TJMT) maintained the decision determining that the state government build, install, equip and put into operation a school in the community. However, the Court suspended the daily fine of BRL10,000 and extended the deadline for complying with the court order to 12 months, following the state's appeal.

CAUSE: Lack of school

SOURCE: G1/MT, 01/12/2021

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Students; teachers

PEOPLE(S): MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MENKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASNORTE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Japuíra (Iru'u) village

DESCRIPTION: Myky leaders report the disrespect of the Education Secretariat of the State of Mato Grosso for the legislation regarding indigenous school education, for not complying with the rules that guarantee respect for the specificities of indigenous cultures. SEDUC treats indigenous schools and city schools alike. Some examples of this neglect are: a) face-to-face classes were suspended during the pandemic and SEDUC demanded that Indigenous Schools organize online teaching classes; b) there was not the slightest concern for the problem of internet deficiency in the villages and for the lack of devices such as computers and cell phones; c) SEDUC sent school texts to the villages that, however, were prepared by non-indigenous people and were totally strange to the sociocultural context of the Xinui Mýky School, neglecting the importance of the indigenous language and knowledge; d) teachers are required to include content and attendance in the SIGEDU online system, and many teachers, because they have not been trained, do not master this technology-dependent activity, having to commute to the city (at their own expense), where they are exposed to all the risks involved in contact with urban areas; e) SEDUC does not recognize school holidays (dates of cultural celebration) as official holidays, but only as optional holidays, which the indigenous people understand as disrespect for indigenous rituals and knowledge. Some procedures were carried out by the community: a) the indigenous members of CEEI - Indigenous School Education Council of Mato Grosso, also discussed and questioned the position of SEDUC-MT; b) in view of the imposition of school texts, the indigenous school received them, but the teachers mobilized in order to intensify Indigenous Knowledge and above all farm activities in view of the need for subsistence during the pandemic; c) on representation in the CEEI, Councilor Mýky has been notified of and attended the meetings, but the Council seems to be under-active and is failing to take the necessary measures.

CAUSE: Failure to comply with federal education rules

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

AUGUST

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): TAPIRAPÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URUBU BRANCO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CONFRESA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tapi'itawa Village

DESCRIPTION: In August 2021, the ceiling of a classroom at the Tapi'itawa State Indigenous School, in the Tapi'itawa, in the Urubu Branco TI, collapsed. The classroom served as a library, and faculty, students, and staff were at risk of injury. Many books and equipment were destroyed. The school's management team transferred what was left of the library to the room where the computer lab was located;

however, as there were leaks in this room, it was necessary to transfer the library again to another room. Other parts of the building are in terrible conditions and the toilets don't work. There are exposed wooden beams with rotting parts that could fall off at any time. The electrical part also needs repairs. In addition, a classroom was provided for the operation of the village health post. Due to lack of physical space, several elementary classes are taught in the school's halls. The Deliberative Council of the School Community sent a document to the Secretary of Education of the State of Mato Grosso exposing the situation and requesting urgent measures. SEDUC-MT replied that the school needs to ask for a decentralized budget, and that it would receive a portion in the first semester and another installment in the second semester. In other words, with this bureaucracy and slowness, the school would be an extremely precarious structure for another year, posing a risk to the entire community.

CAUSE: Lack of general assistance

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Students; teachers

PEOPLE(S): MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MENKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASNORTE

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, indigenous schools in the state of Mato Grosso were surprised by the abrupt change in the administrative structure of SEDUC-MT. With the change, the Pedagogical Advisory Services in the municipalities will cease to exist in 2022 and the Center for Training and Updating of Basic Education Professionals of the State of Mato Grosso (CEFAPRO) will be closed. With these changes, indigenous schools will be the most affected, as they will no longer be able to count on the administrative collaboration of the Pedagogical Advisories that are closer to the schools and that currently act as an administrative support structure. It is the advisory services that carry out, for example, the auction for the purchase of school meals. Other changes, such as the nucleation of rural and indigenous schools, by closing the attached schools, could also significantly affect the lives of hundreds of indigenous students and teachers, irreparably denying them the right to a specific and differentiated indigenous school education. These changes took place without the knowledge of schools and indigenous peoples, thus denying the Free, Prior and Informed Consultation with Indigenous Peoples guaranteed in article 6 of ILO Convention 169, not taking into account that indigenous schools are part of the state education. These changes directly impact schools, interfering with their administrative and pedagogical functioning. The Myky School Community, in the face of this threat, launched a Letter of Protest of the School Community rejecting this undemocratic posture of the government of the state of Mato Grosso.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

PARÁ – 2 Cases

08/25/2021

VICTIM(S): Students; children; teenagers

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARAGOMINAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Iarapehu and Três Furos Villages

DESCRIPTION: The MPF recommended to the state of Pará, through the State Education Secretariat, and to the municipalities of Paragominas that they take the necessary measures to include in the Plan of Coordinated Actions 4 (PAR-4) of the Ministry of Education the request for the provision of all the necessary resources for the construction of the building and acquisition of furniture required for the establishment of the indigenous schools of the Iarapehu and Três Furos villages, including sending the necessary technical documentation to the Integrated System of Monitoring,

Execution and Control of the Ministry of Education - SIMEC. The villages do not have a school, and students have to commute by river to the nearest educational establishment for the time being. In addition, students in these villages are being taught in spaces/classrooms built by the indigenous communities themselves, in disagreement with the standards of regular schools. According to the survey carried out by the Municipality of Paragominas, in Três Furos village alone there are 25 school-age children who would benefit from the construction of the school; however, four years after the procedure was started, the schools that were supposed to cater to the children of the two villages have not been built yet.

CAUSE: Lack of school in the Village

SOURCE: MPF-PA, 25/08/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

2021

PEOPLE(S): ARARA, ARAWETÉ, ASURINI, JURUNA, KAYAPÓ, KURU-AYA, PARAKANĀ, XIKRIN

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO FÉLIX DO XINGU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The neglect and inefficiency of the state in terms of education has affected the lives of the Parakanā, Arara, Asurini, Araweté, Kuruaia, Xipaia, Xikrin, Kaiapó, and Juruna peoples of the Apyterewa, Arara, Cachoeira Seca, Xipaia, Kuruaia, Trincheira Bacajá, Paquicamba, Arara da Volta Grande, Kuatinemo, Ipixuna and Boa Vista km 17 TIs. This disregard for education in the villages has been very harmful to the indigenous population, especially children and young people. This has been causing school dropout in the villages and the migration of indigenous students to the city in search of schools that guarantee them a minimally quality education. Unfortunately, one of the consequences is the emptying of their communities, the distancing from their cultures and traditional ways of life. Another problem faced by the indigenous people is related to the quality of the school meals provided, with low quality items and in small quantities that do not meeting the nutritional needs of students. In addition, the food is not adequate, as it does not take into account the traditional foods consumed by the people according to their culture. As for school supplies, distribution in the villages is precarious. In general, the government does not comply with what is recommended in federal legislation in relation to guaranteeing an indigenous, differentiated and respectful school education, with the necessary infrastructure, the use of their mother tongues and their own ways of learning.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARARU OPARÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JATOBA

DESCRIPTION: The Pankararu Opará indigenous community denounces the inexistence of a school within the TI, although they have been demanding it for many years, mainly due to the high illiteracy that prevails in the area. The complaint was forwarded to the MPF, which is coordinating measures with the State Secretariat of Education.

CAUSE: Omission

SOURCE: Leaders; MPF; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MACAÍBA

DESCRIPTION: Chief Francisca Bezerra Tapuia Tarairiú, coordinator of the Apoinme State Microregion in Rio Grande do Norte, reports the delay in the regularization of indigenous schools in the municipalities of Macaíba and Baía Formosa, compromising the school life of Potiguara indigenous children and adolescents of Sagi/Trabanda and Tapuia Tarairiú of Lagoa do Tapará. Several requests have already been made to the competent agencies, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Government omission

SOURCE: APOINME; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students and education workers

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MONTE CASEROS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IBIRAIARAS

DESCRIPTION: Without adequate infrastructure for the operation of the Monte Caseros Indigenous School, in Ibiraiaras (RS), the Kaingang community had to improvise a space for 126 students, since the school only has two classrooms. One of the classes has activities on the property's balcony, subjecting students to the elements, while one of the rooms was divided into two. With only one partition and no door, one class can hear what is going on in the other. The blackboard is small and rests on a table. Father of a student and secretary of Indigenous Affairs of the reserve, Nemias Carvalho demands more attention from the authorities to the situation of the school. "We are there crying out, asking the authorities to look into this, so that we can also see our children studying, having good quality learning", he says. In 2021, the school started to offer all grades of Elementary School, thus increasing the number of students. The indigenous land hall, which was used on a temporary basis, was closed due to the risk of collapsing. The institution has 15 employees, including teachers, helpers and cooks.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: G1/RS, 09/24/2021

RONDÔNIA – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): ORO WARI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LAGE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Palmeira District

DESCRIPTION: In the Igarapé Lage Indigenous Land, the Oro Wari people have reported the State's neglect towards education, which is recurrent and in different ways: lack of teachers, lack of meals, lack of offer of secondary education in the community. This situation occurs not only in the community of Palmeira District, but also in others. The Community reports that students have been more than three months without a teacher and that every time there is a teacher he or she is transferred to another community. To prevent students from missing on their education, indigenous people with a little more knowledge are teaching them.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

RORAIMA – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Reports from an indigenous school principal claim that the State Education and Sports Secretariat of Roraima has not afforded them the "minimum conditions" for the return to

classes, such as cooks and school transport. There are at least 27 indigenous communities in Roraima that, in November 2021, were still unable to return to face-to-face classes.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: *Folha BV*, 11/05/2021

SÃO PAULO – 2 Cases

10/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JARAGUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SÃO PAULO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekhoá Itu

DESCRIPTION: The Jaraguá Indigenous community, in the north zone of São Paulo, has long denounced the school's lack of infrastructure, including cracks in the building and risk to the physical integrity of students and professionals. The indigenous people asked the State Education Secretariat (SEE) to take steps to solve the appalling conditions at the village school. Three SEE engineers were there to inspect the building's conditions, but the indigenous people prevented them from leaving until a decision was made on the school's renovation. The indigenous people requested the presence of Civil Defense to assess the risks and the necessary steps, such as interdiction or reform. When Civil Defense arrived, the engineers were released. SEE claimed that it had already started some renovations, but that there were problems with the transfer of funds from the Money Directly in the School Program, as the Parents and Teachers Association was having problems regarding the provision of accounts, but that it was already resolved and that the intervention works would continue.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure

SOURCE: *G1/SP*, 03/10/2021

11/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ILHA DO CARDOSO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CANANEIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pakurity Village

DESCRIPTION: On November 10th, the CIMI Team in Vale do Ribeira visited the Pakurity village (tekoha) to talk to the leaders of the Ilha do Cardoso TI. The team realized that the village school was closed and there were no teachers hired at the village. In addition, high school students were not attending school because they could not afford transportation, as the school is outside the community. The village is located on Ilha do Cardoso and the only way to access it is by sea, by sea transport. About the school, teachers were supposed to be hired for the following year (2022). As for students who should be attending high school, there was no prospect, as the community is unable to hire sea transport for students to attend the nearest public school. The community has a motorboat, but the motor was stolen and the boat is unusable. The chief informed that even if the boat was working, the community would not be able to pay for the fuel for the transport of students. The leaders informed that FUNAI

is aware of the situation, but has not taken any steps to resolve the problem. They pointed out that FUNAI made very few visits to the TI that year. The community is demanding support for the repair of the boat and fuel, so that young people of school age can attend high school, as well as waiting for the hiring of teachers and the structuring of the village school so that Elementary School students can attend classes.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance in education

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in the South*

TOCANTINS – 2 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): KRAHÔ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KRAHOLÂNDIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ITACAJÁ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Nova Village

DESCRIPTION: The construction of the school in the Nova Village of the Krahô people began in 2003, and was delivered to the indigenous people incomplete and without any comfort for the students. The unit caters to students from the 1st year of elementary school to high school. Since 2017, the community has been filing documents denouncing the poor conditions of the school. In August 2020, the Community went to the MPF in the municipality of Araguaína to file another document, taking photos with them to prove the neglect of SEDUC towards school education. So far, the community has not received any response from the competent agencies and the school remains in poor conditions.

CAUSE: Lack of infrastructure; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins*

2021

VICTIM(S): Students

PEOPLE(S): JAVAÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cachoeirinha Village – Bananal Island

DESCRIPTION: The Javaé indigenous people of Cachoeirinha village, on Bananal Island (TO), denounce that the Wahuri Indigenous School has been in poor conditions and at risk of collapsing for at least four years. According to the indigenous people, one of the roof support beams was threatening to fall and therefore a beam was improvised. "The school is about to collapse. It is supported by wood. At any moment it will collapse. Then who is responsible? The chief or the state? We really need the renovation of our school", said chief Ideberê Javaé. A team from the Education Secretariat went once again to the village to assess the needs for renovation, but the indigenous people say that it is not the first time that teams have gone to the village to do that and they never solve the problem. The indigenous people mobilized and retained a state truck, with a view to giving visibility to their problem and force measures to be taken for the school reform. There are many indigenous children and young people who are at risk due to the imminent collapse of the school roof.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *G1/TO*, 07/06/2021

Lack of health care

In 2021, CIMI recorded 107 cases of lack of health care in almost all the states in the country. The cases were reported in Acre (6), Amazonas (7), Bahia (1), Espírito Santo (2), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (18), Mato Grosso do Sul (15), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (8), Paraíba (2), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (3), Piauí (1), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Norte (2), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (9), Roraima (9), Santa Catarina (11), São Paulo (4), and Tocantins (2).

Many of the cases are directly related to the lack of health care in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, which lasted for another year with disastrous consequences for indigenous peoples. The arrival of vaccines represented a relative relief, but deaths from COVID-19 remained high among native peoples, who continued to be victims of the federal government's omission in fighting the coronavirus.

Indigenous health care, which was already precarious or non-existent in some territories before the pandemic, was further worsened by the health crisis. The other existing diseases were practically forgotten by the authorities and health services, as well as prevention actions. Malaria outbreaks have once again seriously affected indigenous populations, especially in the north of the country. In addition to malaria, an unacceptable number of children aged 0-5 died from preventable causes such as diarrhea and malnutrition.

Social and racial inequalities were also highlighted by the pandemic. According to the Brazilian Association of Collective Health (ABRASCO), the mortality rate from COVID-19 among the indigenous population was 29% higher than among the general population of Brazil in the period between 2020 and 2021, in comparison with standardized age groups. Analyzing the relationship between the number of hospitalizations and deaths caused by the Sars-Cov-2 virus infection, the same study identified that, in 2020, the fatality rate from COVID-19 among indigenous people was 19% higher than among non-indigenous people.⁴

With regard to the distribution of vaccines across the country, inequality also prevails: according to FIOCRUZ's monitoring, at the end of 2021 only 16% of municipalities in Brazil had more than 80% of their population with the complete vaccination schedule - none of them in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Maranhão, Roraima, and Sergipe.

In the northern region of the country, where most of the indigenous population is concentrated, in only 6.2% of the municipalities, 80% of the population had received the first

4 **O enfrentamento da pandemia no contexto dos povos indígenas: aspectos da resposta governamental.** Technical Note from ABRASCO, 08/31/2021. Available in Portuguese at: https://www.abrasco.org.br/site/gtsaudeindigena/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2021/12/FINAL_nota-tecnica-GT-saude-indigena-CPI-31-08.pdf

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Lack of health care has had particularly serious consequences amid the Covid-19 pandemic, leaving many people vulnerable to contamination

dose of the vaccine. In the municipalities in the South region this proportion was 57.5%, 49.4% in the Southeast, 41.6% in the Central-West and 26.4% in the Northeast. In the states of Tocantins, Roraima, Pará, Amazonas, Maranhão, Acre, and Amapá, where several indigenous peoples live, 93% of the municipalities had a vaccination coverage below 80%.⁵⁵

The denial of the COVID-19 vaccine was a problem detected in practically all indigenous communities located in an urban context – a consequence of the orientation of the federal government itself, which excluded them from the priority population for immunization. In many regions, the MPF had to seek to ensure in court the inclusion of these populations in the priority vaccination group. In one of its complaints, the MPF states that “the National Immunization Plan contains arbitrary discrimination, which is not supported by the legal instruments that provide for the rights of indigenous peoples, by the positions of institutions that represent indigenous peoples in the country, nor by scientific research that show the greater vulnerability of indigenous peoples in general – living inside or outside indigenous lands – to COVID-19”. An indigenous person does not stop being who he or she for living in an urban area.

Another situation of government omission and lack of assistance common to many indigenous lands is the lack of basic sanitation and drinking water, a situation recurrently reported by various peoples and communities – e.g. in Acre, among the Jaminawá and Manchineri peoples. With the pandemic period, the situation in the region became even more serious, as few villages have an artesian well. The consumption of water without proper treatment is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, which mainly affect children and the elderly.

Another aggravating factor, reported in this and several other regions, is the lack of a doctor and multidisciplinary teams in the villages, coupled with the lack of health structure as transport for patients, medicines and supplies.

In Pará, the Tembê of the Alto Rio Guamá TI had a series of respiratory problems and allergies and other health issues due to “poison rain”: the illegal spraying of poison by air carried out by farmers, which also affected the plantations of the indigenous peoples and communities of landless rural workers. Environmental legislation prohibits the aerial application of pesticides in areas located at a minimum distance of 500 meters from villages.

In Roraima, the portrait of the government omission in the area of indigenous health was exhibited nationally and internationally with a photo of a Yanomami girl, extremely weak, published by Folha de São Paulo newspaper. Only five days after the photo was published, the girl, approximately 8 years old – who had already been diagnosed with malaria, pneumonia, worms and malnutrition – was removed from the Maimasi community to Santo Antônio Hospital, in Boa Vista.

According to missionary Carlo Zacchini, from the Catriamani Mission, he had been receiving confidential reports for a few months about the lack of assistance in the Yanomami TI, but no one was willing to speak up out of fear. “These villages

are abandoned. All of them are without assistance. There are no teams. The team is short of people. Some health centers have been closed for months at the Yanomami TI”, says the missionary, who has been working in the region since 1968.

The Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) reported an outbreak of malaria in the region, caused and escalated by the large invasion of miners in the indigenous land. The presence of the invaders is also linked to the increase in indigenous people infected with COVID-19 and the increased risk of other infections, in addition to other consequences, such as malnutrition. Numerous complaints have been made to public defense and control agencies, but the devastation of the territory and the lack of assistance to the Yanomami continue.

LACK OF HEALTH CARE

107 Cases

ACRE – 6 Cases

APRIL

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: From the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic to the beginning of April 2021, 2,569 cases of coronavirus infection were confirmed among indigenous peoples in the state. The data are from the Pro-Indian Commission of Acre. In all, 14 indigenous peoples were affected in the state, and at least 30 indigenous people have died. A total of 1,311 cases were reported inside indigenous lands. The remainder was recorded in the urban areas of the municipalities.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/AC, 04/05/2021

2021

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, HUNI KUI, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: People living along the Envira River

DESCRIPTION: The Ashaninka, Madija and Huni Kui populations living along the Envira River have no potable water and basic sanitation in the villages. Since the beginning of 2019, the construction and/or maintenance of artesian wells was planned by SESAI. However, the plan never came to fruition. The lack of drinking water and the consumption of water without proper treatment are one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases in this population, especially in children and the elderly. The Kampa and Isolated of Rio Envira, Jaminawa Envira, Kulina do Rio Envira and Kulina do Igarapé do Pau, Katukina/Kaxinawá, Kaxinawá Nova Olinda and Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho TIs are affected by this lack of assistance in the region. Several complaints have been made to the MPF and the population is awaiting action.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI, JAMINAWÁ, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS, ESTIRÃO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: People living along the Purus River

DESCRIPTION: The Huni Kui, Madija and Jaminawá populations living along the Purus River have no potable water and basic sanitation in the villages. There is no maintenance of artesian wells by SESAI and there are no plans to build new ones. The consumption of

5 **Technical Note 23 – MonitoraCovid-19.** ICICT/Fiocruz, 12/20/2021. Available in Portuguese at: https://bigdata-covid19.iciet.fiocruz.br/nota_tecnica_23.pdf

water without proper treatment is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases in the population, especially in children and the elderly. Another aggravating factor in this region is the lack of a doctor and of the permanent presence of multidisciplinary teams in the villages with the largest populations, coupled with the lack of health care structure such as transport patients, medicines and supplies. The TIs in this region impacted by the lack of assistance are Alto Rio Purus and Estirão. Several complaints have been made to the MPF and the population is awaiting action.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ, MANCHINERI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ASSIS BRASIL

DESCRIPTION: The Jaminawá and Manchineri peoples live without basic sanitation. With the pandemic, the situation became even more serious. There are few villages that have an artesian well. The consumption of water without proper treatment is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases, causing infant morbidity and also affecting the elderly. Another aggravating factor in this region is the lack of a doctor and of the permanent presence of multidisciplinary teams in the villages with the largest populations, coupled with the lack of health care structure such as transport patients, medicines and supplies. The TIs impacted by the lack of assistance in this region are Colocação São Paulino, Caiapucá, Caeté, Cabeceira do Rio Acre, Mamoadate and Riozinho do Iaco. Several complaints have been made to the MPF and the population is awaiting action.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): APURINÁ, HUNI KUI, JAMAMADI, JAMINAWÁ, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: In addition to the government's slowness in establishing vaccination procedures for COVID-19 vaccination among indigenous peoples, the process was also hampered due to the spread of lies. People linked to fundamentalist neo-Pentecostal churches spread lies among the indigenous people, propagating that the vaccine had the beast chip, that men would become "effeminate", that the vaccine would kill people. This fact, associated with the low commitment of the federal government to encourage vaccination, generated panic and resistance on the part of the indigenous people against the COVID-19 vaccine. Indigenous and indigenist leaders and organizations had to mobilize to file complaints with the MPF, which later held those responsible for spreading the lies for doing reverse work in all villages, denying the fake news and reinforcing the importance of vaccination. The TIs most affected by the disservice of fake news were Alto Rio Purus, Estirão, Colocação São Paulino, Caiapucá, Caeté, Cabeceira do Rio Acre, Valparaíso, Camicua, Massacury Kamapá (Lourdes and Cajueiro), Iquirema/Goiba/Monte II, Boca from Acre BR-317-KM 45, Apurinã BR-317-KM 124, Maracaju, Igarapé Capana, Inauini/Teuni, in the states of Acre and Amazonas.

CAUSE: Fake news influencing vaccination

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

MAY

VICTIM(S): Peoples in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people living in urban contexts were denied access to the COVID-19 vaccine as a priority group. At vaccination centers in the municipalities of the state, they were asked to wait according to their age group; when they contacted SESAI, they were told that there were only doses for the indigenous people who lived in the villages. A large part of the indigenous popula-

tion living in the city are young people who are attending school. Without access to the vaccine, many young people stopped visiting their relatives in the territory. In May, the MPF obtained a court decision for indigenous people in an urban context to be included among the priority group for vaccination in Acre. Among several positions, the MPF stated that "the National Immunization Plan contains arbitrary discrimination, which is not supported by legal instruments providing for the rights of indigenous peoples, by the positions of institutions that represent indigenous peoples in the country, nor by scientific research showing the greater vulnerability of indigenous peoples in general – living inside or outside indigenous lands – to COVID-19".

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: MPF; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AMAZONAS – 7 Cases

JANUARY-FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous leaders denounce that missionaries from neo-Pentecostal churches try to convince villages in the Amazon not to take the COVID-19 vaccine. Health professionals working on the vaccination campaign have encountered great resistance in some communities where evangelical fundamentalists are spreading fear about the vaccine. According to Claudemir da Silva, an Apurinã leader, the Jamamadi people drove health professionals out with bows and arrows, for not wanting to be vaccinated. These evangelicals have been telling indigenous people not to get vaccinated because "the vaccine has a chip, which will turn them into an alligator, some crazy excuses", added Claudemir. Indigenous leaders blame President Jair Bolsonaro and his supporters in the evangelical community for fueling skepticism about coronavirus vaccines, despite the country's high death toll.

CAUSE: Misinformation about COVID-19 vaccines

SOURCE: Terra Portal, 02/11/2021

02/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous people in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): KOKAMA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANAUS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Parque das Tribos

DESCRIPTION: Parque das Tribos is a neighborhood in Manaus that was occupied in 2014, with about 700 families, who live under constant threats of eviction, in unsanitary housing, without sewage treatment and without water – one of the basic items of protection against the coronavirus. Studies carried out by the National Research Institute of the Amazon (INPA) found that 60% of the community was infected with Covid-19. Indigenous health professionals mostly work as volunteers. Many Kokama indigenous people, especially those with more severe symptoms, managed to survive thanks to the Indigenous Campaign Hospital of Parque das Tribos. The federal government promised to set up a hospital for indigenous people in April 2020, but by February 2021 the promise had not come to fruition. The indigenous people report that there is no good will on the part of the government to assist them. COIAB reports that most of the 783 indigenous people killed by Covid-19 until February 18 were from Amazonas, and that most of the deaths occurred among the Kokama, who are the largest indigenous population living in an urban context. The city of Manaus has a mobile unit in Parque das Tribos only to carry out tests and diagnoses for the indigenous population. The government of Amazonas said that it has nothing to do with the indigenous campaign hospital and that it follows the Ministry of Health's rule that indigenous people not living in villages must use of the public network available to the population in general. The abandonment by the government in this region is worrying and points to a tragedy.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Portal Uol, 02/19/2021

02/18/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Several communities in the Amazon

DESCRIPTION: According to data from the federal government, 71% of indigenous people living in villages in the Amazon, until mid-February 2021 had not yet been vaccinated against COVID-19. More than 431,000 indigenous people should have already been vaccinated, as they were included in the first priority groups, but only 164,592 were vaccinated in the first month of the campaign. There are reports that some indigenous people were afraid to be vaccinated and refused to do so, due to the dissemination of fake news about the vaccines. However, that would not be the only reason; the low vaccination coverage among indigenous people was another negative point in the federal management of the pandemic among indigenous people. Since July 2020, the STF has determined that the government take steps to protect indigenous communities and prevent mortality from the disease, but the sluggishness and neglect of the federal government has led many indigenous people to contamination and death by COVID-19.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *G1/Bem Estar*, 02/18/2021

05/24/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: A report by the Folha de S. Paulo newspaper revealed that in June 2020 large amounts of COVID-19 drugs without proven efficacy were distributed in indigenous communities. According to the article, the Ministry of Health distributed at least 265,000 tablets of chloroquine, azithromycin and ivermectin – drugs proven to be ineffective against the coronavirus – to several indigenous peoples in the states of Amazonas, Acre, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Roraima. Some of the drugs were purchased directly by DSEIs. According to the article, a technical report from SESAI, from June 2020, guided the DSEIs to “start their respective procurement processes” for the drugs, in case municipalities and states refused to supply them.

CAUSE: Government omission and collusion

SOURCE: *Folha de São Paulo newspaper*, 05/24/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): KANAMARI, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: The Madija and Kanamari peoples of this region are totally abandoned by SESAI – DSEI Tefé. The base centers operate without structure, with scrapped transport, and there is a constant lack of fuel for the removal of patients from the villages to the municipality, as well as for the work of the teams in the area, factors that have caused the deaths of many indigenous people in the region. In the municipalities of IPIXUNA and Envira there is no CASAI, and the indigenous people undergoing treatment are living from hand to mouth on the banks of the river. In addition, in most communities there is no basic sanitation, which, during a pandemic, only worsened the situation. The consumption of untreated water is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal diseases such as diarrhea and worms, causing morbidity in children and the elderly. The TIs impacted by this lack of assistance in the region are Kulina do Médio Juruá, Cacau do Tarauacá, Kanamari do Rio Juruá, and Mawetek. Several complaints have been made to the MPF and the population awaits action.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance, drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: *CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon*

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): MURA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TRINCHEIRA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AUTAZES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Taquara Village

DESCRIPTION: The Mura people feel disadvantaged because they do not have a differentiated service at the Basic Health Center in the Trincadeira TI region, to which they are entitled. The neglect towards indigenous people also occurs in relation to pregnant women, who are unable to receive prenatal care at the center, and therefore are not entitled to receive maternity leave pay. One of the biggest problems is the lack of indigenous health agents and there is information that medication kits are not provided. Complaints have been made to the MPF and the Mura people are awaiting action.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the North I*

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The federal government, through the Ministry of Health and SESAI, has omitted data on the statistics of COVID-19 deaths among indigenous people living in urban areas. SESAI, which is responsible for the epidemiological newsletters on the pandemic, does not record the deaths of indigenous people from the disease that have taken place outside recognized and approved territories. The situation causes a disparity between data from the federal government and those compiled by entities that assess the impact of the pandemic among the indigenous population. According to Eriki Paiva Terena, from APIB, “underreporting by SESAI is very high. They do not consider indigenous people in an urban context; they do not consider indigenous people in non-ratified lands. The difference, the discrepancy between our data and SESAI’s data is such because we do not have this discrimination. We consider indigenous people in any context, because the indigenous territory is the whole of Brazil”. SESAI argues that, according to current legislation, the indigenous population in an urban context is assisted directly by the respective municipal health secretariats, and not by the federal government. In addition to not recording the deaths of urban indigenous people, SESAI does not specify cases or deaths by location, nor does it detail the peoples. Indigenous entities, criticizing the federal government, contacted the International Criminal Court for the third time, denouncing President Jair Bolsonaro for crimes against humanity and genocide. The lawsuit reinforces that the president incited, facilitated and stopped fighting invasions of indigenous lands, illegal mining, deforestation and contamination – by mercury, minerals or COVID-19 – affecting the life, health, integrity and very existence of indigenous peoples in Brazil. “This policy consists of systematic attacks on indigenous peoples, either directly on their bodies or on their lands, resulting in their physical disappearance and the extermination of modes of existence, with a view, in specific cases, to their destruction,” says an excerpt from the statement.

CAUSE: Denial of rights in health care

SOURCE: *Portal Uol*, 08/19/2021

BAHIA – 1 Case

01/15/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): COROA VERMELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA CRUZ CABRALIA

DESCRIPTION: Chief Zeca Pataxó and other indigenous leaders from the south of Bahia, concerned about the advance of COVID-19 denounced the lack of hygiene and personal protection materials.

In the villages of Porto Seguro and Santa Cruz Cabralia, according to the chief, about 19,300 indigenous people lived with the fear of being infected with the coronavirus. In January 2021, there were almost 500 cases of COVID-19 in the villages in the south of Bahia, and the leaders denounced the lack of basic preventive equipment, such as face masks and hand sanitizer. The region usually receives tourists from all over Brazil and the world, but in during the pandemic some villages were closed for visitation. The only one that was open was the Coroa Vermelha Village, which is the largest urban village in the country, and the traffic of people is usually intense. The leaders reported that the lack of face masks and hand sanitizer was responsible for the increase in the number of people infected, and that, at the beginning of the pandemic, they received face masks and hand sanitizer from SESAI and FUNAI, but they have not received them for months. The Regional Council of Chiefs reported that complaints were filed with the MPF, the Ministry of Health and the Presidency of the Republic.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/BA, 01/15/2021

ESPÍRITO SANTO – 2 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, TUPINIKIM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAIEIRAS VELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARACRUZ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Caieiras Velha Village

DESCRIPTION: Physician Alda Regina, who works at the Caieiras Velha village, in Aracruz (ES), describes a poor health care scenario for the indigenous people of Espírito Santo. Problems range from lack of supplies to shortages of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). “It’s not ethical, it’s not human,” she points out. Together with Tupinikim and Guarani leaders, she defends the separation of the DSEI in Governador Valadares (MG). For the doctor, one of the main problems is the centralization of Indigenous Health management in the DSEI of Governador Valadares, which serves the villages of both Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. “They come here two, three times a year. We don’t have a safety expert to assess working conditions”, she continues. Wellington Moura Pego is a Tupinikim and president of the Municipal Health Council of Aracruz. He says that the dependence on the DSEI of Minas Gerais means that health in Espírito Santo is underfunded, making it difficult to buy medicines and dressings, for example. Alda has been working in this area since September 2020. Since then, she says that she has observed a series of deficiencies in the care of the local indigenous population. “Here we lack everything. We don’t have a blood pressure monitor, so we have to bring it with us. We don’t have a decent room for people with respiratory syndrome. People are all together and mixed up,” she reports. Paulo Tupinikim, general coordinator of APOINME, reiterates the lack of health care caused by the situation.

CAUSE: Omission, lack of health care and neglect

SOURCE: *Século Diário*, 07/03/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, TUPINIKIM

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAIEIRAS VELHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARACRUZ

DESCRIPTION: A batch of face masks sent to professionals working in the indigenous villages of Aracruz, in the north of Espírito Santo, had expired in 2004. The equipment was sent by the Ministry of Health’s DSEI in Governador Valadares (MG), which is responsible for the area in the state. For health workers in the frontline of the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, the episode shows disrespect for the indigenous health service of Espírito Santo. For Bruno Joaquim Siqueira, a Tupinikim and a nursing technician at Irajá Village, it is yet another neglect with health workers, who have already pointed out the lack of PPE in indigenous health

units for some time. “A lack of respect for us, because it is not just recently that we have been suffering from neglect. I am an indigenous health worker, but first of all, I am also an indigenous man. So of course I feel disrespected,” he added.

CAUSE: Delivery of expired PPE

SOURCE: *Século Diário*, 07/17/2021

MARANHÃO – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GAVIÃO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GAVIÃO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMARANTE

DESCRIPTION: With the process of reviewing the demarcation stalled, the indigenous peoples established villages on the limits of the land as a strategy to curb invasions of hunters in the territory. However, the provision of water for the basic necessities of life for families in these communities has been neglected by the DSEI. The lack of drinking water causes diseases and even greater vulnerability to indigenous people.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

MATO GROSSO – 18 Cases

2018-2021

VICTIM(S): Children

PEOPLE(S): MYKY

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MENKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BRASNORTE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Japuira (Iru’u) Village

DESCRIPTION: For years, the Myky people have faced SESAI’s neglect towards indigenous health care. There is a lack of medication, equipment, a team of professionals; many drug prescriptions are expensive and impossible to obtain; the delay in obtaining care outside the municipality exacerbates the health problems of patients. Two cases of Myky brothers, from the Japuira village, draw attention for this neglect. One was a nine-year-old child who has orthopedic problems, started walking at a later age and to this day has serious problems in the lower limbs and extreme difficulty to move around. Since 2018, leaders and supporters, such as CIMI, have tried to obtain adequate child care from SESAI, but there has never even been an exact diagnosis of the boy’s problem, let alone systematic physical therapy treatment. This child also has speech problems, requiring speech therapy, also without success. The other child, 6 years old, was born with neurological problems, cannot speak and walk, just crawling on the floor. Since he was born he needed specialized care but, like his brother, does not receive any decent health care from SESAI.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

03/13/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CANARANA

DESCRIPTION: The Ministry of Health opened an investigation to determine a possible loss of 320 doses of CoronaVac, one of the COVID-19 vaccines, which would be used to immunize indigenous peoples in Xingu. Initial suspicions indicate that “there was a variation in the vaccine storage temperature due to non-compliance with the rules applicable to COVID-19 vaccines”, informed the Ministry of Health. Gilberto Figueiredo, Mato Grosso’s health secretary, told local media that the “vaccines were frozen.” To maintain effectiveness against the coronavirus, the temperature of the CoronaVac needs to be between 2°C and 8°C. The vials with CoronaVac were at the DSEI in Xingu, located in the municipality of Canarana,

605 km from Cuiabá. So far, Canarana had 24 deaths and 1,566 confirmed cases of COVID-19, in a population of 21,000 people.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Folha de Pernambuco newspaper, 03/16/2021*

JUNE

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): BORORO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEREZA CRISTINA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LEVERGER

DESCRIPTION: The former mayor of the municipality of Santo Antônio de Leverger became a defendant and will be heard in lawsuit at the 3rd Federal Civil Court of Mato Grosso, which investigates the non-application of R\$5 million in indigenous health in the region. The suit, filed by the MPF, requires that the resources be applied in the Incentive of Basic Attention to Indigenous Peoples. According to the MPF, the resources had been unused since 2012, and had not been used for the intended purpose, thus compromising the health situation of indigenous peoples in the region, which is already very serious. The MPF stated that not even the chaotic scenario of the pandemic touched the former mayor, who failed to assist the indigenous population of his municipality, while health secretariats, hospital units and DSEIs filed complaints with the MPF and the Court seeking to get funds to face the severe COVID-19 crisis.

CAUSE: Misappropriation of health funds

SOURCE: *VG Notícias, 05/21/2021*

2008-2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): BORORO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEREZA CRISTINA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTO ANTONIO DO LEVERGER

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Piebaga, Arareiao, Galdino Pimentel and Córrego Grande Villages

DESCRIPTION: In 2008, funds for indigenous health were disbursed through the municipality of Santo Antônio do Leverger (MT). These funds were earmarked for the Sanitary District of Cuiabá (DSEI), to assist the Bororo people of the Tereza Cristina TI. However, until September 2021, the funds had not yet been released by the municipality. As a result, the community faces problems with the construction and maintenance of health care infrastructure (health center, sanitation, transport). The indigenous community has been demanding the release of the funds and information on amounts (bank statement), without any answers from the municipal administration. Meanwhile, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bororo indigenous people have been suffering the harmful consequences of the omission and neglect of public authorities.

CAUSE: Lack of funds for indigenous health care

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

05/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PIMENTEL BARBOSA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CANARANA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Mãe Maria Village

DESCRIPTION: Mãe Maria village, of the Xavante people, suffers from the lack of access to drinking water. Elder Ana Paula Tsinhotse Euto reported that three years ago the community requested the drilling of an artesian well. After trying in vain with the DSEI Xavante, in Barra do Garças, they managed to do it through the municipality of Canarana, which only drilled the well, but closed it with a plastic plug; no water tank was installed and no other water distribution devices were installed in the village. In the elderly woman's opinion, since the well has not been used for a long time, it will need cleaning. At the moment, the community is getting water for general consumption from a small stream about 500 meters away, with the aggravating factor that this water is not potable. She also said

that seven people from the village have already died from drinking contaminated water during the rainy season. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of this village, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: *Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Aldeinha, Baixão Leste, B. Vista, Canção Nova, Colina, Panorama, Rio Verde and other villages

DESCRIPTION: Several villages of the Xavante people, in TI Parabubure, have been suffering the harmful consequences of the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation. They are: Aldeinha, Baixão do Leste, Bela Vista, Canção Nova, Colina, Panorama, Rio Verde, Santa Cruz, Asia, Campos do Jordão, Etepo're, and Maratedewa. All of them urgently need working artesian wells; many are using non-potable water from a small stream or rainwater for all their needs. Even where there is a well, as is the case in the Baixão do Leste and Bela Vista villages, the pumps have been broken for two years, awaiting repair by SESAI. In the Campos do Jordão village, the people have been without drinking water for 12 years, and they also use rainwater and water unfit for consumption from a small stream, causing diseases such as diarrhea, especially in children and the elderly. Colina village received a visit from the secretary of SESAI, Robson Santos da Silva, in October 2020. He promised emergency water, drawn from a stream, 2 km away. After the visit, on November 12, 2020, a company took the village a 5,000-liter tank, several plastic pipe bars, a water wheel and a pump. But after that, nobody went back to install the equipment for the community. The leaders said that the military man who is currently at the head of DSEI does not know how to work, "he's only good for war". CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: *Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

2019-2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AREÕES

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ÁGUA BOA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Água Quente village

DESCRIPTION: The Xavante people of Água Quente village, in Água Boa (MT), suffer from the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation. Since 2019, the community has been requesting the drilling of an artesian well in the village. There is a well drilled by SESAI, with installations for a water tank, but it does not work, due to a defect in the water pump and distribution issues. As a consequence, several families have temporarily moved to neighboring villages. Those who remained bring water from Tiripá village, 3 km away, with great difficulties. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of this village, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: *Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

05/125/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARECHAL RONDON

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARANATINGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Arimatéia Village

DESCRIPTION: Arimatéia village, of the Xavante people, has an artesian well drilled by SESAI, with a water tank and distribution facilities, but in times of drought the water decreases a lot, causing the pump to burn, leaving the community without water. The community asks that the well be drilled deeper to reach other water tables. That way, even in times of drought there will be no shortage of drinking water. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Cuiabá denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of this village.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

FEBRUARY AND MARCH

VICTIM(S): Children

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São Pedro Village

DESCRIPTION: Faced with government omission and neglect towards health care for indigenous people, volunteers and non-governmental and Church organizations seek to provide assistance in this sector. This is the case of the Indigenous Children Pastoral and the São Domingos Sávio Xavante People Parish, which found 13 children malnourished and underweight in São Pedro village. Faced with these serious cases, agents of the Children's Pastoral began to visit the village more often provided the children with a one-month supply of food supplement (nutritious soup and multimixture). The initiative paid off and nine children regained adequate weight and nutrition. Four children who were in a more serious condition remain in a state of malnutrition.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; omission; neglect

SOURCE: Indigenous Children Pastoral; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Boa Sorte, Galiléia and Querência Villages

DESCRIPTION: The lack of drinking water and basic sanitation has affected the Xavante people for many years. In Boa Sorte village, the chief reported that his community is in need of an artesian well. He has been asking the competent authorities to take the necessary for ten years, to no avail. They take drinking water from the neighboring village, Campinas. For other uses, they use water from the Sucuri River, about 500m away. In Brasil village, the situation is even more difficult. For 20 years the leaders have been asking the competent authorities for an artesian well. The only water source closer to the village is ow-flow spring that is used by three other neighboring villages as well. In Galiléia village, which is inaccessible by truck, the community needs an artesian well, as it is consuming water from a small watercourse that is unfit for consumption. In Querência village, the community has an old well drilled by the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso. But in the months of August or September of each year the water decreases a lot and it is not possible to use it. Then, they take water from a small stream, about 800m away. But this stream dries up in the month of July each year. To have quality water, they take it from Egito village, about 5km away. Faced with this situation, the community requests that either the existing well be drilled deeper or a new one be built. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these villages, but to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MARECHAL RONDON

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARANATINGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Meribá, Nova Esperança and Vale da Bênção Villages

DESCRIPTION: As in other villages of the Xavante people, the communities of Meribá, Nova Esperança and Vale da Bênção villages face extreme difficulties due to the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation. Even though they are old villages, they never had an artesian well or access to drinking water. Families have always had to take water from small streams, which is clearly unfit for consumption. Chief Eliabe Tseremouiwe, of Vale da Bênção village, informed that he had already sent six documents asking for the construction of an artesian well in his village, but so far to no avail. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF in Cuiabá denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these three villages.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Several Villages

DESCRIPTION: Several Xavante communities have been experiencing neglect and government omission in the fulfillment of constitutional rights, especially with regard to indigenous health care, for years. In the Parabubure TI, the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation is recurrent in the following villages: Cachoeira do Couto, Daprabadzé, Hoi'wapredzawi, Independência, Morro da Saudade, Papa Paulo VI, Paranoá, Santa Izabel, Santa Luzia, Santa Rita, Santo Expedito, São Miguel, São João Batista, Tsotinho'u, and Vassoura. There are no artesian wells in most communities, and where they exist they do not work, due to lack of complementary equipment or lack of maintenance when, for example, the pumps burn out. Most of the water for those who have access to it is considered unfit for human consumption as it is taken from shallow, dirty and contaminated streams, located very far from the communities. The Salesian Mission financed the drilling of an artesian well, pipes, water tanks and pumps, but currently does not have the resources to maintain these contributions or repairs. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these villages, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Clara and Três Reis Magos Villages

DESCRIPTION: Most Xavante communities have been without drinking water and basic sanitation for years. Even though the situation has been reported to the competent agencies, measures in favor of indigenous families have not been taken. In Santa Clara village, with a population of 398, there is an artesian well that was built by the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso. Recently, a municipal school was built; but the artesian well for the school has not yet been drilled. The leaders ask for two more wells to serve the many families in the community, as the well built by the Salesian Mission is not enough; the water always runs out in the afternoon, around 3 pm. The community has also been asking for a well to meet the demands of the health center, as this, too, receives water from the main well built by the Salesian Mission. When the well water runs out, the Xavante must fetch drinking water from a small spring on the bank of the main stream; however, in the rainy season, the water from this stream rises and covers the small spring. In Três Reis Magos village, created ten years ago, there is an artesian well that was also built by the Salesian Mission of Mato Grosso, but its parts are out of order. In the

rainy season, the community is without water because there is no sun to make the plate and the pump work. So, indigenous families use water from a stream close to the village, which is not potable. Thus, the communities have requested the installation of a complete supply system by SESA. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these villages, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Several Villages (São Pedro)

DESCRIPTION: Most Xavante communities have been without drinking water and basic sanitation for years. Even though the situation has been reported to the competent agencies, measures in favor of indigenous families have not been taken. This is also the case of the following villages: Cristalina, Liderança, Nossa Senhora do Carmo, Novo Teihidzatsé, Salvador, Santa Maria, Santos Reis, São Francisco de Assis, Ti'irerepá, Três Marias, Vila Maria Santa, and Xavante. Most of these villages do not have an artesian well or other form of access to drinking water. The Mato Grosso Salesian Mission even built artesian wells and provided the equipment for their operation in some villages. However, over time several of them end up having their pumps burned out, and there are no funds for repair and maintenance. The communities need to fetch water unfit for human consumption from dirty and contaminated streams, far away from their villages. The communities have already sent several requests for action to SESA, to no avail. Meanwhile, indigenous families, countless children and the elderly are subjected to neglect, falling ill and dying from preventable causes such as diarrhea. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these villages, but to date nothing has been done.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AREÕES

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LESTE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Beira da Mata, Cachoeira, São Benedito and Sete Rios Villages

DESCRIPTION: As in almost all Xavante communities, the government's disregard for health care, access to potable water and basic sanitation also victimizes indigenous families living in s Beira da Mata, Cachoeira, São Benedito, and Sete Rios villages. In Beira da Mata village there is no artesian well. The community has submitted several requests to the competent agencies, but none of them has been met. Families fetch water from a spring, which they use for all their needs. However, some Xavante people from another village also use this spring to bathe, which further compromises the quality of the water. Many children started to have diarrhea due to the use of contaminated water. In Cachoeira village, the chief has already submitted a request for the drilling of an artesian well to SESA, which was denied. There is a stream nearby, but its water is unsafe for consumption. Families have to fetch water – which they carry in plastic bottles – from bactés in another far away village. In São Benedito village, in 1998, an artesian well was drilled, with a tank and taps, by a company from Cuiabá. But the well only worked for a month and the pump failed. The chief went to Barra do Garças and asked for repairs, but even after so many years, nothing has been done. Currently, women get water from a nearby river, but it is unfit

for human consumption. In the rainy season they have to strain the water several times before using it. In Sete Rios village, the chief said that five years ago a company went to the Village to drill an artesian well. But as there was no water nearby, the well was not drilled and no action was taken. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these villages, but so far to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): AREÕES

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NOVA NAZARÉ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Água Viva, Mãe de Virgem and Serra Verde Villages

DESCRIPTION: The Água Viva, Mãe de Virgin and Serra Verde villages are new and have no artesian well and access to drinking water. Xavante families need to fetch water from nearby streams, but they are contaminated by various substances. The lack of water fit for consumption has caused several types of diseases in children, mainly diarrhea. CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso filed a complaint with the MPF of Barra do Garças denouncing the lack of drinking water for the indigenous people of these three villages.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): TAPIRAPÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): URUBU BRANCO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO ALEGRE DO NORTE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tapi'itáwa, Tapiparanytáwa, Towajaatáwa Villages among others

DESCRIPTION: The Apyáwa/Tapirapé indigenous people from the Urubu Branco TI report that there are no medicines in the villages' health center and that they need to buy them when the doctors prescribe them. The requested exams have also been paid for by the patients' families, when they are able to do it. An example of this neglect is the situation of an Apyáwa elder, who has a serious wound on his leg and needs daily dressings and medicines, which also need to be bought by family members. Another situation of lack of assistance and neglect concerns the extremely lengthy renovation of the Village Tapi'itáwa health center by the Municipality of Confresa (MT). Health care workers are seeing patients in a school classroom. These workers need to spend the night in Tapi'itáwa village, where they stay in a house without enough rooms for everyone that does not meet the requirements of the Ministry of Labor, which requires men's and women's toilets, to prevent female workers from being exposed to embarrassing situations. In addition, the toilets in the Apyáwa's houses are in poor condition. These situations of lack of assistance and neglect are found in the Tapi'itáwa, Tapiparanytáwa, Towajaatáwa, Wiriáotáwa, Myryxitáwa, Akara'ytáwa, and Inataotáwa villages.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): CHIQUITANO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CHIQUITANO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VILA BELA DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Santa Mônica Village among others

DESCRIPTION: The Chiquitano people have been fighting for years for the regularization of their traditional territory. To date, FUNAI has not set up the WG that will carry out studies to identify the territory and proceed with the land regularization process. Meanwhile, the Chiquitano community remains without assis-

tance and health care from SESAI; even in such a painful period as the COVID-19 pandemic has been, the federal government has been insensitive to the pain of these indigenous families. Some meetings have already been held with the Health Council with a view to resolving this demand, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Lack of health care

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 15 Cases

28/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION: Almost one hundred indigenous people from ten municipalities in Mato Grosso do Sul gathered in front of the DSEI headquarters to protest against the neglect towards the health care of indigenous peoples in the state. There were a total of 80 Guarani-Kaiowá and Terena leaders, representing more than 80,000 indigenous people from Mato Grosso do Sul. They were asking for a meeting with secretary Robson dos Santos da Silva and, among their requests was the dismissal of DSEI coordinator Joe Saccenti Junior, who is a retired Army colonel. The indigenous people claim that they are unable to dialogue with him to solve the villages' problems, especially regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccination. According to chief Terena Jânio Rodrigues, 60, they "have been there other times and are always welcomed by the Federal Police".

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 01/28/2021

01/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPO GRANDE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Indigenous people in an urban context in Campo Grande (MS)

DESCRIPTION: The MPF filed a public civil action against the Federal government demanding that all indigenous people living in the urban areas of Campo Grande be enrolled in the Indigenous Health Care information system and receive a SUS card. The action was necessary after the federal government announced that only indigenous people living in villages would be included in the priority group for vaccination.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/MS, 01/28/2021

APRIL

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Villages in Mato Grosso do Sul

DESCRIPTION: From the beginning of the pandemic until the beginning of April 2021, 4,322 indigenous people in Mato Grosso do Sul had been infected with the coronavirus. The DSEI of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul was, at that time, the one with the highest concentration of COVID-19 cases in Brazil, and the third among the 34 DSEIs in the entire country with the highest lethality rate. For every 50 indigenous people who became infected with the coronavirus so far, one has died. In all, until the beginning of April, 89 indigenous people had died from COVID-19 in the state.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Midiamax, 04/03/2021; Campo Grande News, 05/19/2021

04/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALDEINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ANASTÁCIO

DESCRIPTION: Terena leaders reported that 200 indigenous people who live in the Aldeinha community, on a land not yet demarcated, were left out of the priority group for COVID-19 vaccination. According to Terena Edmilson George, "the city has greatly reduced its territorial space. We live at the top, where the land is not recognized by FUNAI, but we are all documented by the agency. And we even voted in the election for chief." Families who live on the non-demarcated land also arrived there in 1933, when Aldeinha was founded. The leaders reported the case to the MPF and DSEI in Campo Grande. In the region, several indigenous people refused to take the vaccines, believing the fake news about their side effects. These 200 and many other indigenous people living in urban areas were deprived of the right to be vaccinated.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 04/19/2021

05/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Bororó and Jaguapiru Villages

DESCRIPTION: Tired of the federal government's omission, especially in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, a group of indigenous people held a protest against the chaos in health care in Dourados. Representatives of the Bororó and Jaguapirú communities asked for the resignation of the local coordinator of SESAI, Sidneide Alves, who, according to the leaders, would refuse to assist the indigenous people who seek a solution to the serious health situation in the territory. They report suffering from the lack of supplies, medicines and care, including the lack of basic equipment to protect health workers. Another complaint about the administration of the District was related to the misuse of the fleet of vehicles at SESAI's base center, which consists of a real "cemetery" of cars that should be used by the indigenous villages, and which are deteriorating in open air. Trucks, motorcycles, cars, vans, and ambulances are abandoned in the courtyard of the DSEI building. According to one of the indigenous leaders, who asked not to be identified in the report of a local media outlet, the indigenous people "are tired of this omission and this neglect due to the lack of vehicles to help the indigenous people, and when we get to the base center we are faced with this cemetery of cars here in the backyard, due to management incompetence". The MPF was contacted to follow up on the issue.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: O Progresso, 05/03/2021; Campo Grande News, 05/05/2021

05/07/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AMAMBAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Amambai

DESCRIPTION: Guarani and Kaiowá indigenous people occupied the CASAI in Amambai to protest against the omission and lack of assistance of the public authorities in view of the serious health care situation faced by indigenous peoples in the state. The indigenous people asked for the resignation of the DSEI coordinator, Joe Saccenti Junior, and also of the local SESAI coordinator, Sidneide Alves. The indigenous people denounced mismanagement such as the lack of proper health care in the villages, which have more than 18,000 people, as well as the lack of medicines and protective equipment for health workers, among other failures, such as the abandonment of several vehicles in the yard of the base center.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Campo Grande News, 05/07/2021

07/05/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: Indigenous people reported to the MPF the disappearance of 1,300 doses of COVID-19 vaccine. They reported that on April 23, the technical coordinator of the center visited all the Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSI) in Dourados and collected all doses of vaccines, distributing a minimum quantity to each team in the Dourados reserve - an average of 30 doses - to be used in the campaign the following day, April 24. According to the complaint, as of April 26 all UBSI in the indigenous territory had no vaccines. The vaccines were taken to the Dourados center, and only one nurse, who is the coordinator, has access to the refrigerator key. The doses are only released according to the request made by the UBSI. However, information from health workers in these units indicate that about 1,300 doses of vaccines went missing. This number is in agreement with the difference in the number of doses applied and those that were taken to the base center. The indigenous people await investigation of the facts and measures.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 05/08/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: According to a survey carried out by the Public Agency in February, the Dourados State Penitentiary led the national ranking of positive cases of COVID-19, among the penitentiaries analyzed. Until the beginning of February 2021, 1,236 cases of COVID-19 had been confirmed in this prison, which then had 2,380 inmates. This is also the prison with the highest number of indigenous people in the country - 164 inmates. Of these, the State Penitentiary Administration Agency confirmed that 86 had had the disease in the unit until then. A prison guard who declined to be identified believes that the contamination affected 90% of inmates during the outbreak the previous year. He also

reported that "the administration did not know how to manage things" and that there was a lack of uniforms and protective equipment for police officers, and added that prisoners are only required to wear face masks in the corridors, so they are not used in cells and galleries.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 05/16/2021

JUNE

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA, VÁRIOS

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The MPF reported that vaccination of indigenous people against COVID-19 failed in Mato Grosso do Sul, reaching only half of the population in some cities. The MPF made a joint recommendation with the DPU and the DPE. In the recommendation, the MPF and the Public Defender's Offices say that health care units should look for indigenous people who have not taken the second dose of the vaccine, through mobile teams in the territories of origin and preferably outside the indigenous people's working hours. Failure to adopt the recommended measures may lead to administrative measures and actions against public managers.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *MPF*, 06/22/2021

JANUARY

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: In just 15 days, between December 2020 and January 2021, 410 indigenous people in Mato Grosso do Sul were infected with the coronavirus. In early January, the state already had 3,453 confirmed cases of COVID-19 among indigenous people, according to data from SESAI. The sample of cases was from



Co-infected with worms and malaria, a Yanomami child sleeps in a hammock in the Maimasi village, near the Catrimani Mission in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima

December 14 to 29, when, of the 34 DSEIs, the DSEI of Mato Grosso do Sul had the highest number of COVID-19 cases. According to the COVID-19 Newsletter issued by the Secretariat, by the aforementioned period 72 deaths of indigenous people from COVID-19 had already been reported in the state.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Dândara Genelhu*, 01/02/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

02/22/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPO GRANDE

DESCRIPTION: Faced with government omission and neglect towards an adequate and dignified health policy for indigenous peoples, once again leaders and representatives of these peoples went back to the DSEI, in Campo Grande, in an attempt to dialogue with the then special secretary for Indigenous Health, Robson Santos da Silva, who traveled from Brasília to hear the claims. The indigenous people continued to denounce the disregard for indigenous health and demand measures.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 02/22/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous population in Mato Grosso do Sul faced a serious outbreak of contamination with Covid-19. In the indigenous lands of Dourados, 89 cases of the disease were recorded at the beginning of November - a number 29 times greater than what is considered an outbreak. Tacuru was the second city with the highest number of cases (25). Close behind came Paranhos (18), Caarapó (7), Japorã (6) and Amambai (5). Altogether, in the indigenous villages of Mato Grosso do Sul, a total of 4,725 cases were recorded between the beginning of the pandemic and the beginning of November 2021, with 106 deaths. The vaccination campaign for indigenous youth and adolescents only started on September 29, one month after it started for the same group in the urban areas of Mato Grosso do Sul. In a live event on October 29, the State Health Secretary, Geraldo Resende, said that responsibility for the villages lies with the Ministry of Health, but that SES had been making itself available to help. "It is important for us to say that these outbreaks inside the indigenous reserves could have been avoided if we had started an immunization process in the indigenous communities at the same time that we started it in the community in general," said the secretary.

CAUSE: Denial of rights in access to COVID-19 vaccination

SOURCE: *Correio do Estado newspaper*, 11/05/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

NOVEMBRO

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI-KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru and Bororó Villages

DESCRIPTION: According to leaders and the MPF, an outbreak of COVID-19 cases took over the Jaguapiru and Bororó villages, in Dourados, with 79 positive cases until the beginning of November 2021. Of the 79 confirmed cases, ten people were hospitalized, five in the ICU and five in the infirmary. One of the most serious health conditions was that of a teacher at the Guateka Marçal de Souza State Indigenous School, in Jaguapiru village, who was taken to the ICU in a health unit in Ponta Porã. The case was directly linked to the outbreak that began in schools in the reservation, with 34 positive cases. A total of 450 people were tested, of whom

approximately 260 were directly related to students, teachers, school employees and their families. In addition to the increase in the number of cases, the community faced another serious problem: the vulnerability of the vast majority of those infected. This, as reported by indigenous leaders, means that many people who tested positive were unable to comply with the required isolation. With no way to support themselves and no help from the government, many people work on a daily pay basis and the few who have a job and cannot miss a day and "end up going to work even though they have tested positive for COVID-19, because they are afraid of having no money to eat. And we have no way of controlling it. We have an environment of total insecurity here", warned an indigenous leader.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Dourados News*, 11/04/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

2021

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): NIOAQUE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): NIOAQUE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Cabeceira and Brejão Villages

DESCRIPTION: The MPF started a civil investigation into the lack of health care and the insufficient provision of public health services in Cabeceira and Brejão villages, in Nioaque (MS). According to the complaint, the problem has been going on since 2019 in Taboquinha and Água Branca villages. Residents report that the most critical situation is in Brejão village, where there is an urgent need to renovate the headquarters of the health center. The indigenous people say that in the part of the roof where the water tank is located, there are bats, which let out strong odors throughout the building.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *Campo Grande News*, 10/28/2021

2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

DESCRIPTION: According to a report by the De Olho nos Ruralistas portal, former employees of SESAI's base center denounced persecution, the militarization of SESAI, moral harassment and lack of basic equipment to fight the pandemic among the Kaiowá and Guarani peoples. Health workers from Dourados warn that, in addition to layoffs, a series of arbitrary decisions by the management of the center and of DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul have been harming the structure of the region, which is responsible for the largest indigenous population in the country. The center serves around 18,000 users of the subsystem, spread across villages in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve and three other municipalities. It also serves dozens of indigenous people displaced from their territory by agribusiness, who camp in tents on the roads and in the back of farms. Among the main complaints is the lack of transparency of data on the contamination and deaths of indigenous people by COVID-19. Current and former SESAI employees say that information is no longer shared internally among workers at the behest of the head of the center, after the dismissal of the technical coordinator Indianara Guarani Kaiowá. Many documents were drafted by the team that until then worked at the SESAI Base Center in Dourados, to denounce to the MPF the lack of investment in basic equipment for indigenous health care. For the team fired from the Dourados Center, an important part of the problem behind the disinvestment and the authoritarian policy of the DSEI lies in the change in the agency's management, currently held by the retired Army colonel Joe Saccenti Junior, appointed by the also retired colonel and then secretary of SESAI, Robson Santos da Silva.

CAUSE: Omission, neglect, military action

SOURCE: *De olho nos ruralistas*, 05/27/2021

MINAS GERAIS – 2 Cases

01/27/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KIRIRI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KIRIRI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CALDAS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: KIRIRI

DESCRIPTION: Chief Adenilson de França Santos, from the Kiriri community, denounces that his people were not given priority in COVID-19 vaccination. He reports that the group is small and has been in the area for four years, have always been vaccinated against all other diseases, such as flu, measles and others, but that the state informed them that they were not registered to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The health secretariat of the municipality of Caldas reported that it had already informed the state health secretariat about the need to send vaccines to the Kiriri, who are a priority group, according to the National Immunization Plan, but until the end of January there was no answer from the state agency.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect; denial of access to COVID-19 vaccine

SOURCE: *Globoplay/Jornal da EPTV 1st Ed, 01/27/2021*

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): ARANÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARANÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CORONEL MURTA

DESCRIPTION: With the lack of regularization of the Aranã TI, SESAI recognized its population as indigenous people in an urban context and, thus, did not guarantee their inclusion in the priority group for vaccination against COVID-19, despite the decision issued by STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso. According to the leaders, 17 Aranã families were infected with the virus and one person died. In response, SESAI offered basic food staples to the families, although that was not their demand. An investigation was launched by the MPF in June 2021, with no response from FUNAI and SESAI until the end of the year.

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the East*

PARÁ – 8 Cases

01/25/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): TEMBÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAPITAO POÇO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tembé

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous people of the Tembé people of the Alto Rio Guamá Indigenous Land, where the young Isak was murdered, are having to live with “poison rain”. This mechanism has been used by farmers in the region to spray large plantations, which has affected small farmers and the Tembé indigenous people, since they survive on what the land provides. On January 25, an illegal aerial discharge hit the Tembé TI and a camp of landless rural workers located in Santa Luzia do Pará. This “poison rain” caused damage to crops and respiratory problems, allergies and itching among indigenous people and farmers. According to people who know the product, the sprayed poison is called Tordon, which “kills everything”. Environmental legislation prohibits the aerial application of pesticides in places where there are communities, houses and traffic of people within the minimum distance is 500 meters from these areas. A complaint was forwarded to the competent agencies and to the Pará Society for the Defense of Human Rights, which requested action from the Public Security Secretariat and the survey of environmental licenses.

CAUSE: Contamination with pesticides

SOURCE: *Brasil de Fato, 02/16/2021*

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): MUNDURUKU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MUNDURUKU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JACAREACANGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Higher Tapajós River

DESCRIPTION: Research carried out by neurologist Erik Jennings, a physician at SESAI, points out that mercury used in illegal gold mining contaminates 99% of Munduruku villages in the Higher Tapajós River. According to the doctor, the survey carried out with 109 indigenous people showed that 99% of the population examined had mercury levels in their blood well above those recommended by the WHO; some showed up to 15 times the recommended level. The damage to the health of indigenous people, including future generations, is very serious. The high level of mercury in the blood of women of childbearing age is very dangerous, because during pregnancy it directly affects the child’s neurological system. Mercury can cause irreversible nervous system damage, heart and thyroid problems, and affect the babies’ immune systems. For the doctor, “it is a health emergency in Brazil”. Other studies have already been carried out in other regions of Pará also affected by illegal mining, such as medium Tapajós, where the research was carried out by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation in partnership with WWF. In it, of the 200 participating indigenous people, 58% had mercury levels above those recommended by the WHO. In one of the villages, the level of contamination reached 87%, and more than 15% of the children under 5 years of age analyzed had neurodevelopmental problems. Based on the results of the research, the leader Alessandra Korap Munduruku has been denouncing the projects that impact the Munduruku territory, such as mining – problems aggravated by the policy of the current president of the Republic. According to Alessandra, “this contamination is very serious. The Munduruku people are sick, and we need to take care of them, of the children, of the many pregnant women; it is very sad”. And she adds: “There has to be punishment, because they (the miners) are killing us. (...) The fish are dying from contamination. Women are poisoned. Now we have proof”.

CAUSE: Use of mercury in mining and environmental contamination

SOURCE: *Repórter Brasil, 02/19/2021*

03/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous communities

PEOPLE(S): ARARA, JURUNA, YUDJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAQUIÇAMBA, ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE DO XINGU

DESCRIPTION: In the midst of the new coronavirus pandemic, FUNAI gave the go-ahead for the Canadian mining company Belo Sun Mining to hold face-to-face meetings with about 100 indigenous people in two villages in the Amazon. The company, based in Toronto, Canada, was seeking to accelerate its plans to explore a gold mine that could directly affect two indigenous lands and riverine communities already living under the impact of the construction of the Belo Monte dam on the Xingu River, in Pará. The activities planned by Belo Sun would bring together about 45 indigenous people in the Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu TI, and 60 to 66 participants in the Paquichamba TI. The DPU recommended that FUNAI reject the possibility of any face-to-face meeting during the pandemic and to suspend the effects of a technical report that the indigenous agency issued on February 10, in which it provides some guidelines but does not veto the mining company’s initiative. It even suggests what the mining company should do “in case there is confirmation or suspicion of a COVID-19 case during the event”, indicating that “the detected case will be immediately isolated from the group and will have the proper referral coordinated by the health worker on site”. FUNAI also says that the mining company should request “support from private laboratories” and recommended that, before the CI-EIA presentation meetings (indigenous component of the environmental impact study), meetings should be scheduled by videoconference, preferably with the presence of indigenous representatives, “to coordinate preparations for meetings with the

region's DSEI". The indigenist agency suggested that, if support from the DSEI was not possible, the mining company could "request the support of private laboratories and/or other professionals". According to data presented by the mining company itself, the disease had killed, until last January, 7,366 people in Pará – data that left out the great wave of the disease that hit almost all Brazilian states in early 2021.

CAUSE: Government omission and collusion; face-to-face meeting with mining company amid the pandemic

SOURCE: Uol Portal, 03/11/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Communities in the Tapajós region

DESCRIPTION: SESAI sent a letter to the Attorney General's Office informing that the spread of fake news in villages in Pará affected the decision of indigenous people to take the COVID-19 vaccine. In the official letter, SESAI reported that about 70% of indigenous people in the Tapajós region were undecided or refused to take the vaccine. According to SESAI, the refusal was due to the circulation of fake news in the villages about the vaccines. The MPF is investigating the case. Federal Prosecutor Gustavo Kenner reports that this fake news affect the integrity of indigenous people and put people's health at risk. He still questions: "We now want to identify exactly those responsible for these messages and if it is a 'mere' irresponsibility on the part of those who have been spreading the information, or worse, if it is a deliberate strategy to jeopardize the integrity of this group, which could ultimately characterize genocide". According to the DSEI Tapajós, until the beginning of April 2021, 2,082 cases of COVID-19 and 17 deaths had been recorded in the region.

CAUSE: Fake news influencing vaccination

SOURCE: G1/PA, 04/07/2021

02/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous communities

PEOPLE(S): ZO'É

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ZO'É

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ÓBIDOS

DESCRIPTION: In mid-2020, APIB and other entities filed ADPF 709 with the aim of combating the federal government's omission in dealing with the pandemic, demanding that the STF determine measures against the risk of genocide of various peoples. Among other requests, the action required the STF to order the federal government to install sanitary barriers in more than 30 territories where indigenous peoples live in voluntary isolation or recent contact, including the Zo'é TI - located in a border area to the Trombetas FLOTA. The request was accepted by the rapporteur Justice Luis Roberto Barroso and confirmed by the STF sitting en banc. However, contrary to the guarantee of isolation of indigenous peoples, on May 31 the Institute for Forestry Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio) determined the reopening of the Trombetas State Forest. Information obtained by the MPF reveals that the decision on the reopening of the aforementioned state forest was made after a meeting between the state government and leaders of the extractive sector in the region. The reopening of the Trombetas FLOTA represents a very serious risk to the Zo'é people, as the activity carried out by nut collectors, for example, takes place in the region called Jaramacaru, south of the boundaries of the Zo'é TI. The decision of IDEFLOR-Bio expressly contemplates the Zo'é Base (titled Jaramacaru). Until that moment, social isolation measures, with due protection for indigenous people, as well as the closing of areas bordering their territories, worked satisfactorily in the region. Therefore, by authorizing the opening of the Trombetas FLOTA, the state of Pará could cause the risk of contamination of the Zo'é people and all the consequences arising therefrom. Thus, the MPF-PA requested that the decision to authorize access to the region be reviewed and that information be presented on the technical and scientific criteria that supported the state government's decision

to reopen the Trombetas State Forest, and whether there was an assessment of the risks of coronavirus contamination for the Zo'é people as a result of the reopening of the FLOTA.

CAUSE: Opening of an area close to the TI to the traffic of people during the pandemic

SOURCE: MPF-PA, 02/06/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

29/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous families

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELÉM

DESCRIPTION: Due to the federal government's refusal to include indigenous people in an urban context in the emergency vaccination plan against COVID-19, the MPF made a recommendation to the municipality of Belém and the state of Pará regarding the vaccination of Warao indigenous people from Venezuela. The MPF reports that the sociocultural peculiarities experienced by the indigenous group, especially those who are in an urban environment, as in Belém (PA), place them in a situation of greater vulnerability in relation to the transmission of the coronavirus. These indigenous people live most of the time in groups, sharing the same utensils, in a scenario of greater transmission of the virus. In addition, a series of sociocultural, epidemiological and contextual particularities of the Warao population intensifies the risk of contamination and the impacts of COVID-19, mainly due to the intense movement in urban centers as a guarantee of survival, as well as the epidemiological fragility of the indigenous people of the region. The MPF-PA recommended that the Network of Medical Offices in the Street, a service linked to the Municipal Health Secretariat of Belém, include the Warao population in the priority group for vaccination. The MPF-PA also recommended that all the necessary logistics be provided for vaccination to take place in shelters and rented houses where both sheltered and homeless indigenous people live; or, alternatively, that transport be organized and made available to take the indigenous people to the vaccination sites.

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: MPF-PA, 01/29/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

03/22/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KA'APOR, TEMBÉ, TIMBIRA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARAGOMINAS

DESCRIPTION: The MPF-PA recommended that SESAI complete the bidding process for the contracting of common engineering services for the maintenance of water supply systems in the indigenous villages served by the DSEI Guamá-Tocantins. A civil investigation was initiated based on the communication of lack of maintenance of the water supply systems in the villages belonging to the Capitão Poço base center; lack of maintenance of the car used in patient care logistics; insufficient number of professionals in the multi-disciplinary team that provide health care to the community; and lack of supplies and equipment for the area's administrative team. In a meeting held on March 2 with the MPF, indigenous leaders emphasized that the solution for maintaining the sanitary and water supply system in the communities of the Alto Rio Guamá TI did not include the expansion of existing networks, which was necessary to avoid improvisations in water supply.

CAUSE: Lack of potable water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: MPF-PA, 03/22/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

2015-2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous peoples of the Altamira region, in Pará, denounced serious situations of lack of health care. Lack of water supply systems in the villages; lack of qualified health professionals to work in the villages; few beds available for indigenous people in reference hospitals; delays in medical appointments and difficulties

in having specialized exams. The socio-environmental impact caused by the Belo Monte dam has been causing damage and difficulties in several aspects, especially with regard to access to water by indigenous peoples in the region. The conditions established in the Belo Monte Basic Environmental Plan regarding indigenous health are not being met.

CAUSE: Lack of water and health care

SOURCE: CONDISI Altamira; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

PARAÍBA – 2 Cases

2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous people in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): POTIGUARA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BAÍA DA TRAIÇÃO

DESCRIPTION: SESAI, through the DSEI Potiguara, refused to vaccinate indigenous people living in cities against Covid-19, claiming that the vaccine was only for indigenous people living in villages, highlighting that their vaccination was the responsibility of the municipalities. The Organization of Indigenous Residents in the Urban Zone of the municipality of Baía da Traição (Tab'usuabá) filed a complaint with the MPF of Paraíba asking for measures against this neglect. On April 7, 2021, the MPF of Paraíba initiated an administrative procedure and sent an official letter to SESAI and DSEI Potiguara, requesting the inclusion of indigenous people living in urban areas in the priority vaccination plan and establishing a period of 10 days for the agencies to respond. However, the indigenous people from the city were not included in the vaccination plan by SESAI and had to wait for the vaccination schedule of the municipalities where they live.

CAUSE: Denial of the right to COVID-19 vaccine

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous people in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): TABAJARA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CONDE

DESCRIPTION: The Tabajara Taquara Indigenous Association, which represents the Tabajara indigenous people who live in the cities of Conde and Pitimbu, filed a complaint with the MPF of Paraíba requesting that the agency take action in relation to SESAI, which refused to include the group in the COVID-19 emergency vaccination plan. On April 7, the MPF of Paraíba initiated an administrative procedure and sent official letters to SESAI and DSEI Potiguara, requesting the inclusion of indigenous people living in urban areas in the priority vaccination plan and establishing a period of 10 days for the agencies to respond. However, the indigenous people from the city were not included in the vaccination plan by SESAI and had to wait for the vaccination schedule of the municipalities where they live.

CAUSE: Denial of the right to COVID-19 vaccine

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

PARANÁ – 1 Case

04/19/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKHOA GUASÚ GUAUVRÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAÍRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekohá Yhovv

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of Tekoha Yhovv prepared a document reporting that, because some indigenous people had been contaminated with the coronavirus, they were requesting SESAI to hire, at least on a temporary basis, three nurses and one more doctor, to meet the demand of the 15 Tekoha in the region. In the document, they also requested PPE for health workers.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Team Paraná - CIMI Regional Office in the South

PERNAMBUCO – 3 Cases

APRIL

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PETROLÂNDIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Angico Pankararu - Petrolândia

DESCRIPTION: The Angico Pankararu indigenous group of Petrolândia (PE), had to appeal to the Federal Court to guarantee their right to COVID-19 vaccination. Despite the clear determination of STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, on March 17, 2021, that indigenous people living both in villages and in non-ratified areas should have priority in COVID-19 vaccination, the 40 Angico Pankararu indigenous families are being able to enforce their right to immunization. According to the coordinator of the DSEI in Pernambuco, Antônio Fernandes da Silva, "the Federal government has no obligation to provide assistance through the DSEI to all indigenous people, but only to those living in villages and the others must seek the SUS in the municipalities". In turn, the mayor of Petrolândia, Fabiano Marques, argues that "what the municipality can do, it has done". The mayor avoids any responsibility, stating that the vaccination of indigenous peoples depends on the definition of the DSEI, which informs the Municipal Health Secretariat how many and where the indigenous people are, for the corresponding doses of vaccines to be requested. The MPF started an administrative procedure and notified the coordination of FUNAI in Paulo Afonso and the DSEI in Pernambuco, asking them to inform the reasons why the indigenous people were not vaccinated and questioning the timeline for this to occur.

CAUSE: Denial of the right to priority vaccination

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato/PE, 04/30/2021

JUNE

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): ATIKUM

MUNICIPALITY(IES): OROCÓ

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Atikum Brígida

DESCRIPTION: After receiving a complaint from CIMI and other organizations that the approximately 180 Atikum indigenous people living in Agrovila Brígida had not been vaccinated against COVID-19, the MPF contacted the Federal Court and obtained an injunction in favor of these indigenous people. The DSEI Pernambuco and the municipality of Orocó refused to provide vaccination on the grounds that the demarcation of the indigenous land by the competent authorities had not been completed. Even after the recommendation was issued by the MPF to the municipality of Orocó on May 21, the DSEI and the Health Secretariat of Pernambuco had not provided vaccination to indigenous people living in the area of the municipality, including the Atikum Brígida people. Attorney General Rodolfo Lopes argues that "although the land occupied by the indigenous people of the Atikum Brígida community is not officially an indigenous land or a reserve area, the community exists and lives in a traditional way, as provided for in the Federal Constitution". As stated in the lawsuit, the indigenous people of the community are recognized by FUNAI, appearing on the foundation's website as inhabitants of one of the "Indigenous Lands of Baixo São Francisco". The MPF highlights that the legislation on social protection measures to prevent the contamination and spread of COVID-19 in indigenous territories covers isolated and recently contacted indigenous people, indigenous people living in villages and indigenous people living outside indigenous lands, in urban or rural areas. In the suit, the prosecutor also cited the STF decision in the context of ADPF 709, which determined that indigenous people living on non-ratified lands should be included in the priority group for vaccination.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect; denial of the right to priority vaccination

SOURCE: MPF/PE, 06/07/2021

08/04/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PANKARARU OPARÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): JATOBA

DESCRIPTION: SESAI canceled the agreement signed for the water supply project to the community, alleging that it depended on the decision in the judgment of the time frame by the STF in RE 1.017.365/SC, as well as on the voting in the National Congress of PL 490/2007 and its appendices. Leaders report that this leaves the community at risk and vulnerability in the process of food production, subsistence and potable water consumption. The MPF of Serra Talhada brought up an administrative procedure to investigate allegations of non-compliance with the agreement by SESAI and the lack of supply of drinking water to the indigenous community.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; MPF; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

PIAUI – 1 Case

2021

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The state of Piauí is one of the few that does not have a DSEI for the health care of indigenous peoples, so that people depend on care from the State and municipalities, which weakens health care. The COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation even more serious and worrying. Leaders filed a complaint with the responsible agencies, as well as with the CNDH. Official letters were sent to the competent authorities and to SESAI by the CNDH, but both health care and implementation of a local DSEI were denied. Regarding the vaccination of the indigenous peoples of Piauí against the coronavirus, it was only possible due to the efforts of the State Health Secretariat and not SESAI's. The MPF was contacted and there is an ongoing Public Civil Action for the implementation of a DSEI in the State; however, it is still unresolved.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: APOINME; A Pública, 02/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO DE JANEIRO – 1 Case

06/01/2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARANI DO BRACUÍ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ANGRA DOS REIS

DESCRIPTION: More than half of the Guarani Mbya indigenous people who live on the Costa Verde of Rio de Janeiro, in Angra dos Reis, have been infected with the coronavirus. The Mbya total about 350 people and 203 of them have had the disease since the beginning of the pandemic. According to the Municipality of Angra dos Reis, as of 01/06/2021, 200 indigenous people have recovered from the disease, 1 has died and 2 cases are still under investigation. The municipal government explained that contamination occurred because many of them move throughout the city, but that the group is tested monthly and more than half of the Mbya population are children.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: www.cnnbrasil.com.br, 01/06/2021

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE – 2 Cases

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: More than 12,000 indigenous people from the states of Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte were excluded from the priority group for vaccination, provided for in the National Immunization Plan. The Plan defined as a priority group "indigenous people living on indigenous lands (i.e., lands demarcated by FUNAI) aged 18 or

over, served by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem", and in compliance with the DSEIs. However, neither Rio Grande do Norte nor Piauí have their own DSEI and no indigenous land has been demarcated. According to Dinaman Tuxá, from APIB, the lack of demarcation of indigenous territories in the Northeast is the result of the State's omission. "The Northeast is the second region with the largest indigenous population in Brazil, behind the North, but the last in terms of demarcation". What was requested from the Brazilian government "is to guarantee the vaccination of indigenous people, regardless of the territorial situation", reinforced Dinaman. The MPF was contacted to intervene in these cases.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect; denial of the right to priority vaccination

SOURCE: A Pública, 02/12/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: The absence of a DSEI in the State of Rio Grande do Norte to assist indigenous peoples deepens the situation of social vulnerability, making health care unfeasible and affecting countless indigenous families of the following peoples: Caboclos de Assu, Potiguara do Catu, Potiguara do Sagi/Trabanda, Potiguara - Mendonça, Potiguara Ibirapi, Tapuia Tarairiú, and Warao.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: A Pública, 02/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the Northeast

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases

02/09/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI, KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): GUARITA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TENENTE PORTELA

DESCRIPTION: Fundamentalist churches with access to villages have influenced indigenous people in the largest territory of the state to reject vaccination against COVID-19. The indigenous people claim religious beliefs and that the vaccine is not necessary or, even worse, it is harmful. According to the Municipal Health Secretariat of Tenente Portela, around 1,200 indigenous people who live in the area of the reserve corresponding to the municipality should be vaccinated. However, until the month of February, less than half of this group had visited the health centers to receive the first dose. In an attempt to convince them to get vaccinated, SESAI informed that it would send teams to the homes of the indigenous people and give them the doses, instead of waiting for them to visit the village's health center.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Gaúcha ZH, 02/09/2021

06/14/2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous people in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Due to the fact that the Ministry of Health did not include indigenous people in an urban context, who do not live in a village, among the priority groups for immunization against COVID-19, contrary to scientific studies and the principle of equality among indigenous peoples, the MPF filed a public civil action. The objective was to order the Federal government and the state of Rio Grande do Sul to provide the COVID-19 vaccine to indigenous people living outside indigenous villages in the state, giving the same priority as indigenous people living in indigenous villages". In administrative procedures, the MPF units in the cities of Passo Fundo and Porto Alegre monitored the situation of indigenous people in an urban context who were denied priority vaccination by the Ministry of Health, on the grounds that these indigenous people should be subjected to the same social, environmental conditions and access to health services as other people living in urban areas. These indigenous people are living temporarily in the cities, as they maintain the link with the original communities, visiting them when they can. Their immu-

nological and epidemiological specificities remain unchanged in relation to those living in the villages, including because contact with them is frequent, as confirmed by studies from the Federal University of Pelotas and FIOCRUZ. Likewise, for the purpose of vaccination, the distinction between indigenous living inside or outside the villages is not supported by an anthropological and epidemiological approach, as the Federal Constitution and ILO Convention 169 do not allow this differentiation, which violates the principle of equality between indigenous peoples. In practice, people who live outside the villages have always had their specific medical care denied by SESAI, which put them in a situation of institutional invisibility, since they are not enrolled in the Indigenous Health Care Information System (SIASI). This problem that took on more serious contours with their exclusion from the priority group for COVID-19 vaccination.

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: MPF/RS, 06/22/2021

RONDÔNIA – 9 Cases

JANUARY

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO VELHO

DESCRIPTION: The DSEI Rondônia questioned the State Health Department of Rondônia about the “disappearance” of 8,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in January 2021. According to the DSEI, the state received 11,120 doses of the vaccine, but only passed on 2,315 doses to indigenous peoples that month. The State Health Surveillance Agency (AGEVISA) states that vaccination of the entire indigenous population of Rondônia is guaranteed. Indigenous organizations asked the MPF to investigate the situation.

CAUSE: Lack of vaccines

SOURCE: G1/RO, 01/25/2021

04/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: According to COIAB, until the beginning of April 2021, there were 2,470 confirmed cases and 62 suspected cases of COVID-19 under investigation in Rondônia. In the state, there had been 51 deaths by April, according to COIAB.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/RO, 04/06/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: All villages in the region, including indigenous people in an urban context

DESCRIPTION: Several indigenous people living both in villages and in urban contexts report that they have not been able to receive public health care. They claim that they seek help for health treatment, without success, and in very urgent cases they are forced to pay for doctor's appointments and laboratory tests and medications. When the indigenous people who live in the villages get sick and need help, they go through great difficulties, often without having a way to get around, as the villages are far from the city. When they get care and are hospitalized for a few days, when they are discharged they go to CASAI, and then return to the villages. However, as most of the times the treatments are not effective, patients relapse with symptoms and return to this vicious cycle of comings and goings. The indigenous people asked the MPF-RO for action.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; omission; neglect

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Diva Oro Nao; Arlete Oro Nao

PEOPLE(S): ORO NAO

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PAKAAS NOVAS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Sotério Village

DESCRIPTION: The chief of Sotério village sent a document to the MPF denouncing the neglect of SESAI. The indigenous women Diva Oro Nao and Arlete Oro Nao are having a lot of pain in the uterus; there are reports that when they seek care they are referred to the city for treatment. Subsequently, they return to the village without a more appropriate treatment for their clinical situation. The patients complain that the pain has returned and are again referred to the city. They stay a few days at CASAI and return to the village without having completed the treatment. It is always a vicious circle, an exhausting and painful coming and going, without proper treatment for indigenous women. According to the diagnostics, both women need myoma surgery. However, with the slow pace of CASAI, their cases are still unsolved.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Peoples in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: The several indigenous people from the Guajará-Mirim region who live in an urban context reported being excluded from the priority group for COVID-19 vaccination. Despite a determination by STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, which guarantees that all indigenous people should be part of the priority group in the national vaccination plan, as they are a more vulnerable population, indigenous people in an urban context were denied priority vaccination. A survey of indigenous people in an urban context was carried out and forwarded to SESAI, and the case was also reported to the MPF for measures.

CAUSE: Denial of rights to vaccination against Covid-19

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Coin' Oro Mon

PEOPLE(S): ORO MON

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Winaintain Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Coin 'Oro Mon had been having eye problems, with great difficulty to see. Several times he requested appointments from SESAI. As he couldn't get them through SESAI, he had to pay to be seen by a doctor, with the help of friends and the community, as well as to pay for medicines and lab tests. Due to the delay and neglect of public authorities regarding the referrals for his treatment, the indigenous person ended up losing his sight, and today he depends on his children, family and friends to get around and carry out daily activities. Several complaints regarding the lack of health care to indigenous people have already been made to the MPF and responsible bodies, but no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Mijai Oro Mon

PEOPLE(S): ORO WARI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Mijai Oro Mon had a serious condition of intestinal obstruction, but he has not been able to get an appointment with a specialist through SESAI. The family is concerned that his condition could get worse.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Peoples in an urban context

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): COSTA MARQUES

DESCRIPTION: The representatives of 14 indigenous peoples living in the city of Costa Marques (Guarasugwe, Cujubin, Migueleno, Puruborá, Canoé, Wayoro, Cassupá, Aruá, Chiquitano, Kwazá, Sakirabiar, Tupari, Makurap, and Parintintin) once again denounced that the base center of SESAI in Ji-Paraná, continues to neglect and deny health care to indigenous peoples in urban contexts, using the same argument of not being able to serve indigenous people living in cities. They have even denied medication for daily use to children, the elderly and people with deficiencies. The indigenous people managed to get the municipality to provide a house for patient care and as a living space for the technical team, but the house was poorly maintained. There was an indigenous health agent who moved to Ji-Paraná and by the end of the year she had not been replaced, and there was no local counselor. Indigenous peoples in urban contexts are neglected. Immediate action by SESAI is also necessary for the construction of sanitary infrastructure to serve Baía da Onças village. The indigenous people have already filed a complaint with the MPF and SESAI, however, no action has been taken.

CAUSE: Denial of rights in health care

SOURCE: Communities; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: The number of malaria cases increased by 66% among indigenous people in Guajará-Mirim, from January to September 2021, compared to the same period of the previous year, according to data from the Epidemiological Surveillance Information System. From January to September 2020, 560 malaria patients were reported, 516 of them among indigenous people. In 2021, in the same period, 957 cases were confirmed, 857 of them among indigenous people. According to CASAI, despite this increase no death has been recorded from the disease for many years, and despite the high rate among indigenous people, no patient was hospitalized in the city at the end of that period. The treatment is done in the villages themselves.

CAUSE: Lack of health care, omission, neglect

SOURCE: G1/RO, 10/01/2021

RORAIMA – 9 Cases

2020-2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

DESCRIPTION: Practically abandoned by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic, and experiencing all kinds of suffering, including psychological distress, CIR leaders mobilized to seek health care for indigenous people. There are countless stories of lives that were interrupted by the disease, causing pain and distress to mothers, children, fathers, wives, husbands, brothers, friends. “All this we are going through has been shaking the psychological aspect of indigenous families, especially for those who have children. We don’t have health care; at least I didn’t get psychological care, neither I nor my children, our family member passed away, and nobody cares about what you’re going through”, said Rita de Cássia Macuxi, resident of Community Sol Nascente, in the municipality of Pacaraima, in Roraima. “People are losing their relatives and that is it,” she pointed out. SESAI and state or municipal governments, with hospital networks and health center, at most only offer basic health care. A psychological assistance service for survivors of the pandemic and family members has never been considered throughout Brazil. Realizing the vulnerability of native peoples, the CIR decided to provide psychological assistance to the families of those affected by the pandemic. The demand has been immense. Between April 2020 and March 2021, more than 220 appoint-

ments with psychological services were provided. In addition to psychological assistance in the communities, informative leaflets on mental health are delivered, in Portuguese and in the Wapishana language. Indigenous psychologists have done this work in the villages, such as Macuxi Iterniza Pereira, who reports: “we work with awareness, we offer this psychological support because these are people who were unable to deal with this whole situation, many indigenous families were diagnosed with panic syndrome, became more anxious, some indigenous families fell into depression”. Since the beginning of the pandemic, indigenous peoples have suffered from daily and collective grief. In Roraima, until mid-April, 5,674 cases and 120 deaths had been confirmed among the Macuxi, Pemon, Taurepangue, Wai, Wapichana and Yanomami peoples, in addition to the Warao, indigenous immigrants from Venezuela. As if the pain of loss was not enough, they still have to fight against the social and cultural impacts that have been affecting their traditions, such as the suspension of the death ritual, as the families were not able to hold the wakes. Leaders report that not even after a year of the pandemic, with all the deaths and confirmed cases, the authorities were able to create a humanized health care plan for indigenous peoples.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Amazônia Real*, 04/08/2021

04/17/2021

VICTIM(S): Child

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CARACARAI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Maimasi

DESCRIPTION: The photo of an 8-year-old Yanomami girl, totally weakened, published by Folha de São Paulo newspaper on May 9 and reproduced by the national and international press, exposed the cruel lack of health care to indigenous people in the country. Just five days after the photo was published, the girl was taken from the Maimasi community, a difficult-to-reach region in the Amazon rainforest, to Hospital Santo Antônio, in Boa Vista. The girl is between 7 and 8 years old and had already been diagnosed with malaria, pneumonia, worms and malnutrition. It was Carlo Zacquini, from the Catrimani Mission, who released the photo, without revealing the author to avoid reprisals. According to the missionary, he had been receiving confidential reports for a few months about the situation at the Yanomami TI, but said that no one was willing to speak out of fear. He has been working in the region with the Yanomami since 1968 and says: “These villages are abandoned. All of them are without assistance. There are no teams. The team is short of people. Health centers that have been closed for months on the Yanomami Land”. According to Dário Kopenawa Yanomami, from HAY, there is an outbreak of malaria in the region, which implies other diseases, such as malnutrition; “the fight against malaria is hampered by the lack of health professionals. This photo of our relative that is circulating shows our vulnerability. The federal government is not concerned about the problems we face today,” he added. Kopenawa reported that malaria and other diseases in the region have been attributed to the advance of illegal mining. Since 2020, indigenous people have reported an increase in the number of people infected with COVID-19 on the Yanomami TI and in illegal mining, which has devastated the forest. Numerous complaints have been made to defense and control agencies, but the devastation of the territory and the lack of assistance to the Yanomami people only increases.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *Folha de São Paulo newspaper*, 05/09/2021; G1/RR, 05/10/2021

JANUARY TO MAY

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: A study carried out by the Indigenous Health/ABRASCO WG and published on May 17 shows that the number of malaria cases among the Yanomami grew during the pandemic. The study emphasizes that this growth of the disease is associated with the

escalation in mining activities in the region. In 2020, 19,000 cases were recorded in the Yanomami DSEI, which means that, in that period, approximately 67% of the DSEI's population of 28,141 people was affected. The technical note was produced at the request of APIB and presented within the scope of ADPF 709. According to the data, between 2005 and 2014, 41,600 cases of malaria were recorded in the Yanomami territory, with an average of 4,100 cases per year. The growth is impressive: in the first five months of 2021 alone, 5,100 cases had already been recorded. The researcher and coordinator of the Indigenous Health WG, Ana Lúcia Pontes, sees the situation as worrying, given the high level of vulnerability of these populations, and says: "Malaria, in this case, is an aggravating factor, particularly in children, who have already presented an unfavorable health situation. Malaria, malnutrition, and worms added to the context of the pandemic worry us enormously". Another aggravating factor mentioned in the technical note is the complaint by the Pro-Yanomami and Ye'kwana Network that in missions to combat COVID-19 in 2020, the federal government made a wide distribution of chloroquine in the Yanomami villages. It has already been proven that the use of chloroquine does not bring benefits to the prevention or treatment of COVID-19, and that its use for the proper treatment of malaria needs to be done in conjunction with other medications such as primaquine, which was not distributed in these operations. The document also alludes to the impacts of mining activities on the health of indigenous peoples, particularly the Yanomami (RR) and Munduruku (PA), in terms of exposure to mercury. The note highlights the chronic problems of malnutrition found in children and presents an overview of the impacts of the pandemic and COVID-19 vaccine coverage on the Yanomami and Munduruku peoples; furthermore, it highlights the conflicts and attacks by miners on Yanomami and Munduruku leaders, showing the importance for the competent authorities to remove the invaders and protect the indigenous population.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Technical Note by the Indigenous Health WG, of ABRASCO, 05/17/2021

JANUARY TO JUNE

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Uxiu – Homoxi Region

DESCRIPTION: According to complaints from HAY, professionals from the DSEI-YY health teams would be providing miners with the COVID-19 vaccine in exchange for gold. These facts were recorded in the Homoxi region, in the Uxiu community. HAY sent a letter to DSEI-YY, SESAI and MPF. The Mixed Parliamentary Front in defense of the rights of indigenous peoples submitted the complaint to the Parliamentary Committee of Investigations (CPI) in the Senate that investigated responsibilities in the fight against COVID-19 in Brazil.

CAUSE: Lack of health care, omission, lack of inspection

SOURCE: ISA, 04/13/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

DESCRIPTION: Health care on the Yanomami TI, which is the responsibility of SESAI through the DSEI-YY, has serious problems as regards planning and implementing programs and activities - in addition to lack of transparency in the application of resources and in the supply of medicines and food in the health centers and in the base centers - and working conditions for health care teams. The result is a collapse and abandonment of health care actions and their impacts, associated with the presence of mining in the region, which is extremely dangerous for the Yanomami population. Without a consistent Emergency Plan to fight COVID-19 during the year 2020, the pandemic spread to regions of the Yanomami TI. According to data from SESAI, 22 Yanomami indigenous people died from Covid-19 in 2020. However, this data may be underreported. According to a survey carried out by a group of

entities and supporters of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples, the number of indigenous people infected and killed by COVID-19 in this TI could be up to twice the official records. Between January 26 and 31, 2021, according to information from CONDISI, ten Yanomami children from the Waphuta, Kataroa and Taremour villages died with COVID symptoms. The DSEI-Y sent a health team to the scene just a week after the events. The Ministry of Health announced in August that the children had died from diarrhea and vomiting, and not from Covid, without providing evidence of the conclusions. In addition to COVID-19, other sensitive health indicators have been showing worse data in recent years, related to the increased presence of mining in the region. Malaria cases had quadrupled in the 2014-2019 period, according to the report "Scars of the Forest", a fact associated with the expansion of forest degradation. According to data from the DSEI-Y Epidemiological Newsletter, in 2020 there were 23,293 cases of malaria. In 2021, 16,982 cases had already been confirmed by August. The number could be much higher, as there are deficiencies in the application of malaria tests in the communities. The health center (Base Centers and Basic Indigenous Health Units) are out of medicines such as chloroquine, a drug used by the federal government since 2020 to spread false recommendations in the face of the pandemic. Health teams often do not have enough fuel to travel to the villages and are concentrated in the Base Centers. Malaria treatment cannot be provided with the necessary regularity and continuity. Malnutrition indicators in the region have also increased. Studies by UNICEF and FIOCRUZ had already pointed out in 2020 that 54% of Yanomami children aged 0 to 5 years had some symptoms of malnutrition, a number that could reach 80% in some regions. In March 2021, the MPF-RR filed a Public Civil Action asking SESAI to guarantee food supply for patients and companions within the Base Centers and Basic Indigenous Health Units. SESAI argued that its responsibility was only to supply CASAI in Boa Vista with food. In early November, the companies that provide air service to DSEI-Y suspended flights due to a R\$7 million debt from SESAI. Regarding resources, the numbers are not very transparent. SESAI claims to have invested more than R\$180 million in DSEI-Y. It is evident that this money is not being fully and efficiently invested in the health care of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples. Despite the open chaos in the health care of these peoples, FUNAI prohibited, in November 2021, the entry of a FIOCRUZ multidisciplinary health team that intended to verify the situation, support the care and initiate studies of water contamination by mercury and impacts on the health of the Yanomami. In a hearing at the CDHM of the Chamber of Deputies, on November 24, the president of FUNAI justified this prohibition by saying that "there is already a public agency, SESAI, which is doing its job very well". The MPF-RR filed a Public Civil Action in March 2021 with a request for an injunction for SESAI to ensure the supply of food in health centers for the care of patients and family members; the agency also issued a recommendation to the Ministry of Health and to SESAI demanding that, within 90 days, they present a Restructuring Plan for the health care of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples, resizing the staff of professionals, developing action plans to combat malaria and malnutrition and hiring an air service company. On November 17, the STF ordered the Ministry of Health to provide explanations on the health situation of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples and the government's action plans. The decisions of the STF under ADPF 709 and the IACHR Precautionary Measure, both from 2020, are still in force, in which they ask the Federal government to adopt all measures to ensure the health care of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples.

CAUSE: Omission, Lack of health care and neglect

SOURCE: HAY; MPF/RR; G1/RR, 06/08/2021 e 11/14/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

07/20/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: The Bolsonaro government has clogged Amazon villages with 150 milligrams (mg) chloroquine pills. Since Brazil confirmed

the first case of the new coronavirus, on February 26, 2020, DSEIs in the region have received 622,000 pills of the drug – which has been proven to be ineffective in combating and treating the coronavirus – through the Ministry of Health. The first case of COVID-19 among indigenous people was confirmed by SESAI on April 1, 2020. Only the DSEI Yanomami, in Roraima, received enough quantity to offer ten pills per indigenous person. The DSEIs Rio Tapajós, in Pará, and Médio Rio Purus, in Amazonas, received 4.3 and 4.2 pills per indigenous person, twice the average distributed for the 20 DSEIs in the Amazon region. “We realized that the government was campaigning for the federal government by advertising and distributing medicines on indigenous lands”, explains leader Dário Kopenawa Yanomami, vice president of HAY. He said that the organization denounced to the authorities the political use of the distribution of chloroquine in the villages. According to Dário Kopenawa, the chloroquine pills delivered to the Wakaris and Surucucu communities of the Yanomami TI were returned to SESAI. “We ordered the chloroquine to be sent back. We took away this pill that would be used for COVID-19 in our people. We had it collected and returned to the Yanomami DSEI, which then can send it where it is needed for malaria treatment,” said Dário.

CAUSE: Provision of contraindicated medication

SOURCE: *Amazônia Real*, 07/19/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOA VISTA

DESCRIPTION: In 2021, SESAI recorded a drastic drop in funds paid since the beginning of the Jair Bolsonaro government. The decline has intensified further during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2018, BRL1.1 million was allocated to the secretariat, an amount that increased to BRL 494,000 the following year, to BRL200,000 in 2020 and to BRL300,000 in 2021. One of the main actions of indigenous health, the “promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health” showed a more discreet decline. In 2018, before the Bolsonaro government, BRL1.6 billion was spent on the area; the amount dropped to around BRL1.4 billion in 2019 and then stabilized at approximately the same amount in 2020 and 2021. The MPF charged SESAI with a restructuring plan to assist the Yanomami, who have been one of the most affected peoples, and recommended an audit of the accounts of the local health district after the reporting of “accelerated worsening of health indicators”. Júnior Hekurari Yanomami, president of CONDISI-Y, complains about the lack of dialogue with the government and that the current administration is silent: “We, Yanomami, cannot wait any longer. There’s no more time. The government wants to hide the problem. The Yanomami people are asking for help. They came here and promised a plan, but that’s very vague. How are they going to provide assistance, bring in doctor? They said that only from the 10th they will start hiring. But we want it now, for yesterday, there is no gasoline for the rescues. And malaria does not wait. We have already lost many lives.” Júnior Hekurari added: “The situation is very sad, we need an urgent change, because the plan is not working. It is up to the Public Prosecutor’s Office to investigate where the resources went. There has to be interference from judicial authorities, otherwise we will lose more Yanomami people. It’s a chaotic situation.”

CAUSE: Drastic reduction of budget for indigenous health

SOURCE: *O Globo newspaper*, 11/24/2021

NOVEMBER

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Yaritopi

DESCRIPTION: Tired of the federal government’s omission and of so many deaths due to lack of health care to their people, the Yanomami of the Yaritopi community built a health center on their own, made of wood and straw, to house the health teams. The decision to build a health center took place because DSEI-Y

stated that there was no place for the teams to stay, according to CONDISI-YY, the agency responsible for overseeing actions in the reserve. Yaritopi indigenous people are cared for by the Surucucu center when they are sick. The distance between the two regions is 12 minutes by flight and three days on foot. According to the president of CONDISI-YY, Júnior Hekurari Yanomami, there are 300 people in this community and in November 2021, 16 of them were serious cases of malaria.

CAUSE: Lack of health care; omission; neglect

SOURCE: *G1/RR*

2021

VICTIM(S): Men, women and children

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IRACEMA

DESCRIPTION: Illegal mining on the Yanomami TI has been wreaking havoc throughout the territory, including in the health area. At Homoxi, the health center is under the control of miners, affecting the health care of indigenous families. According to data from SESAI, in 2020 the Homoxi post center assisted 5,594 people, and in 2021, until October, only 946. The abandonment of health care associated with the escalation of mining and its impacts led to the resurgence of the health crisis in the region. According to SIASI data, more than half of children under 5 years old weighed by the health team in 2020 had a nutritional deficit. In May 2021, a child in the region died of malnutrition, without medical care. The case was reported to the MPF.

CAUSE: Government omission and lack of assistance

SOURCE: *Hutukara and Wanassedume Ye’kwana Associations – “Yanomami under Attack”, April/2022*

SANTA CATARINA – 11 Cases

08/17/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VILA KONDÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CHAPECÓ

DESCRIPTION: The lack of health care to indigenous populations by the State occurs in all regions of the country. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to light the size of the federal government’s omission. With regard to the Kaingang people of Kondá Village, the reality is no different. The reform of a health unit in this community has been dragging on for years and, as a result, the MPF filed a lawsuit against the Federal government. The court accepted the arguments of the MPF and ordered the Federal government to pay a fine in the amount of BRL1.8 million, due to the delay in complying with the sentence that, in 2018, ordered that public entity to build a new health unit in the Community Kaingang of Condá village. The original decision gave a period of 60 days for the beginning of the works and one year for their completion. The Federal government took 241 days to start and 324 days to complete the works. As the court had stipulated a daily fine of BRL3,000 for non-compliance with the sentence, the total amount of the fine was reached, which must be reverted to the indigenous community. The MPF promoted the provisional execution of the sentence, even before the final decision on the lawsuit, since the inaction of the Federal government in properly equipping, renovating and adjusting the health unit is years old. In August 2015, the Sanitary Surveillance inspection team concluded that the unit did not offer “minimum physical, technical and operational conditions for providing the population with health care services”.

CAUSE: Delay in the construction of a health unit

SOURCE: *MPF/SC*, 16/08/2021

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TARUMÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAQUARI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tarumã Mirim Village

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya who live in Village Tarumã Mirim do not have the necessary infrastructure for the supply and treatment of water for human consumption. There is no water supply by a sanitation company either, a situation that becomes especially serious in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Solid waste management and domestic solid waste collection services are not provided to the village by the city of Araquari or by SESAI's DSEI Interior Sul. There is no basic health unit in the village.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and waste collection

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PINDO TY

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ARAQUARI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Conquista Village

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya who live in Conquista village do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. Solid waste management and domestic solid waste collection services are not provided to the village by the city of Araquari or by SESAI's DSEI Interior Sul. There is no basic health unit in the village.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and waste collection

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YAKÁ PORÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GARUVA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Village Yaká Porã

DESCRIPTION: In Yaká Porã village, the Guarani Mbya do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. There is no basic health unit in the village, and one of the most basic conditions for the prevention of COVID-19 – access to water – is lacking.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TEKOHÁ DJU MIRIM

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BIGUAÇU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Amâncio Village

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya who live in Village Amâncio do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. There is no basic health unit in the village.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ITANHAÉM

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BIGUAÇU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Itanhaém/Morro da Palha Village

DESCRIPTION: The government does not offer the Mbya Guarani from Itanhaém/Morro da Palha village do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. There is no basic health unit in the village either.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CURÍY - MBYA ROKA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BIGUAÇU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Curi'y/Amaral/M'baroka

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya who live in Village Curi'y/Amaral/M'baroka do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. There is no basic health unit in the village either.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDEVA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IVY MOROTI WHERÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BIGUAÇU

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ivy Moroti Wherá Village

DESCRIPTION: There is no basic health unit to care for the Guarani Nhandeva indigenous people who live in Ivy Moroty Wherá village, in the municipality of Biguaçu.

CAUSE: Lack of basic health unit

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAWAÍ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CANELINHA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Village Tawa'í/Canelinha

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya of Village Tawa'í/Canelinha do not do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company. The village is not part of the water quality monitoring system, does not receive solid waste management services and also does not have a basic health unit.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO DOS PARDOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PORTO UNIÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Village Kupli

DESCRIPTION: The Xokleng who live in Village Kupli do not do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company or solid waste management services. In addition, Village does not have a basic health unit.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MAJOR GERCINO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Tekohá Vy'a/Águas Claras

DESCRIPTION: The Guarani Mbya who live in Village Tekoha Vy'a do not do not have treatment of water for human consumption, nor do they have water supplied by a sanitation company, which leaves them in a situation of total lack of assistance in this aspect. Solid waste management and domestic solid waste collection services are not provided to the village by the city of Major Gercino and/or SESAI's DSEI Interior Sul. In addition, there is no basic health unit in the village.

CAUSE: Lack of basic sanitation and drinking water

SOURCE: District Indigenous Health Plan; CIMI Regional Office in the South

SÃO PAULO – 4 Cases

03/03/2021

VICTIM(S): Community
PEOPLE(S): FULNI-Ô, GUARANI, KAIMBÉ, PANKARARÉ, PANKARARU, WASSU COCAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUARULHOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Filhos Desta Terra Multiethnic Village

DESCRIPTION: About 24 families from six indigenous peoples live in the Multiétnica Filhos Desta Terra Village, in Guarulhos (SP), with total lack of health care and assisted by few emergency actions during the pandemic. The urban village is located in the Cabuçu neighborhood and does not have social protection. On the contrary, it was excluded from the National Health Care Policy for Indigenous Peoples, whose execution is the responsibility of SESAI. Despite the investigation initiated by the MPF, no measures have been taken by the secretariat in the village. SESAI itself confirmed that the community is served only by the municipality of Guarulhos, without the direct participation of the DSEI Litoral Sul technical team, responsible for the location. As a result, the MPF recommended that SESAI urgently promote measures to combat COVID-19 in the area. The measures include access to potable water, free distribution of hygiene supplies, availability of rapid COVIDtests, cleaning of surfaces and organization of care at all levels of complexity.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: MPF-SP, 03/03/2021

ABRIL

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): SEVERAL

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban areas of Greater São Paulo

DESCRIPTION: Even after the STF decision, which determined priority vaccination for indigenous people living in cities or on non-ratified lands, SESAI did not order compliance with the measure. This group represents more than half of the indigenous population in the country. It is estimated that a population of 21,000 indigenous people are living in the Greater São Paulo area today. Since the beginning of immunization, urban indigenous communities have been left out of the priority group and the Ministry of Health has been reluctant to come up with a solution. The initiative to prioritize the vaccination of indigenous people in urban areas depended on the good will of states and municipalities.

CAUSE: Failure to comply with court order

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato, 04/08/2021

07/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): OSASCO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban village of the Pankararé people

DESCRIPTION: The Osasco Health Secretariat did not vaccinate the indigenous people living in the municipality as a priority group, claiming to be following guidelines from the Ministry of Health, whose plan was to only include in the priority group for vaccination, indigenous people living in villages. Despite requests from the indigenous people, letters and meetings with representatives of the municipality, the Health Secretariat and the Secretariat of Social Equality, the local government refused to recognize the indigenous people living in its municipality. In addition to being inhumane, this denial contradicts a March 2021 determination by STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, to prioritize all indigenous people in the national vaccination plan, regardless of their place of residence.

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: Brasil de Fato, 08/04/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the South

07/01/2021

VICTIM(S): Communities

PEOPLE(S): PANKARARU, WASSU COCAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FRANCISCO MORATO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban area in the municipality of Francisco Morato

DESCRIPTION: Francisco Morato's Health Secretariat did not vaccinate the indigenous people living in the municipality as a priority group, claiming to be following guidelines from the Ministry of Health, whose plan was to only include in the priority group for vaccination, indigenous people living in villages. Despite requests from the indigenous people, who submitted letters and proof of indigenous identity issued by FUNAI, the local government refused to recognize the indigenous people living in its municipality. In addition to being inhumane, this denial contradicts a March 2021 determination by STF Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, to prioritize all indigenous people in the national vaccination plan, regardless of their place of residence.

CAUSE: Denial of vaccines to indigenous people in an urban context

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

TOCANTINS – 2 Cases

2010-2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TOCANTÍNIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Morrinho Village

DESCRIPTION: According to reports by the Xerente indigenous people, the source of water for human consumption throughout the Morrinho village is a stream close to the village. The water of this stream is not fit for human consumption, due to its natural, chemical and physical characteristics. Its impurity is visible and, in addition, its source is very close to the village houses. Since 2010, community leaders have been asking SESAI, through DSEI Tocantins, for the construction of an artesian well to meet the needs for drinking water supply of all families in the village. Several complaints have already been made to the public authorities; however, no action has been taken to improve the quality of the water supplied to the community. Leaders of Morrinho village have already sent several documents to the Supply and Sanitation sector of the DSEI-TO reporting the problem, as well as to the MPF-TO, to no avail.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

24/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Community

PEOPLE(S): XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PEDRO AFONSO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: São José Village

DESCRIPTION: According to the indigenous peoples, the supply of water for human consumption by the residents of Village São José comes from an artesian well built by DSEI-TO. It so happens that this well is maintained by an agreement signed between SESAI/DSEI-TO and a private company that is responsible for all the maintenance of the supply system. However, since the construction of the well, the water supplied is not of good quality, as it has a reddish color and a strong odor and taste of decomposing organic matter. The indigenous people report that this situation has already been reported to the technicians who provide maintenance and quality control services for the water supplied to the village's families. The justification given by the technicians is that someone throws earth into the well and therefore the water is of poor quality. The situation remains unresolved and the responsible agency has not taken any steps to improve the quality of the water supplied to the community.

CAUSE: Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins

Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs

In 2021, CIMI recorded 13 cases of dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs in the states of Acre (5), Amazonas (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Pará (4), and Roraima (1).

In Acre, the state with the highest number of cases, drug traffickers opened trails on the Arara do Rio Amônia and Kawinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu Indigenous Lands, located on the border with Peru, to enter Brazil. The lack of inspection and control facilitates the commission of illicit acts against these indigenous communities.

In Pará, Arara leaders report an increase in alcohol consumption in the Cachoeira Seca TI, encouraged by non-indigenous people, including fishermen who operate illegally in the territory. The lack of supervision contributes to the continuity of this situation, with disastrous consequences for the people.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, a report by Folha de São Paulo newspaper pointed out that, in Mato Grosso do Sul, one in five people in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve uses alcohol or drugs. The average number of homicides in the Reserve – where around 20,000 indigenous people live on just 3,400 hectares, exposed to a situation of precariousness and social vulnerability – is 400% higher than among non-indigenous people in the state, according to the MPF.

In Roraima, the introduction of drugs and alcoholic beverages by miners invading the Yanomami TI is denounced by the indigenous people. According to reports, the situation has escalated internal conflicts in the communities.

DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

13 Cases

ACRE – 5 Cases

2021

PEOPLE(S): ASHANINKA, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: In view of the long distances between the villages located in the Upper Envira River region and the municipality of Feijó, as well as the lack of assistance from the public authorities to these populations, families of the Ashaninka people and the Madijá people come to the city for several chores (cash social benefits, get personal documents and health care) that, for bureaucratic reasons end up being prolonged, forcing them to stay for long periods in the city. As a result, these populations become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money. Their constant contact with shop owners facilitates access to alcoholic beverages for men, women, children and the elderly. Additionally, unscrupulous shop owners or neighbors from the Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira, Kulina do Rio Envira, Kulina do Igarapé do Pau and Jaminawá Envira TIs usually exchange game for alcohol or cachaça in the communities. The lack of inspection by FUNAI and

other control bodies further facilitates these illicit acts against indigenous populations.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI, NAWA, NUKINI, SHANENAWA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FEIJÓ

DESCRIPTION: The enticement of indigenous youths for the use and trafficking of drugs has been recurrent in recent years. Vulnerable and without the assistance of public authorities, they end up getting involved with criminal factions. This situation has escalated internal violence and increased discrimination against the people in the city. The leaders themselves have promoted lectures and internally sought solutions to prevent this situation. The most affected TIs in the region have been Katukina/Kaxinawá, Kaxinawá Nova Olinda, Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho, Nawá and Nukini.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): JAMINAWA / ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: Families of the Arara do Bagé people come to the city for several chores (cash social benefits, get personal documents and health care, do their shopping). During their stay in the city, the people become vulnerable, in constant contact with shop owners who end up providing alcohol to men and women. Additionally, in the territory itself, neighbors also supply alcoholic beverages and drugs such as cocaine and crack cocaine, attracting mainly young people. This situation has escalated internal violence and, in the city, increased discrimination against the people. The lack of inspection by FUNAI and other control agencies corroborates and facilitates these illicit acts against indigenous populations.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): APOLIMA ARARA, KAXINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

DESCRIPTION: The Arara do Rio Amônia and Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu territories are on the border with Peru, and drug traffickers built a trail within these territories to enter Brazil. This reality has left the people vulnerable and, in recent years, drug traffickers, both Brazilian and Peruvian, have recruited some men and young people into trafficking and disseminated the use of alcohol, cocaine and crack cocaine. This situation has escalated internal violence and, in the city, increased discrimination against the people. The lack of inspection by FUNAI and other control agencies corroborates and facilitates these illicit acts against indigenous populations.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): HUNI KUI, JAMINAWÁ, KULINA (MADIJA), MANCHINERI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): MANOEL URBANO

DESCRIPTION: Families of the Madijá, Huni Kuĩ, Jaminawá and Manchinieri peoples commute to the city in order to cash their social benefits, salaries, get personal documents and health care that, for bureaucratic reasons end up being prolonged. In addition, in their own territory, neighbors also provide them with alcoholic beverages in exchange for game. This situation has escalated in discrimination against indigenous peoples. The most affected Tis in this sense have been: Alto Rio Purus, Estirão, Mamoadate, Riozinho do Iaco, Colocação São Paulino, Caiapucá, Caeté, and Cabeceira do Acre. The lack of inspection by FUNAI and other agencies contributes to these illicit acts against indigenous populations.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AMAZONAS – 2 Cases

2021

PEOPLE(S): APURINÃ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CAMICUÃ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: The villages in this territory are opposite the city of Boca do Acre, on the banks of the Purus River. In this context, the relationship of the people with the city is daily. In recent years, the consumption of alcoholic beverages has escalated among men and the use of drugs such as marijuana, cocaine and crack cocaine has grown among young people. In addition, young people and teenagers are lured into drug trafficking and joining criminal factions in the region. This situation has intensified internal violence and, in the city, increased discrimination against indigenous people. The lack of inspection by FUNAI and other control agencies corroborates these illicit acts against indigenous people.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs

SOURCE: G1/AC, 04/29/2021; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

2021

PEOPLE(S): JAMAMADI, KANAMARI, KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SEVERAL

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOCA DO ACRE

DESCRIPTION: Families from the Jamamadi, Madijá and Kanamari peoples have to commute to the cities to take care of various chores, such as cashing social benefits, getting personal documents and health care. These absences from the villages, for bureaucratic reasons, end up being prolonged, leading families to stay in the city for long periods. As a result, these populations become vulnerable in the urban space, hungry and without money. Their constant contact with shop owners facilitates access to alcoholic beverages for men, women, children and the elderly. Additionally, unscrupulous shop owners or neighbors of the indigenous territories exchange alcohol and cachaça for game. The TIs most affected by this very serious situation in the region have been: Massacury Kamapá (Lourdes and Cajueiro), Iquirema/Goiaba/Monte II, Maracajú, Igarapé Capana, Inauni/Teuini, Kulina do Médio Juruá, Cacao do Tarauacá, Kanamari do Rio Juruá, and Mawetek. Other serious consequences of this situation are the increase in internal violence and prejudice against indigenous peoples by city dwellers. The lack of supervision by FUNAI and other control agencies facilitates these illegal acts against indigenous populations.

CAUSE: Dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 1 Case

2021

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI NHANDÉVA, GUARANI KAIOWÁ, TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): DOURADOS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): DOURADOS

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Jaguapiru and Bororó Villages

DESCRIPTION: A report by Folha de São Paulo newspapers points out that

one in five people of the indigenous population of Dourados (MS) uses alcoholic beverages or drugs, where the homicide average is 400% higher than among non-indigenous people in the state, according to MPF data. The more than 20,000 indigenous people in this region are exposed to an unfortunate situation of poverty and social vulnerability. According to indigenous leaders, the vast majority of crimes recorded in the Jaguapiru and Bororó villages, which form the Dourados reserve, is due to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages and drugs, which is a widespread problem, difficult to solve and ignored by the authorities. In 2017, the Attorney General's Office and the Public Defender's Offices of the Federal government and Mato Grosso do Sul filed a public civil action for the governments of the three spheres to implement public policies to combat drug use in the indigenous communities of Dourados. According to the MPF, "the precariousness of public security, deficient education, inadequate food and housing, lack of projects aimed at generating income and employment and the absence of public policies for indigenous people reflect on the high rate of violence, drug and alcohol use, child mortality and alarming homicide and suicide rates".

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Folha de São Paulo newspaper, 08/17/2021

PARÁ – 4 Cases

2015-2021

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACHOEIRA SECA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Arara people report an increase in the use of alcoholic beverages by the indigenous people and its serious consequences for the Villages. Some of the reasons are the presence of fishermen in the indigenous area and the constant commute of the Arara to the city, with issues related to the compensation to which they are entitled from the construction of the Belo Monte dam and other issues. Encouraged by non-indigenous people, this rampant consumption of alcoholic beverages has brought disastrous consequences for this people, who have little contact with the surrounding society. Many internal conflicts broke out due to this exaggerated use of alcohol and drugs, including cases of domestic violence, which were not common before. The introduction of alcoholic beverages into the villages was encouraged by fishermen, hucksters and bars on the banks of the Xingu and Iriri rivers, as well as in establishments in Altamira, which have no problem committing this illegal act due to the lack of inspection by FUNAI and other competent agencies.

CAUSE: Alcohol consumption and lack of inspection

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

2015-2021

PEOPLE(S): PARAKANÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): APYTEREWA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Apyterewa, Xingu, Paranapiona and Kwarahya-pya

DESCRIPTION: As has happened among the Arara people, leaders of the Parakaná people reported the increase in the use of alcoholic beverages by the indigenous people and its serious consequences in the villages. Some of the reasons are the presence of fishermen in the indigenous area, and the constant commute of the Parakaná to the city, to deal with issues related to the compensation to which they are entitled from the construction of the Belo Monte dam and other issues. Encouraged by non-indigenous people, this rampant consumption of alcoholic beverages has brought disastrous consequences for this people, who have little contact with the surrounding society. Many internal conflicts broke out due to this exaggerated use of alcohol and drugs, including cases of domestic violence committed under the influence of alcohol. The introduction of alcoholic beverages into the villages was encouraged by fishermen, hucksters and bars on the banks of the Xingu and Iriri rivers, as well as in establishments in Altamira,

which have no problem committing this illegal act due to the lack of inspection by FUNAI and other competent agencies.

CAUSE: Alcohol consumption and lack of inspection

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

2015-2021

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA DA VOLTA GRANDE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Arara da Volta Grande also reported the increase in the use of alcoholic beverages by the indigenous people and its serious consequences in the villages. Also in this case, among the reasons are the presence of fishermen in the indigenous area and the constant commute of the Arara to the city, to deal with issues related to the Belo Monte dam and other issues. Encouraged by non-indigenous people, this rampant consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs (marijuana) generates a series of internal conflicts between these recently contacted people. The entry of alcoholic beverages into the villages has been encouraged by fishermen, construction workers, as well as bars and establishments in Altamira.

CAUSE: Alcohol consumption and lack of inspection

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

2015-2021

PEOPLE(S): ARARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARARA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Arara people also reported the increase in the use of alcoholic beverages by the indigenous people, with serious consequences in the villages of the people, who were also impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte dam – and who

often have to go to the city to deal with compensation lawsuits for the construction of the plant, as well as other issues. These trips to the city end up leading to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages, which is encouraged by non-indigenous people, fishermen, hucksters and bars on the banks of the Xingu and Iriri rivers, as well as by commercial establishments in Altamira. These people and groups find it easy to offer alcohol in the villages, due to the lack of inspection by FUNAI and other competent agencies.

CAUSE: Alcohol consumption and lack of inspection

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

RORAIMA – 1 Case

2021

VICTIM(S): Indigenous youth

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANOMAMI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Palimiú ND Aracaçá

DESCRIPTION: Leaders of the Palimiú community, from the Yanomami TI, filed a complaint with the MPF reporting the introduction of drugs and alcoholic beverages by miners who invade the TI and, as a consequence, the escalation of internal conflicts in the communities. As an example, the leaders mentioned the Aracaçá community, where miners introduced alcoholic beverages and a “white powder” that left the Sanöma (Yanomami) addicted, altered and violent, resulting in many cases of violence among indigenous people in the community.

CAUSE: Introduction of alcohol and drugs

SOURCE: Hutukara and Wanassedume Ye'kwana Associations – “Yanomami under Attack”, April/2022

Childhood mortality

Official data from SESAI, obtained by CIMI through the Access to Information Law,⁶⁶ indicate a total of 744 deaths of indigenous children aged 0 to 5 years. The states of Amazonas, Roraima and Mato Grosso have the highest numbers of child deaths in this age group.

Childhood mortality: number of deaths from 0 to 5 years, by state

State	Female	Male	Total
AM	85	93	178
RR	67	82	149
MT	42	64	106
MA	32	18	50
MS	26	18	44
PA	23	42	65
AC	16	21	37
TO	10	3	13
PE	7	9	16
AP	7	5	12
MG	5	9	14
PR	5	4	9
RS	3	8	11
RO	3	6	9
PB	3	4	7
SC	3	4	7
BA	3	3	6
ES	3	1	4
AL	2	2	4
CE		1	1
RJ		1	1
SE		1	1
Total	345	399	744

Federal government data points to the death of at least 39 children, classified as death for lack of health care.

Childhood mortality: deaths from lack of health care

Cause	State	Female	Male	Total
Death from lack of health care	AC		2	2
	AM	4	4	8
	MT	5	17	22
	PA	3	4	7
Total		12	27	39

66 SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Extraction date: 01/25/2022. Reference date 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2021. Data subject to change by system feed process and database qualification.

The lack of public policies aimed at combating hunger, the interruption in the delivery of food staple baskets to communities living in roadside camps or the lack of basic health care can explain the death of at least 187 children from preventable causes.

Childhood mortality - deaths from preventable causes

Cause	Female	Male	Total
Anemia of prematurity	1		1
Iron deficiency anemia	1	1	2
Bronchopneumonia unspecified	5	6	11
Delayed fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	1	1	2
Dehydration of the newborn	2	1	3
Malnutrition	1		1
Moderate and mild protein-calorie malnutrition		1	1
Severe protein-calorie malnutrition unspecified	16	11	27
Moderate protein-calorie malnutrition		1	1
Unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition	6	4	10
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	10	20	30
Other bacterial pneumonias	1	1	2
Other viral pneumonias	1		1
Bacterial pneumonia not elsewhere classified	5	3	8
Bacterial pneumonia unspecified	7	5	12
Congenital pneumonia unspecified		1	1
Hypostatic pneumonia Unspecified organism		1	1
Pneumonia unspecified	23	35	58
Pneumonia due to unspecified microorganism	5	4	9
Viral pneumonia not elsewhere classified	1	1	2
Viral pneumonia unspecified	1	2	3
Streptococcus pneumoniae septicemia	1		1
Total	88	99	187

Death from lack of healthcare

Official data

According to data obtained from SESAI,⁷⁷ 125 indigenous deaths were identified as death for lack of health care. Mato Grosso and Amazonas were the states with the highest number of cases.

State	Number of cases
Mato Grosso	51
Amazonas	28
Pará	16
Pernambuco	11
Paraná	6
Rio Grande do Sul	4
Mato Grosso do Sul	3
Rondônia	2
Ceará	2
Acre	2
Total	125

CIMI data

In 2021, CIMI recorded 39 deaths from lack of health care in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (5), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (3), Piauí (2), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Rondônia (3), Roraima (8), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (3).

In Amazonas, the state with the highest number of cases, one of the victims was the indigenous woman Adeki, from Kulina people, who died during childbirth. The midwife who accompanied her diagnosed that it was a difficult delivery and requested that she be urgently sent to the city. However, according to the community, SESAI said it did not have fuel for transport. The child was born, but Adeki Kulina had a heavy hemorrhage and could not resist it.

In Maranhão, José Vane, 26, from the Guajajara people run over by a truck driver, who fled. Rescued to a nearby hospital, he was transferred to the municipality of Santa Inês, where he was denied care. From there, the Guajajara was taken to a hospital in the municipality of Monção, where he was again denied care. He ended up returning to Santa Inês, but couldn't resist his injuries.

Deaths of Warao indigenous people from Venezuela were also recorded in the states of Minas Gerais and Piauí. In both states, Warao families reported a lack of adequate health care. In one of the cases, according to a complaint by

Coletivo Piauí on social media, a one-month-old baby died as a result of an intestinal infection, in a shelter for Venezuelans, in Teresina (PI).

In Roraima, at least eight Yanomami died in 2021 of malaria – including two young people, a shaman and five children under 5 years of age. According to reports, all of them died for lack of proper care. Many communities are very far from the Basic Indigenous Health Units and the Base Centers and live for long periods without the presence or visits of health teams – in some cases, for more than a year.

In Xaruna village, in the Yanomami TI, where two children died of malaria, the community reports that the number of sick children is very high and there is no medical care. In November, a 19-year-old Yanomami girl from Village Paapiu who was seven months pregnant died during childbirth – according to community reports, she had malaria and was not being treated.

In recent years, the massive presence of illegal miners in the Yanomami TI has been denounced as one of the main vectors of malaria, COVID-19 and other diseases. An element that makes the situation of helplessness even more dramatic is that the indigenous people are forced to resort to illegal mining camps, close to their communities, to communicate with the DSEI-Y and request urgent care from the health teams. Numerous documents denouncing the situation were presented by CONDISI-YY and HAY to the competent public agencies.

DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

27 Cases – 39 Victims

ACRE – 2 Cases - 2 Victims

06/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Leonilda Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ALTO RIO PURUS

MUNICIPALITY(IES): SANTA ROSA DO PURUS

DESCRIPTION: Leonilda had had a cesarean section and had been discharged for weeks, waiting for transport to return to her village. On June 6th, she was found dead in bed. She is suspected of suicide by poisoning, but SESAI did not clarify the cause of death.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

01/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Armando Flávio Jaminawá

PEOPLE(S): JAMINAWÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CABECEIRA DO RIO ACRE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ASSIS BRASIL

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Três Cachoeiras Village

DESCRIPTION: According to information from the community, the teenager would have ingested alcohol and also gasoline, and was having hallucinations when he threw himself into the river from the top

⁷⁷ SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Data collected on: 01/25/2022. Reference date 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2021. Data subject to change by system feed process and database qualification.

of the ravine. Two days after he went missing, firefighters found him drowned in the river.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

AMAZONAS – 5 Cases – 5 Victims

05/28/2021

VICTIM(S): Raul Roque Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): CACAU DO TARAUACÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ENVIRA

DESCRIPTION: The elderly man was being treated at the Casa de Saúde Indígena de Rio Branco and, on the morning of May 28, the patients found his body outside the CASAI, near the dormitories. The suspected COD is suicide by poisoning, but SESAI did not disclose the cause of death.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

10/05/2021

VICTIM(S): Adeki Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Piau Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous woman Adeki Kulina was in labor and as soon as the midwife who was assisting her realized it would be a complex delivery, requested urgent removal to the city. SESAI claimed that it had no fuel for transport. The child was born, but Adeki hemorrhaged and died.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

25/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Tumai Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: Tumai Kulina, an elderly man, had tuberculosis and had been in IPIXUNA for two months, asking SESAI for treatment. At the IPIXUNA Base Center, the nurses gave him cough syrup and dipyrone for fever. In mid-October, he felt very ill and only then was sent to a hospital in Cruzeiro do Sul. The disease was in a very advanced stage and he could not resist it.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

04/11/2021

VICTIM(S): Marta Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: Marta Kulina felt sick and for many days sought treatment from SESAI nurses, at the IPIXUNA Base Center. Nurses sometimes gave her dipyrone for fever. On November 3rd, with a very high fever, Marta was diagnosed with malaria; she took medicine and returned to the port, where she died the next day.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

11/10/2021

VICTIM(S): Dukini Kulina

PEOPLE(S): KULINA (MADIJA)

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): IPIXUNA

DESCRIPTION: Dukini Kulina had a high fever and fatigue and had been looking for treatment with SESAI nurses at the IPIXUNA Base

Center for days. Nurses sometimes gave her dipyrone for fever and syrup for fatigue. On November 10, Dukini felt very ill and died from lack of timely care.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Eastern Amazon

MARANHÃO – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

2021

VICTIM(S): José Vane Guajajara

PEOPLE(S): GUAJAJARA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): RIO PINDARÉ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BOM JARDIM

DESCRIPTION: José Vane Guajajara, 26, was walking along BR-316 when he was run over by a Scania truck. The driver fled without rendering assistance. According to information, José was returning from his father's house, who lives in the neighboring village. Community indigenous people report that BR-316 crosses the indigenous land, enabling invasions and several other violations and vulnerabilities of the people. They also report that five indigenous people, in addition to several animals, have already been killed by vehicles in that place. José Vane Guajajara was taken to a nearby hospital shortly after the accident, but was transferred to the Santa Inês Hospital, where he was denied care. José was sent to another hospital in the municipality of Monção, where he was also denied care. Finally, they took him back to Santa Inês, but he could not resist his injuries.

CAUSE: Denial of hospital care

SOURCE: *Mídia Índia*; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Two children

PEOPLE(S): MEMORTUMRÉ CANELA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): KANELA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): FERNANDO FALCÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Escalvado Village

DESCRIPTION: According to information from indigenous leader Ricardo Memortumré, two indigenous children in Village Escalvado died in November 2021, showing symptoms of vomiting, diarrhea, mouth sores and bleeding, and other children also had similar symptoms. Indigenous people have not yet discovered the cause of this disease in children.

CAUSE: Omission, lack of health care and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

MATO GROSSO – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

03/07/2021

VICTIM(S): A woman

PEOPLE(S): BAKAIRI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): BAKAIRI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): PARANATINGA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Pacuera Village

DESCRIPTION: The 21-year-old indigenous woman died on the Bakairi Indigenous Land, in Pacuera village. The Civil Police commissioner received a call informing him of the death and went to the village, in order to find out the real cause of death. When talking to the young woman's relatives, the commissioner was informed that three days earlier, the young woman had gone to the city for medical care, because she was bleeding. She was medicated and discharged to return to the village; two days later, she started bleeding again and died. The commissioner asked if he could remove the body to have it autopsied so that the COD could be identified, but the family said no, due to their customs and beliefs. Some family members and the nurse who accompanied the indigenous woman at home were intimidated into giving statements later. The case was registered as "death to be clarified, without evidence of crime".

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: *O Livre*, 03/08/2021

SETEMBRO

VICTIM(S): An 8-month-old baby

PEOPLE(S): XAVANTE

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARABUBURE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CAMPINÁPOLIS

DESCRIPTION: Government omission and neglect towards the health care of indigenous populations across the country has been increasingly chaotic. This was regrettably verified by the Xavante at the Municipal Hospital of Campinópolis. An eight-month-old baby needed to be taken to this hospital for medical care. According to a nurse, the doctor usually puts the indigenous people under observation when they seek care. And that was the procedure used with the baby, who, despite being seriously ill, was placed under observation. When he was treated, he had to be rushed to the hospital in the city of Água Boa, but unfortunately the baby could not resist the delay in care and died as soon as he arrived in the other municipality.

CAUSE: Medical negligence

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 1 Case – 2 Victims

03/12/2021

VICTIM(S): Ruthe Luiz Mendes; Raviel - RN

PEOPLE(S): TERENA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): TAUNAY / IPEGUE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): AQUIDAUANA

DESCRIPTION: According to Elciney Ciney's complaint, he lost his wife, Ruthe, and Raviel, his newborn son, due to the alleged negligence of the Regional Hospital of Aquidauana. Elciney posted a report on social media and now, in addition to having to deal with the pain of loss, he still needs to comfort the couple's other four children, who lost their mother. He said his wife was almost 32 weeks pregnant when she began to bleed and was taken to the hospital at 10pm on March 12. Ruthe was 38 years old and had a degree in pedagogy. She was active in the indigenous cause and known in the community for the repossession of traditional lands and for the fight to improve indigenous health. Elciney points out that health care failed at the hospital, but that in the village everything was done. He says that when he arrived at the hospital, the doctors found that the baby's heartbeat was weak and that Ruthe needed an ultrasound. The problem is that there was no one to handle the equipment in the hospital, according to the report. Elciney stated that the technician only arrived at the hospital in the morning of the next day. When the ultrasound was done, the couple was informed that the pregnant woman needed to undergo a cesarean section urgently, as the baby was dead and she had a blood clot. Elciney said, heartbroken: "Here is the cause of death of my baby and my wife Ruthe. If they had done the ultrasound at the right time, at the right time, they would have confirmed that the baby was breathing, had a heartbeat, but was weak due to the rupture or detachment of the umbilical cord. Thus, they would have made a cesarean, saving two indigenous lives, the child's and Ruthe's". Elciney will go to court to report the case, and the Regional Hospital of Aquidauana reported that it is investigating what happened. The Municipal Council and a commission from the Federal Chamber of Deputies may also carry out an investigation to determine whether there was negligence.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Midiamax, 03/23/2021

MINAS GERAIS – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

07/18/2021

VICTIM(S): A man

PEOPLE(S): MAXAKALI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): MAXAKALI

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TEOFILO OTONI

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Escola Floresta Village - Rural Community of Itamunheque

DESCRIPTION: The Maxakali community mourned the death of the 55-year-old indigenous man, who had health problems and did not receive proper care. The information is that the cause of death was Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and pneumonia.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: FUNAI, 11/29/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the East

OCTOBER

VICTIM(S): A baby

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BELO HORIZONTE

DESCRIPTION: Several Warao indigenous groups from Venezuela move around several states and cities in Brazil. One of these groups arrived in Belo Horizonte and was welcomed into a shelter for homeless people. There are reports that, due to the poor conditions of this shelter, a 19-month-old child from the Warao group died from COVID-19. The sheltered group is mostly comprised of children, and other cases of contamination with COVID-19 have already been reported. Refugees and indigenous activists denounce the situation of neglect and abandonment in the city, where pregnant women, children and adolescents live crowded together in an unhealthy place with no prospect of improvement. After this incident, a welcoming committee for the Warao was created by the Municipality of Belo Horizonte.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Minas Gerais Committee to Support the Indigenous Cause; CIMI Regional Office in the East

PARÁ – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

07/06/2021

VICTIM(S): Awassameu Suruí

PEOPLE(S): SURUÍ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SORORÓ

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BREJO GRANDE DO ARAGUAIA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ahussehe Village

DESCRIPTION: Upon returning from Ahussehe village, around 12pm on July 6, 2021, Awassameu Suruí was involved in a motorcycle accident. When she fell, she was helped by her husband and they continued the journey for another seven kilometers until they reached the nearest village. When they arrived at Ipiray village, the husband took her to the health center, where she was immediately cared by the SESAI nurse who applied serum and provided emergency care. As the nurse noticed the seriousness of the situation, she informed the coordinator of the Center and asked if she could take her to the hospital in the municipality of São Geraldo, in a private transport. However, this request was denied and the victim was waiting for the official transport of SESAI, which only arrived around 3 pm. During the trip, with 18 km to get to the hospital, the indigenous woman could not resist and died.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Two men

PEOPLE(S): ARAWETÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): ARAWETÉ IGARAPÉ IPIXUNA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTAMIRA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ipixuna and Aradyti Villages

DESCRIPTION: Leaders denounce the lack of health care for indigenous peoples in the Altamira region. In November, two indigenous people died while waiting for SESAI to take them to receive medical care. The indigenous people who died were from the Araweté people, one from Ipixuna village and the other from Aradyti village.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CONDISI Altamira; Local TV news; CIMI Regional Office in the North 2

PIAUÍ – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

06/08/2021

VICTIM(S): Euclide Moreno Mendoza

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TERESINA

DESCRIPTION: Coletivo Piauí denounced, on social media, the death of the Warao baby Euclide Moreno Mendoza, who was only one month old. The baby died as a result of an intestinal infection, in a shelter for Venezuelans in Teresina, coordinated by the Municipal Secretary of Citizenship, Social Assistance and Integrated Policies (SEMCASPI). According to Coletivo Piauí, Venezuelans do not receive medical care; the baby's parents, who speak and understand little Portuguese, went to the public hospital alone. The Collective stated: "in a city that is a reference in health as our capital, in a city with a medical mayor, an indigenous child under the care of its management died as a result of diarrhea. Today, our Warao relatives cry for this life that lived so short a time among us. Today, another indigenous mother and father are crying because their baby is no longer in their arms." SEMCASPI confirmed the death of Euclide Moreno Mendoza, who was saying at the EMATER shelter. The secretary reported that the baby's mother, Sophia Maria Mendoza, 19, received all the necessary care, including during the gestational period. However, she said that she was not breastfeeding her son and was giving him milk that was not compatible with his age. With medical advice, SEMCASPI said it had provided adequate milk and 13 days later the child had an intestinal infection. The parents returned with the baby to the UBS, where they were instructed to give him paracetamol and simethicone, in addition to replacing the milk again. Euclid died the next day.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/PI, 06/13/2021

22/7/2021

VICTIM(S): Cheito Ramireza Mendonza

PEOPLE(S): WARAO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): TERESINA

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban context

DESCRIPTION: Another Warao indigenous child died after a month in the Teresina Emergency Hospital. The COD of 19-month-old Cheito Ramirez Mendonza was malnutrition, herpetic meningoencephalitis and bronchopneumonia. The MPF of Piauí established a procedure to investigate the situation of vulnerability in which the Venezuelan indigenous people are living in Teresina. According to reports, families are not receiving adequate health care, food and hygiene materials. In June, another Warao baby died with the same symptoms, due to lack of adequate food.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/PI, 07/22/2021

RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

FEBRUARY

VICTIM(S): Pietro Benites Acosta; Jamila Fernandes

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI MBYA

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): VARZINHA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): CARAÁ

DESCRIPTION: Pietro, 2 years old, suffered from degenerative muscle disease and passed away on February 5th. Jamila, 3 years old, had an asthma attack, was taken to the hospital, but could not resist and died on the 11th of the same month. Both children were from the Guarani Mbya people and left the entire community saddened by their death.

CAUSE: Government omission

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

02/08/2021

VICTIM(S): Patricia Duarte

PEOPLE(S): GUARANI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YVY POTY

MUNICIPALITY(IES): BARRA DO RIBEIRO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: TEKOHÁ YVY POTY

DESCRIPTION: Patricia had been sick for more than two weeks and, according to community information, she was accompanied by a Kunhã Karai. She had a lot of chest and breast pain. The suspected COD is breast cancer. This case reflects weaknesses in SESAI's service and the lack of community actions as regards the prevention and monitoring of patients.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in the South

RONDÔNIA – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

2021

VICTIM(S): Too Tatrao Oro Mon

PEOPLE(S): ORO MON

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous Too Tatrao had been suffering for a long time from severe chest pains. She sought care and was referred to the city, in CASAI, where she stayed for a few days. Sometimes she had to be hospitalized and then returned to the village without proper treatment. Several times she needed medication and tests, which she couldn't afford, and was helped by the community and CIMI. The last time her health got worse, Too was sent to Porto Velho, but she couldn't resist and died. The lack of healthcare and neglect in the health area is one of the serious problems faced by indigenous people not only in Rondônia, but in all regions of Brazil.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

2021

VICTIM(S): Orowao Pandram Oro Mon

PEOPLE(S): ORO MON

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): SAGARANA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Urban context

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man Orowao Pandran Oro Mon, 35, originally from the Sagarana TI, was studying for a master's degree at a university in Porto Velho. Orowao had health problems and had to be admitted to the ICU of the Campaign Hospital set up on the east side of Porto Velho, which does not offer tomography or hemodialysis treatment. Although his kidneys had stopped working, for four days in a row the medical report made no reference to kidney failure. On the 5th day, the doctor on duty revealed the real condition of Orowao's health and did not hide his surprise at the omission in previous bulletins. Family members then contacted the MPF, which got him a bed in the ICU of Hospital Samar, which provides hemodialysis treatment. However, it came too late. Orowao died within hours of being transferred. His mother said: "What killed my son was not just COVID-19, but also medical negligence".

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

11/08/2021

VICTIM(S): Marcilene Oro Mon's baby

PEOPLE(S): ORO MON

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IGARAPÉ LAGE

MUNICIPALITY(IES): GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Lage Novo Village

DESCRIPTION: Marcilene Oro Mon was already 42 weeks pregnant when she arrived at CASAI to have the baby. At CASAI, they told her that she was too early to give birth and would have to wait. Days later, Marcilene felt that the baby was not moving and went back to CASAI. An ultrasound showed that the baby had no heartbeat. The delivery of the stillborn was induced only after three days, in the maternity ward, and the child was born with deformities and a bad smell. The family and the entire community were outraged by the clear medical negligence that caused labor induction to be postponed.

CAUSE: Omission, delay and neglect

SOURCE: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

RORAIMA – 1 Case – 8 Victims

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER

VICTIM(S): Children; young people; shaman (an elderly man)

PEOPLE(S): YANOMAMI

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): YANAWAKA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): ALTO ALEGRE

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Ixaropi, Xaruna, Macuxi Yano, Yaritopi, Paapiu

DESCRIPTION: Between the months of September and November 2021, five children aged 0 to 5 died of malaria on the Yanomami Indigenous Land. All of them died due to the lack of health care at the DSEI-Y. Many communities are very far from the Basic Indigenous Health Units and the Base Centers and have not had the presence or visits of health teams for more than a year. In the case of the child who died in the community of the Ixaropi, Hakoma region, the community had requested the presence of the health team due to the high number of cases with symptoms of malaria, but the team had declined the visit, arguing that it was not authorized to make this visit. In Xaruna village, where two children died of malaria, the community reports that the number of sick children is very high and there is no medical care. On this occasion, the health team explained that the lack of fuel made it impossible to travel to the region to monitor the situation. In early September, two children died of malaria in the Parima region. At the Macuxi Yano community, in October 2021, the village shaman died of malaria without care and at the Yaritopi community, a month later, a 17-year-old boy died of falciparum malaria. On November 30, a 19-year-old Yanomami girl from Paapiu village, who was 7-month-pregnant died at childbirth. The young woman had malaria and was not receiving treatment. An element that makes the situation of helplessness even more dramatic is that the indigenous people are forced to resort to illegal mining camps, close to their communities, to communicate with the DSEI-Y and request urgent care from the health teams. Numerous documents denouncing the situation have been presented by CONDISI-Y and HAY to the competent public authorities.

CAUSE: Omission, Lack of assistance and neglect

SOURCE: Hutukara; CONDISI/DSEI YY; G1/RR, 09/24, 11/20 and 11/30/2021; CIMI Regional Office in the North I

SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case – 1 Victim

08/12/2021

VICTIM(S): Daniela Caxias

PEOPLE(S): XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): IBIRAMA - LA KLÃO

MUNICIPALITY(IES): VITOR MEIRELES

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Figueira Village

DESCRIPTION: The puerperal woman Xokleng Daniela Caxias, 26, died of COVID-19 in a hospital in Ibirama, in Vale do Itajaí (SC), on August 12. She was buried in Vitor Meireles, in Figueira village, in the Ibirama/La Klão TI. Daniela had three cardiac arrests before she was pronounced brain dead, according to information from SESAI. She had the child on August 3 and the cesarean section was within the normal range. According to the secretary, she was discharged and returned home with her family. After five days, she began to feel the first symptoms of the disease. On August 8, she was admitted to a health unit in Vitor Meireles (SC), but according to family members, she was discharged. At the time, Daniela tested positive for COVID-19. No other family member of the victim tested positive for the disease. As soon as the clinical condition worsened, the indigenous woman was referred to Ibirama. She had no comorbidities and there is no information on whether she had been vaccinated. Daniela left her partner and two children, a newborn and a 6-year-old.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: G1/SC, 08/17/2021

TOCANTINS – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

ABRIL

VICTIM(S): Lawasihu Karajá; RN de Lawasihu Karajá

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): INÁWÉBOHONA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Fontoura Village

DESCRIPTION: The pregnant woman went to São Félix do Araguaia Hospital for childbirth. An ultrasound showed that the child was dead; despite that she was given labor-inducing medication. Four days the indigenous woman died.

CAUSE: Government omission and neglect

SOURCE: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

12/03/2021

VICTIM(S): A baby

PEOPLE(S): KARAJÁ

INDIGENOUS LAND(S): PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY(IES): LAGOA DA CONFUSÃO

PLACE(S) OF INCIDENT: Hawaló Village - Santa Isabel do Morro

DESCRIPTION: In dismay, the Iny-Karajá community denounced the DSEI Araguaia's neglect to indigenous health in general and the lack of care for a three-month-old baby who died in Santa Isabel do Morro village. For more than 15 days, the baby had diarrhea. Without care, he lost strength and was died of malnutrition.

CAUSE: Lack of assistance; omission; neglect

SOURCE: Local health adviser; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

Suicides

Data obtained from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Health Secretariat of Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima show 148 cases of indigenous suicides in Brazil in 2021.

Based on the Access to Information Law, CIMI sought to obtain, from SESAI, figures relating to indigenous murders in the year 2021, as well as in relation to the peoples to which they belonged, plus their age and gender. At first, the responses obtained provided data with low numbers and no information about the peoples to which the victims belonged, on the grounds that such information would violate “the privacy and intimacy of the deceased indigenous people”, based on the General Law of Personal Data Protection (LGPD). CIMI appealed to the Federal Comptroller General’s Office (CGU) and obtained a favorable decision from the control agency; the new information, however, did not arrive in time for analysis and inclusion in this report.

For this reason, data on the number of indigenous people killed was obtained from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and from the Health Secretariats of Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima. It should be noted that these data, which also do not provide information about the deceased indigenous people’s groups, comprise a wider universe than that encompassed by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SasiSUS) - which, despite the claims of numerous peoples, does not cover the indigenous people who live in an urban context nor many communities who live in camps and repossessed territories, in the context of their struggle for land.

Suicides of indigenous people in 2021, by sex and state

State	Female	Male	Total
AC	1	2	3
AM	11	40	51
CE	0	1	1
GO	0	3	3
MA	1	4	5
MT	0	3	3
MS ⁸⁹	10	25	35
MG	0	4	4
PA	0	2	2
PR	5	6	11
PE	1	0	1
RJ	0	1	1
RN	0	2	2
RS	0	1	1
RO	0	4	4

8 SOURCE: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System - SIM. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review.

State	Female	Male	Total
RR ⁹	3	10	13
SC	0	2	2
SP	0	3	3
SE	0	1	1
TO	1	1	2
Total	33	115	148
%	21.9%	78.1%	100%

The states with the highest numbers of cases are Amazonas (51), Mato Grosso do Sul (35), Roraima (13), and Paraná (11).

Records show that the majority of cases, 115, were among men. The age group with the highest incidence of suicides among indigenous people was between 20 and 59 years old, with 59.5% of cases. A large number of cases, 57, were also recorded among young people up to 19 years old – corresponding to 38.5% of the total.

Suicides in 2021 by age group

Age group	Number of suicides	%
Up to 19 years	57	38.5%
20 - 59 years	88	59.5%
60 +	3	2%

Among the means used are intentional self-intoxication with medicines or biological substances, injury by intentional shooting of a firearm and, in most cases, hanging, strangulation and suffocation.

Suicides of indigenous people in 2021,¹⁰ by cause:

CAUSE	Number of suicides	%
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	125	84.5%
Exposure to drugs, medications, chemicals, biological and other unspecified substances	8	5.4%
Gunshot	10	6.8%
Other means	5	3.4%
Total	148	100%

9 SOURCE: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review.

10 SOURCE: Mortality Information System (SIM) - June 2022. Data collected on 07/22/2022. Information subject to change by system feed and database update process



Indigenous demonstration in front of the Planalto Palace, in April 2021

ANNEX

COVID-19 among indigenous peoples

In the year 2021, despite the start of vaccination, many indigenous people were infected and lost their lives as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. According to data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), at least 847 indigenous people died in 2021 due to coronavirus infection.

The year was marked by various mobilizations and actions by indigenous peoples and their allies to combat neglect by the federal government and the continuity of exclusionary policies – starting with the national immunization plan itself.

Initially, the federal government excluded indigenous people in urban contexts and living outside ratified indigenous lands from the priority vaccination plan, but was forced by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) to include them in the priority group for vaccination.

Initial versions of the immunization plan included in the priority immunization group only “indigenous peoples living on indigenous lands” or indigenous “villages”, whose population was estimated at 410,197¹ – less than half of the indigenous population identified by the 2010 IBGE Census, which more than ten years ago recorded the existence of almost 900,000 indigenous people in Brazil.

The inclusion of the entire indigenous population in the priority group for immunization took place within the scope of the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) 709, filed by the Articulation of Indig-

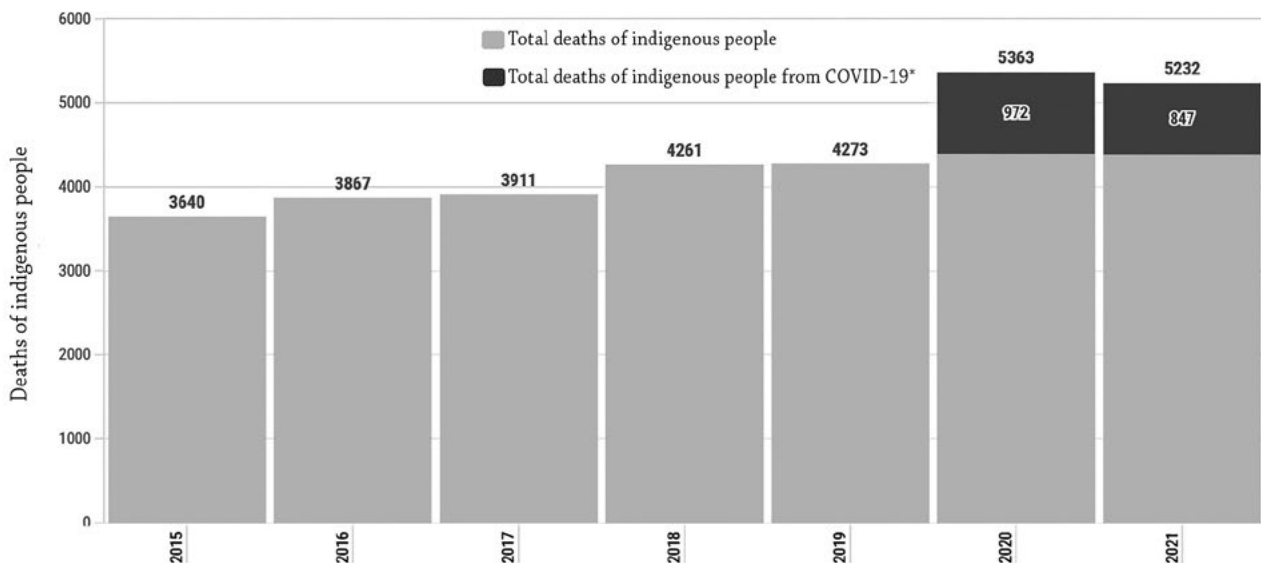


Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi

1 Plano nacional de operacionalização da vacinação contra a Covid-19, 2ª Edição (25/01/2021). Available in Portuguese at: https://www.conasems.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2a-Edic%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Plano-Vacinac%C3%A7%C3%A3o-contra-Covid_v2_25jan21.pdf

Total deaths of indigenous people and from COVID-19

Comparison between the total deaths of indigenous people by year and number of deaths caused by the coronavirus



SOURCE: Mortality Information System (SIM) – July 2022. Data collected on 07-25-2022

* Deaths classified in the SIM as code B34.2

enous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and political parties as well as several civil society organizations. In his decision, Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, rapporteur of the process, determined that all indigenous people should be vaccinated “under the same conditions as the other indigenous peoples living in villages”.²

Despite the Supreme Court decision and several other actions by the MPF in different regions of the country, as well as several mobilizations by the peoples themselves and their allies, many indigenous people faced difficulties in accessing vaccines and lack of health care, lack of basic sanitary conditions – such as access to potable water and sanitation – and hunger, due to the interruption in the supply of food staple baskets by the federal government.

The invasions of indigenous territories in the midst of the pandemic, encouraged by the federal government’s position and its failure to inspect and protect these lands, were also vectors of contamination for many peoples. This neglect was recorded in a new precautionary measure by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), in January 2021, in favor of the Guajajara and Awá peoples of the Araribóia TI, in Maranhão³ – which added to the measures already issued in favor of the Yanomami and Ye’kwana, in the Yanomami TI in Roraima and Amazonas,⁴ and Mundurucu in Pará.⁵

The disastrous performance of the federal government in the fight against the pandemic among indigenous peoples was also analyzed by the Pandemic CPI (Parliamentary Commission of Investigation) whose report, approved on October 26, 2021, concluded that “the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples was serious and disproportionate”.⁶

“Mitigation measures of critical importance were deliberately refused or neglected, despite assistance in the form of health and food services, relief missions and sanitary barriers in some cases,” the report noted, with the caveat that “many of these protection and support measures were only taken under continuous pressure from the STF”.

Among the points highlighted by the CPI report are the “unofficial disinformation campaign” about the COVID-19 vaccine, “which had none less than the President of the Republic as an instigator”.

“In parallel with the official immunization campaign, the President of the Republic continues to sabotage vaccination. His intention in this regard is well known. The rumors that he publicly spreads about alligators, werewolves and gender reassignment reach the indigenous people through messaging apps, social media and radio broadcasts by Bolsonaro missionaries”, pointed out the final document of the CPI, which

concluded that “the federal government sabotaged the protection of indigenous people”.

The spread of misinformation about vaccines and the difficulty of accessing the vaccine, especially for indigenous people in an urban context, was reported by many peoples – and recorded at various points in this report. One of the consequences of this was the fact that, according to a survey by Repórter Brasil, in December 2021 only 44% of the approximately 755,000 indigenous people living in TIs had received both doses of the vaccine.⁷¹⁷

The advance of vaccination was only possible thanks to the intense mobilization of the peoples themselves, their allies and their organizations, through initiatives such as the “Vaccina, Parente” campaign, promoted by APIB.



Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi

SESAI data

In 2021, SESAI recorded 15,914 cases of infection and 315 deaths of indigenous people in Brazil as a result of COVID-19.⁸¹⁸ These data, gathered below, cover only the indigenous people served by the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SasiSUS). Among the 34 DSEIs of SESAI, the DSEIs East of Roraima (45 deaths), Interior Sul (39) and Mato Grosso do Sul (34) recorded the highest number of deaths from COVID-19 in 2021. The same compilation by SESAI records a total of 42,585 cases and 564 indigenous deaths caused by the coronavirus in the previous year, 2020.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, indigenous peoples have questioned the underreporting of cases and deaths of indigenous people, due to the limited scope of SESAI, which excluded from its monitoring information about indigenous peoples in urban contexts and in the context of struggle for land, in camps and in repossessed areas. Therefore, several initiatives have sought to independently monitor this data in the different regions; APIB has maintained a national survey⁹¹⁹ of indigenous cases and deaths from COVID-19.

2 More information at <https://cimi.org.br/2021/03/stf-suspende-resolucao-funai-restringia-autodeclaracao-indigena>

3 CIDH – Resolution 1/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/decisiones/pdf/2021/1-21MC754-20BR.pdf>

4 CIDH – Resolution 35/2020. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/decisiones/pdf/2020/35-20MC563-20-BR-PT.pdf>

5 CIDH – Resolution 94/2020. Available in Portuguese at: <http://www.oas.org/pt/cidh/decisiones/pdf/94-20MC679-20-BR.pdf>

6 CPI da Pandemia: relatório final apresentado e aprovado em 26/10/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://legis.senado.leg.br/comissoes/mnas?codcol=2441&tp=4>

7 Após 10 meses, governo Bolsonaro vacinou apenas 44% dos indígenas contra Covid, 12/10/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2021/12/apos-10-meses-governo-bolsonaro-vacinou-44-por-cento-dos-indigenas-contra-covid>

8 Epidemiological Report - 06/27/2022. Available in Portuguese at: http://www.saudeindigena.net.br/coronavirus/pdf/Informe%20Epidemiol%C3%B3gico%20SE%2024_2022_SESAI_COVID-191-.pdf

9 More information at: <https://apiboficial.org/emergenciaindigena>

SESAI data: annual deaths from COVID-19

DSEI	2020	2021
Alagoas and Sergipe	5	5
Altamira	2	0
Upper Juruá River	10	1
Upper Negro River	14	12
Upper Purus River	5	3
Upper Solimões River	37	16
Amapá and North of Pará	7	5
Araguaia	7	0
Bahia	10	7
Ceará	11	19
Cuiabá	24	6
Guamá-Tocantins	17	3
Interior Sul	36	39
Kaiapó do Mato Grosso	5	0
Kaiapó do Pará	9	1
East Roraima	65	45
South Coast	12	16
Manaus	17	9
Maranhão	27	12
Mato Grosso do Sul	78	34
Middle Purus River	5	2
Middle Solimões River and Tributaries	10	2
Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	2	10
Parintins	12	7
Pernambuco	8	11
Porto Velho	7	6
Potiguara	3	5
Tapajós River	17	6
Tocantins	10	1
Javari Valley	2	1
Vilhena	15	5
Xavante	48	11
Xingu	15	5
Yanomami	12	10
Total	564	315

SOURCE: SESA/MS. Data updated on 06/18/2022, subject to reviews

SIM data

The Mortality Information System (SIM), which unifies data on deaths in Brazil, recorded 847 deaths of indigenous people in 2021 as a result of COVID-19, measured by laboratory tests or clinical-epidemiological criteria.¹⁰²⁰

The number is more than double that recorded by SESA, which may indicate the underreporting of cases and also the large number of indigenous people who faced the pandemic and died unassisted by differentiated health care policies, made invisible in cities, camps and repossessed lands.

¹⁰²⁰ This number includes deaths from COVID-19 in which the infection was identified by laboratory tests and cases in which the virus was not identified or there was no laboratory test, but the death was classified as a result of COVID-19 by clinical-epidemiological criteria, in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health. More information in Portuguese at: <http://plataforma.saude.gov.br/cta-br-fic/codificacao-Covid-19.pdf>

Death of indigenous people from COVID-19 in Brazil in 2021 (SIM)

States and Federal District	0-4 years old	5 - 19 years old	20 - 49 years old	50 - 69 years old	70 +	Total
Rondônia	0	1	6	11	11	29
Acre	3	1	2	3	3	12
Amazonas	9	2	25	59	84	179
Roraima	9	5	7	25	31	77
Pará	0	0	2	10	11	23
Amapá	1	1	1	3	2	8
Tocantins	0	0	2	1	3	6
Maranhão	1	2	6	6	19	34
Piauí	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ceará	0	0	4	7	9	20
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	2	2	0	4
Paraíba	0	0	2	3	2	7
Pernambuco	0	0	7	6	10	23
Alagoas	0	0	0	5	2	7
Sergipe	0	0	0	1	1	2
Bahia	2	0	1	15	18	36
Minas Gerais	1	0	6	18	22	47
Espírito Santo	0	0	2	4	2	8
Rio de Janeiro	0	0	4	6	15	25
São Paulo	0	0	11	35	24	70
Paraná	1	0	3	12	8	24
Santa Catarina	0	0	4	8	4	16
Rio Grande do Sul	0	0	3	18	24	45
Mato Grosso do Sul	0	0	18	29	33	80
Mato Grosso	3	1	9	9	15	37
Goiás	0	0	4	5	7	16
Federal District	0	1	0	7	3	11
Total	30	14	131	308	364	847

SOURCE: Mortality Information System (SIM) - June 2022. Data collected on 07/22/2022, subject to review.

If the total number of indigenous deaths recorded in SIM in 2021 and 2020 is compared with that of previous years, it is possible to identify that the years of the pandemic coincide with a considerable increase in the total number of deaths. The average number of indigenous deaths per year in the period 2015-2019 is 3,990; in 2020 and 2021, the average rose to 5,298 annual deaths, that is, 33% higher than the average of indigenous deaths in the five years prior to the pandemic.

Although the difference in indigenous deaths per year may reflect other factors - such as the increase in the registration of indigenous people in the "race/color" field of death certificates -, it is possible to verify that COVID-19 was the cause of a significant number of indigenous deaths in 2020 and 2021. About 17% of Indigenous deaths in the first two years of the pandemic were recorded in SIM as caused by the coronavirus infection.

CHAPTER

IV



Violence Against Free and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples

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to reward the invaders of their lands

List of Records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples 262

“The data reveal that most of the territories with the presence of isolated peoples are not properly protected and, more than that, they denounce the complicit omission of the government in the fight against invasions and the expected extermination of these peoples in the very short term”

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



In July 2021, Greenpeace Brazil recorded the existence of huge deforested areas inside the Piripkura TI, where invaders build roads and pastures and raise cattle freely. The renewal of FUNAI's restriction ordinances for short periods of time endangers the lives of isolated peoples and encourages criminals with the expectation of definitively appropriating these areas.

The bet on the extermination of isolated indigenous peoples to reward the invaders of their lands



***Team for the Support of Free Peoples (EAPIL)
Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI)***

The atrocity of the murders of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, on June 5, 2022, in Vale do Javari, state of Amazonas, in the Brazil-Peru-Colombia border region, reveals how indigenous lands have become unsafe area, scenes of conflicts and socio-environmental crimes. Such crimes and conflicts are openly encouraged by the federal government's anti-indigenous policy, which is committed to deconstructing protection systems with the intention of promoting the encroachment of indigenous territories.

This fact is even more serious because it was carried out by a criminal organization that had been acting unpunished in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land (TI), a region with the highest concentration of free or isolated indigenous peoples in the world, and where, therefore, surveillance should be enhanced, given the risk of extermination of these peoples, whose existence and security depend exclusively on the guarantee of their territories. It is worth remembering that crime against the natural resources of this land, indispensable for the survival of indigenous peoples, has been denounced for many years by organizations representing the peoples of the Javari Valley.

The data reveal that most of the territories with the presence of isolated peoples are not properly protected and, more than that, they denounce the complicit omission of the government in the fight against invasions and the expected extermination of these peoples in the very short term, evidenced by the non-renewal of the Ordinances Restricting the Use¹ of Areas with the Presence of Isolated Indigenous Peoples by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), or their renewal for short periods of just six months. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the planned extermination of isolated indigenous peoples in the country is underway, as the CIMI Support Team for Free Peoples (EAPIL) once again denounced at the 21st session of the United Nations (UN) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in April 2022.

The omission, including when it is active and planned, makes the genocide of isolated indigenous groups not a remote possibility, but a very real one, and places the federal government in the scenario of announced crimes, as an accomplice of what may come. It is clear that their bet is that the isolated peoples will disappear, that their lands will be handed over to their

¹ The use restriction ordinance limits the entry of third parties into the interdicted areas due to the presence of indigenous people in voluntary isolation and prohibits economic or commercial activities in the area. It was designed as a temporary instrument, which needs to be renewed periodically.

executioners as a reward, as has historically happened in the country, and that the crimes will go unpunished, covered by the invisibility of the massacred people.

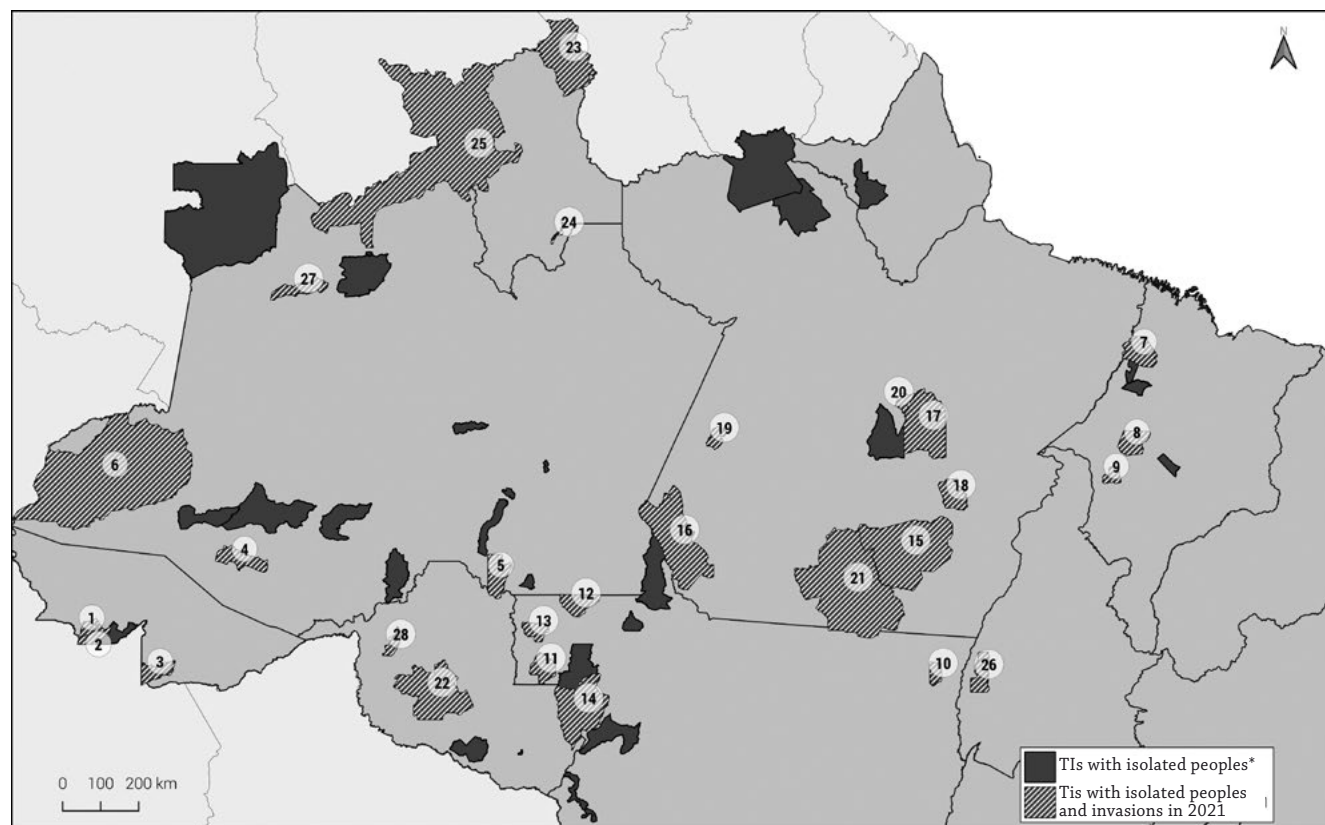
Violation of the territorial rights of isolated indigenous peoples

In 2021, in 28 of the 54 TIs where the presence of isolated peoples was confirmed – according to CIMI records – there were cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damages to property. These TIs concentrate a total of 53 records of isolated indigenous peoples

– almost half of the total of 117 records of peoples in voluntary isolation existing in Brazil, according to the EAPIL database.

Of these, 11 TIs were affected by prospecting or mining, at least seven by poaching, 12 by the illegal logging and the same number of TIs, 12, by deforestation. The cases also include land grabbing, fires, tourism, water and river pollution, among others.

In addition to the records of free or isolated peoples living on demarcated indigenous lands, lands under demarcation or in areas with a restriction ordinance issued by FUNAI, CIMI also records the existence of at least 37 other peoples



No.	Indigenous land	Type of invasion/damage to heritage values recorded in 2021
1	Alto Tarauacá	Damage to heritage values; invasion
2	Kampa and Isolated of Rio Envira	Deforestation; drug trafficking
3	Mamoadate	Deforestation; damage to the environment
4	Inauni/Teuini	Poaching; illegal logging
5	Tenharim Marmelos	Illegal logging
6	Vale do Javari	Poaching; illegal logging; mining
7	Alto Turiaçu	Damage to the environment; drug trafficking
8	Arariboia	Poaching; deforestation; illegal logging; drug trafficking; invasion by farmers
9	Krikati	Possessory invasion; illegal logging; poaching
10	Urubu Branco	Deforestation; cattle raising; illegal logging; tourism; poaching
11	Zoró	Illegal logging
12	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Deforestation
13	Piripkura (use restriction)	Possessory invasion; deforestation
14	Parque do Aripuanã	Mining; illegal logging
15	Kayapó	Mining; damage to the environment
16	Munduruku	Mining; damage to the environment; fire in houses
17	Trincheira/Bacaja	Mining; deforestation; damage to the environment
18	Xikrin do Rio Catete	Mining; pollution of rivers; damage to the environment
19	Sawré Muybu	Mining; water pollution
20	Ituna/Itatá (use restriction)	Possessory invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; mining
21	Menkragnoti	Illegal logging; damage to the environment
22	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Deforestation; land grabbing; mining; illegal logging
23	Raposa Serra do Sol	Mining; land grabbing
24	Pirititi	Deforestation; land grabbing
25	Yanomami	Mining; damage to the environment; deforestation; water pollution
26	Ináwébohona	Fires; damage to the environment; use of pesticides
27	Uneiuxi	Mining; illegal logging; predatory fishing
28	Karipuna	Deforestation; land grabbing; subdivisions; poaching; illegal logging; fires



*The map includes only the TIs already identified and demarcated or under interdiction due to records of the presence of isolated peoples. In addition to peoples in voluntary isolation in these areas, EAPIL has another 37 records of isolated peoples in areas that are awaiting action by FUNAI for the protection of these peoples.

Source: EAPIL/CIMI and report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2021 data.

Cartographic bases: FUNAI, IBGE, LAGEAMB/UFPR

Map: Team of Support for Free Indigenous Peoples/ CIMI

in voluntary isolation living in areas where FUNAI does not provide for their protection – and who, therefore, are even more vulnerable to the actions of farmers, land grabbers and miners, among others.

Particularly serious situations that threaten the lives of isolated indigenous peoples

Vale do Javari TI

In 2021, invasions by fishermen, hunters, miners, loggers, and drug traffickers continued in the Vale do Javari TI, favored by the dismantling of FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPES) and by the direction of the indigenist agency in the region, which was intentionally incompetent and “unaware” of the basic assumptions of state action in defense of indigenous peoples and their territories.

Kora, a Kanamari leader, describes what she is seeing: “from north to south, east to west, in the four corners of the indigenous land, everything is invaded. This has not only increased but it seems to have strengthened. All FUNAI surveillance bases are in shambles. They tied the hands of FUNAI and the Ethno-environmental Protection Front (FPE) employees, who are unable to do anything. And then a very significant number of invaders entered the entire indigenous land. I have not seen anything like this since before the demarcation”².

The pressure on the Vale do Javari TI and its invasion comes from the regions of: Eirunepé (AM), on the Juruá River, with the expansion of deforestation and farms and the arrival of mining and poaching in the interior of the indigenous land, in the region of the upper Jutai river, middle Jutai river and Jandiatuba river; Atalaia do Norte (AM), with the action of drug traffickers in association with poachers who invade the indigenous land through the Itaquai and Itui rivers; and the Brazil-Peru border, on the channel of the Javari River, also with the presence of drug traffickers and illegal loggers.

Noting that FUNAI was not equipped to fulfill the purpose for which it was created, in 2021 the Union of Indigenous Peoples of Vale do Javari (UNIVAJA) established its own team to protect the indigenous land, the UNIVAJA Surveillance Team (EVU), working in the same vein as the “Guardians of the Forest”, an initiative of the Guajajara/Tenetejara indigenous people in the state of Maranhão, for the protection of their territories against illegal logging and threats to the isolated Awá people.

In its first inspection between August and September 2021, in the region of the Itaquai, Itui and Quixito rivers, the EVU identified traces of the intense presence of invaders along the entire length of the rivers and in several inspected

lakes and streams. More than 60 points were recorded with traces of illegal camps, large interconnected berths opened by fishermen, traces of fire and turtle eggshells, in addition to fishing equipment and even fiber bags used to transport *tracajás*, turtles and salted arapaima.

FUNAI, in addition to its deliberate omission in curbing the action of invaders in the Vale do Javari TI, has become an additional threat to isolated indigenous peoples. Faced with a tense situation that arose on the Itui River, in 2021, with the approach of an isolated group in the Paulinho village, the then Regional Coordinator of FUNAI in Atalaia do Norte, state of Amazonas, retired Army Lieutenant Henry Charles Lima, threatened, “together with the Marubos, to set fire to the isolated people”.³ This same coordinator promoted the disarmament of indigenous people and FUNAI employees at the Curuçá Base, leaving them defenseless against the invaders. In addition, FUNAI prohibited the indigenous organizations from working in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. After the negative repercussion of his disastrous actions, Lieutenant Henry Charles Lima resigned from the position of coordinator.

Yanomami TI

The Yanomami TI - which, in addition to those Yanomami and Ye'kwana communities that have a history of direct relations with the Brazilian State is home also to several Yanomami isolated groups - was the stage, in 2021, of unspeakable violence against indigenous people. Illegal mining continues to expand at a rapid pace on the indigenous land.

The Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) and the Wanassedueme Ye'kwana Association, in their Report “Yanomami Under Attack”,⁴ published in April 2022, point out that in 2021 the destruction caused by mining was 46% greater than in 2020, affecting 1,038 hectares and reaching 3,272 hectares on this indigenous land alone. At least 110 of the 326 communities in the Yanomami TI are directly affected by the impacts of mining on the biophysical

environment (deforestation, habitat destruction, water and soil contamination, destruction of the natural course of rivers and silting, etc.). These impacts have direct repercussions on the health and economy of families.

Other more far-reaching impacts are the spread of infectious diseases, especially malaria, contamination with mercury, used by miners to extract gold, and overcrowding of the local health system. Taking into account these other criteria, the number of affected communities rises to 273, covering more than 16,000 out of a total of 25,700 people, or 56% of the population of the Yanomami TI.

The report also brings alarming testimonies about violence and sexual abuse against indigenous women and adolescents by miners: “in 2020, three girls, who were only around 13

FUNAI, in addition to its deliberate omission to allow the action of invaders in the Vale do Javari TI, has become an additional threat to isolated indigenous peoples

2 Kora Kanamari, in: <https://amazoniareal.com.br/indigenas-prometem-flechar-garimpeiros-que-invadirao-o-vale-do-javari-alerta-lider-kanamari/>

3 Circular Letter No. 077/2021, Office of Deputy Joenia Wapichana, Brasília, July 26, 2021.

4 Report available in Portuguese at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/yanomami-sob-ataque-garimpo-illegal-na-terra-indigena-yanomami-e-propostas-para>

years old, died. The miners gang raped these girls, drunk on cachaça. They were young, had just had their first period.”

Miners continue to freely access the indigenous territory through the Uraricoera River, where FUNAI's BAPE remained closed, despite a court order to reopen it, in response to a 2017 lawsuit filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF). Throughout 2021, through official letters to the authorities, HAY repeatedly denounced the violence acts of invaders in this region, who, in recent years, with the presence of drug traffickers, began to use heavy weapons to attack indigenous communities.

Indigenous villages in the Palimiú region were repeatedly attacked with gunfire and tear gas bombs, especially in May, June and July, by invaders who, traveling from the river in up to 40 boats spread terror among the indigenous people. Children and women fled to the bushes to protect themselves. The document “Yanomami under Attack” mentions 14 attacks in this region alone in 2021. As a result of the attacks, three indigenous children drowned. In July 2021, an indigenous man died after being hit by a plane used by miners on the airstrip at the Homoxi base.

In March, the Federal Court of Roraima determined that, within ten days, the Federal Government, FUNAI, IBAMA and ICMBio begin the eviction of all the thousands of invading miners from the Yanomami TI. The court decision was not complied with. The sporadic and isolated operations carried out by the Federal Police in 2021 against mining have produced few results. The mining invasion of the indigenous land continued to grow, fueled by the notorious lack of government willingness to take measures, which should not be that complex, to prevent invasions by new miners, their moving around and the supply of mining materials coming from clandestine trails and through the rivers, especially the Uraricoera.

Basin of the Tapajós River

Illegal mining threatens the various uncontacted peoples in the Tapajós River basin, located inside and outside demarcated indigenous lands. Mining on the Munduruku and Sai Cinza Indigenous Lands has been increasing since 2016 and has exploded since 2019. According to a Greenpeace survey, from 2016 to October 2021, this activity has already destroyed 632.8 km of rivers on these two indigenous lands and affected 6,780 hectares of land. In the Mutum stream region, where there is information about the presence of an isolated group, 451 hectares have been affected by mining since 2018, 49 of them in 2021.⁵

In 2021, there was a resurgence of invasions of the territories of the Munduruku people, which began to involve extreme violence and threats against indigenous chiefs, warriors, leaders and women who oppose the presence of

mining on their lands and fight for the rights of their people. In March, the invaders, escorted by militiamen and with air support, took heavy mining machinery to the interior of the Munduruku TI, threatening the indigenous people who were opposed to their criminal activity.

Supporters of illegal mining, also in March, invaded, vandalized and looted the headquarters of the Association of Munduruku Indigenous Women - Wakomborum, in the municipality of Jacareacanga, state of Pará, and threatened to kill indigenous women who oppose illegal mining. In May, after the PF and IBAMA launched an operation against the advance of illegal mining on the indigenous land, a group of armed miners invaded the Fazenda Tapajós village, on the Munduruku TI, threatened leaders and set fire to indigenous houses – among them, the house leader Maria Leusa Kaba Munduruku and her mother, Chief Isaura.

Bananal Island

The isolated Avá-Canoeiro indigenous people have been terribly threatened by uncontrolled fire in Mata do Mamão, in the interior of Bananal Island, in the state of Tocantins. In 2021, even with firebreaks and counterfire lines put up by firefighters from IBAMA, ICMBio and FUNAI, INPE recorded 622 fires in the Inãwébohona TI, most of them in Mata do Mamão, where the isolated people live. This is the third consecutive year that fire affects this forest that encompasses the southern region of the Inãwébohona TI and part of the Parque do Araguaia TI. The fires annually weaken and degrade the vegetation cover, reducing the humidity of the affected forest, thus providing more fuel to the fire. In September 2021 alone, 37,000 hectares of Bananal Island were affected by fires.⁶ The Parque do Araguaia TI was once again, this year, the indigenous land with the highest number of fires recorded by INPE in the country - 1,393 in total. The fires are intentionally set to renew pastures on the island, where 120,000 head of cattle are kept in illegally leased areas on the indigenous lands.

Even in the face of this direct threat to isolated indigenous people, FUNAI remains silent, even disregarding a judicial decision to adopt specific protection measures, including the implementation of a work plan to locate and qualify records of the existence of these indigenous groups, which has not been done yet. It should be noted that EAPIL and CIMI Regional Office in Goiás-Tocantins, based on reports from indigenous people in the region and IBAMA after the sighting, in 2019, of a group of isolated people by their firefighting team in Mata do Mamão, informed the indigenist agency about the presence of this group in the region.

Indigenous villages in the Palimiú region were repeatedly attacked with gunfire and tear gas bombs, especially in May, June and July, by invaders who, traveling from the river in up to 40 boats, spread terror among the indigenous people. The document “Yanomami Under Attack” mentions 14 attacks in this region alone, in 2021

5 <https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/blog/a-morte-dos-rios/>

6 *Chamas consomem um terço de floresta nativa onde vivem indígenas isolados na Ilha do Bananal.* G1, 09/24/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/to/tocantins/noticia/2021/09/24/chamas-consumem-um-terco-de-floresta-nativa-onde-vivem-indigenas-isolados-na-ilha-do-bananal.ghtml>

TI Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau

In the northern region of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI, 15,000 hectares have already been devastated by deforestation and occupied by invaders. Inside the TI, clandestine roads give access to large areas of deforestation, used as pasture for cattle. According to Bitaté Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, “inside the indigenous land, cattle raising has been going on for a long time, but in recent years it has intensified. Recently, between 2020 and 2021, invasions have increased a lot”.⁷ In 2021, it was the TI in the Legal Amazon with the highest number of deforestations in its surroundings. Within the TI, another 340 hectares of forest were cut down.⁸ The invaders, who are a constant threat to at least three isolated peoples, are encouraged by the federal government’s anti-indigenous policy, by the weakening of control and inspection agencies - which makes their continued fight against illegal activities unfeasible - and by the speech of politicians and producers associations that ask for the reduction of the TI. In March 2021, the indigenous people who have been monitoring their territory caught a group of invaders carrying tents, mattresses, drums, chainsaws, a lot of food and other materials to settle on and explore the TI.

Awá-Guajá

Isolated Awá-Guajá indigenous groups, whose presence on the Alto Turiaçu, Awa, Cana Brava, Arariboia, Cana Brava and Krikati Tis, in the state of Maranhão has been confirmed, continue to be seriously threatened by the invaders of their lands.

The Arariboia TI has been invaded by drug dealers. In 2021, the Federal Police, in an operation, destroyed 12,000 plants of marijuana and 5,500 seedlings of the plant grown in the region by invaders of the TI. Complaints of invasions by loggers also led the PF to launch two operations to combat illegal logging, with the aim of closing clandestine sawmills that operate in the region without a license from environmental agencies and to serve search and seizure warrants to loggers. Some logging companies were installed on the banks of the TI to receive wood from thousands of trees felled within the protected area.

In October 2021, a video posted on social media shows hunters invading the Arariboia TI and displaying a huge slaughtered black jaguar. Also, the hunters made a threat to the Guardians of the Forest⁹: “if you don’t want to die, don’t risk yourself in front of me, if I did it to an animal

like this, imagine what I can do to a guardian”.¹⁰ Days later, the hunters were arrested in the municipality of Arame.

The isolated indigenous people of the Alto Turiaçu TI, of the Ka’apor people, also live under permanent threat due to the invasion of loggers and drug traffickers. In November 2021, the Ka’apor, acting in defense of their territory, closed a road opened by loggers inside the indigenous land. The action of drug traffickers on this indigenous land is equally intense. In July 2021, the PF found and destroyed around 95,000 plants, 11,500 seedlings and 9,000 cannabis sativa (marijuana) seeds in the Alto Turiaçu and Alto Rio Guamá Indigenous Lands and on federal government lands.

For more than a decade, the indigenous peoples of Maranhão have denounced the invasion and depredation of their territories. Deforestation, fires, logging, the presence of illegal hunters and gatherers, and drug traffickers, as well as the advance of illegal agribusiness activities on these TIs, have led to a scenario of environmental collapse, conflict and death.

Brazil-Peru border

In 2021, the National Department of Transport Infrastructure (DNIT) began to hire companies to implement the basic and executive projects for the construction of the Cruzeiro do Sul highway, in the state of Acre, to Pucallpa, in Peru, eliminating the need for environmental studies, on the grounds that the project is important for “national security”. The road crosses an important border corridor

for the protection of the environment and of isolated indigenous peoples who live in this region. On the Brazilian side, it cuts through the traditional territory of the “Isolados do Igarapé Tapada” and the Serra do Divisor National Park, an integral protection conservation unit. The flippancy and irresponsibility with which the Brazilian authorities advance a project that endangers the future of isolated peoples and life as a whole, in one of the regions with the greatest world biodiversity, despite opinions to the contrary from the technical areas of IBAMA and ICMBio

The isolated indigenous peoples of the region are also threatened by invasions in the Alto Tarauacá TI, which borders Peru and whose territory is used as a route for

drug trafficking and also invaded by loggers from Peru. The same happens on the Mamoadate TI, south of the state of Acre, where deforestation is advancing, including with the destruction of chestnut groves, for the construction of roads to connect farms in the region and for the transport of illegally logged wood.

In the Brazil-Peru border region, there is a strong presence of isolated indigenous peoples whose territories are pressured and threatened on the Peruvian side as a result of intense mining, logging, gas and oil exploration, road construction, and the presence of drug traffickers.

In the Brazil-Peru border region there is a strong presence of isolated indigenous peoples whose territories are pressured and threatened on the Peruvian side by intense mining activities, logging, gas and oil exploration, road construction, and drug trafficking

7 *Indígenas denunciam desmatamento e criação de gado na TI Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau em Rondônia*. G1, 06/07/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ro/rondonia/noticia/2022/06/07/indigenas-denunciam-desmatamento-e-criacao-de-gado-na-ti-uru-eu-wau-wau-em-rondonia.ghtml>

8 *Mais de 3 mil hectares foram desmatados em terras indígenas com isolados em 2021*; ISA, 01/24/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://site-antigo.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/mais-de-3-mil-hectares-foram-desmatados-em-terras-indigenas-com-isolados-em-2021>

9 Guardians of the Forest: an indigenous group organized for the protection and surveillance of indigenous land.

10 *A onça preta e o guardião da floresta*; Amazônia Real, 01/25/2021. Available in Portuguese at: <https://amazoniareal.com.br/a-onca-preta-e-o-guardiao-da-floresta>

Situation of indigenous lands interdicted by FUNAI

Indigenous Land	FUNAI's Latest Use Restriction Ordinance	Situation
Jacareúba/Katauixi	FUNAI Ordinance No. 1234, of December 1 st , 2017	Expired on 12/12/2021. It had not been renewed until the end of July 2022
Pirititi	Ordinance No. 522, of June 2, 2022	Interdicted for 6 months until 10/04/2022
Piripkura	FUNAI Ordinance No. 491, of March 17, 2022	Interdicted for 6 months until 10/04/2022
Ituna-Itatá	FUNAI Ordinance No. 529, of June 21, 2022*	Interdicted for 3 years until 06/23/2025
Tanaru	FUNAI Ordinance No. 1040, of October 26, 2015	Interdicted for 10 years until 10/27/2025
Igarapé Taboca do Alto Tarauacá	FUNAI Ordinance No. 17, of January 11, 2008	Interdicted until ratification of the TI

*Published only after a court decision obtained by the MPF/PA. Before it, Ordinance No. 471 of January 28, 2022, also in compliance with a court order, had renewed the interdiction for only six months.

Use Restriction Ordinances with the expected extermination of isolated peoples

In 2021, FUNAI began to renew its Ordinances Restricting the Use of Indigenous Lands Occupied by Isolated Indigenous Peoples for just six months, or simply did not renew them. In previous governments, such decrees were valid for much longer periods, often three or four years. This legal instrument plays an important role as a precautionary measure to protect these isolated peoples and prevent their lands from being invaded and occupied by third parties, until detailed data on the extent of the lands occupied by them are obtained and/or until the existence of these peoples is confirmed, in cases where it has not yet been fully demonstrated. Only then the demarcation starts.

The Ordinances for the Indigenous Lands Piripkura, in Mato Grosso, and Pirititi, in Roraima, were renewed, respectively, in September and December 2021, for just six months. The Ordinance for the Ituna-Itatá TI, in the state of Pará, expired in January 2022 and was only renewed for a period of six months, after a court order; in June, citing the Public Civil Action of the MPF, FUNAI renewed the interdiction for a period of three years. The Ordinance for the Jacareúba/Katauixi TI, which expired in December 2021, had not been renewed until the end of July 2022.

In addition, FUNAI failed to issue a Use Restriction Ordinance after its Madeira/Purus FPE confirmed the existence of

an isolated indigenous group in the region of the Mamoriá/Purus river, in the state of Amazonas, in yet another blatant demonstration of denial of the existence of isolated peoples.

The risks to the lives of isolated indigenous peoples are enormous, especially those located in the aforementioned Indigenous Lands, over which the invaders are advancing, encouraged by the expectation created by the government that they will soon be able to take permanent possession of those lands.

The Ituna-Itatá TI, which was heavily impacted by the Belo Monte dam and the Volta Grande de Mineração Project, is one of the most deforested indigenous lands, with intense illegal mining and logging activities that destroy the environment and poison the waters and fish, threatening the lives of the uncontacted indigenous people who live in the region. Deforestation in the TI has escalated dramatically since the beginning of the Bolsonaro government. According to the Project for Satellite Monitoring of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PRODES), of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), of the total 22,076.6 hectares deforested within this indigenous land, 84.5% (18,600 hectares) occurred between 2019 and 2021.

The data also point to 289 km of roads and side roads in the interior of this same indigenous land, of which 220 km were opened in 2019. Equatorial Energia installed an illegal electricity transmission network in the Ituna-Itatá TI, and for that it was fined R\$2.51 million by IBAMA. In addition, there are 222 records of rural properties included in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) overlapping the Ituna-Itatá TI, covering 93.8% of its total area,¹¹ with interested parties just waiting for the extermination of the isolated people who live in this area to be announced, in order to take permanent possession of the land.

The situation is equally alarming in the Piripkura TI, in Mato Grosso. According to a survey carried out by Operation Amazônia Nativa (OPAN), there are 15 farms in the interior of this indigenous land and like the Ituna-Itatá TI, the Piripkura TI is also being taken over by irregular CAR registrations that, in 2021, reached 131,870 hectares out of a total of 242,500 hectares. Despite the court order to stop all activities on the farms, these continued to operate. Based on data from the PRODES/INPE System, the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) recorded the accumulated deforestation on the Piripkura TI of 12,426 hectares and of 2,361.5 hectares in 2020 and 2021. The fires that followed the deforestation, between July and September 2021, to prepare the pastures, increased the degradation of this indigenous land to 4,153.2 hectares.¹²

Pirititi, in Roraima, is another land occupied by isolated indigenous people threat-

In the vile view of the current rulers, indigenous people are not worthy of policies that guarantee their territories and their lives. If it is better that indigenous people die, why use Restriction Ordinances? Why spend resources to evict invaders and protect their lands?

11 Relatório Técnico sobre o desmatamento na Terra Indígena Ituna-Itatá, January 2022. Available in Portuguese at: https://s3.amazonaws.com/appforest_uf/f1643374516342x435063167696644800/Relat%C3%B3rio_T%C3%A9cnico_Sobre_Desmatamento_e_Invas%C3%B5es_na_Terra_Ind%C3%ADgena_Ituna-Itat%C3%A1.pdf

12 Dossiê Piripkura: Uma Terra Indígena devastada pela boiada. Available in Portuguese at: <https://coiab.org.br/documentos>

ened by invaders, for which the Use Restriction Ordinance, covering 43,404 hectares, was renewed by FUNAI only for six months. In 2020, a clandestine road was built inside the indigenous land for logging and land grabbing. Until July 2021, the accumulated deforestation in the Pirititi TI, recorded by INPE, totaled 502 hectares, with a strong increase in deforestation in surrounding areas for the construction of new roads. Land grabbers with irregular property registrations in CAR (40 in total), overlapping 54% of the Pirititi TI area were also found.¹³

The Jacareúba-Katawixi TI, located in the south of the state of Amazonas and occupied by an isolated indigenous group, presumably from the Katawixi group, did not have the Use Restriction Ordinance renewed and is under strong pressure from BR-319, which connects Porto Velho to Manaus. Deforestation is growing rapidly between the highway and

the eastern edge of the indigenous land. With the planned resurfacing of the road and without a government decision to take the necessary precautionary and protection measures, it is possible to foresee a massive invasion not only of the indigenous land, but of the region as a whole, endangering the lives of that isolated indigenous group.

There are several isolated indigenous peoples about whom there is consistent information, but who remain without ordinances prohibiting access to their lands and who, therefore, are completely exposed to the consequences of the invasion of their territories. One of these cases refers to the “Isolados do Rio Mamoriá”, whose existence was confirmed by FPE Madeira-Purus and communicated, through a report, to the presidency of FUNAI in September 2021. Therefore, there is a very real possibility of disease transmission and even possible violent conflicts with isolated indigenous peoples. So far, the obvious has not been done, that is, the issuance of the Use Restriction Ordinance to support actions by the government indigenist agency in defense of these peoples’ territory.

¹³ Relatório Técnico sobre desmatamento e invasões na Terra Indígena Pirititi; Antonio Oviedo, ISA, 2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/relatorio-tecnico-sobre-desmatamento-e-invasoes-na-terra-indigena-pirititi>

The government bets on the extermination of isolated indigenous peoples

The decisions not to issue the Use Restriction Ordinance for the protection of “isolated people of the Mamoriá River”, not to renew the Ordinance for the Jacareúba-Katawixi and Ituna-Itatá TIs (which was only renewed in compliance with a court decision), as well as the renewal of the other Ordinances for a period of only six months and without adopting the other protective measures resulting from them, reveal that the government cares little and intentionally omits itself, although it is fully aware that these peoples can be decimated by diseases and massacres and be extinct in a short time.

Isolated indigenous peoples, as well as other indigenous peoples, and by extension all those who stand as their allies in the protection and defense of their territories and their autonomy, are considered by the current government as enemies. As such, they are considered disenfranchised and subject to violence and aggression, which are becoming more frequent every day. In the vile view of the current rulers, indigenous people are not worthy of policies that guarantee their territories and their lives. “They are not people like us!”. It’s what they think and they don’t feel embarrassed to say it. In addition, which is unforgivable, the indigenous people get in the way of the “businesses of the king’s friends”: landowners, land grabbers, predators and environmental criminals. If it

is better that indigenous people die, why Use Restriction Ordinances? Why spend public resources to evict invaders and protect their lands? Why strengthen FUNAI’s FPEs and invest so that isolated indigenous people have a safe and healthy environment to live in? Why recognize the existence of these peoples if they can be exterminated without punishment due to their invisibility produced by the non-recognition of their presence proven by traces and sightings?

An assessment of the threat and risk situation that in 2021 affected – and continue to affect – isolated peoples, coupled with the government’s abandonment of its responsibilities in the defense of these peoples and in the protection of their territories - in addition to administrative measures and bills that encourage the invasion of public lands – leaves no doubt that a conspiracy against the lives of these peoples is underway in Brazil - a programmed genocide with official coverage. The strategy of the federal government and its allies in state and municipal

The strategy of the federal government and its allies in state and municipal governments is to evict isolated peoples from their lands and, as a reward, allocate them to the “conquistadores”, to the new colonizers

governments is to evict isolated peoples from their lands and, as a reward, allocate them to the “conquistadores”, the new colonizers, the “entrepreneurs” of agribusiness, prospecting and mining, of land grabbing and deforestation, repeating nowadays, with extreme violence, what happened in the past and continues to happen in the country.

List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	State	Indigenous Land or place	Legal situation	Source
Isolated of Alto Rio Envira	AC	Kampa e Isolated of Rio Envira TI	Registered	Ethno-Environmental Front of Alto Envira – FUNAI. Verification by overflights.
Isolated of Alto Tarauacá	AC	Alto Tarauacá TI	Registered	FUNAI report and information from the Kaxinawá people
Isolated of Xinane	AC	Riozinho do Alto Envira TI	Ratified	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated in the Mamoadate TI	AC	Mamoadate TI	Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Jaminawa e Manchineri peoples
Isolated of Rio Chandless	AC	Parque Estadual Chandless	Pending action	Indígenas Kulina, riverine population and CIMI
Isolated of Igarapé Tapada	AC	Parna Serra do Divisor	Pending action	Nawa and Nukini peoples, CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Inauini	AM	Inauini/Teuini TI	Registered	Indigenous peoples, FUNAI and CIMI
Hi-Merimã	AM	Hi Marimã TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Jacareúba / Katauxi	AM	Jacareúba/Katauxi TI	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Itaparaná/ Ipixuna	AM	Balata-Tufari FLONA	Pending action	CIMI, riverine population and FUNAI
Isolated of Alto Rio Marmelos	AM	Tenharim Marmelos TI	Registered	Tenharim people and CIMI
Isolated of Kurekete	AM	Resex Ituxi and Parna Mapinguari	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
Isolated of Rio Ituxi	AM	Resex Ituxi	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people
Isolated of Igarapé Waranaçu	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Rio Waupés	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Rio Curicuriari	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Igarapé do Natal	AM	Uneiuxi TI and Tupuruquara APA	Registered	FUNAI
Igarapé Bafuanã	AM	Jurubaxi-téa TI	Declared	FUNAI
Isolated of Baixo Rio Cauaburi	AM	Parna do Pico da Neblina	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Joari	AM	Itixi Mitari TI (and outside it)	Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Sucunduri	AM	Parna do Juruena Jatuarana FLONA	Pending action	FUNAI and CIMI
Isolated of Rio Pardo	MT	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo TI	Declared	CIMI, FUNAI, Arara and Cinta Larga peoples and woodmen
Isolated of Rio Copaca/Uarini	AM	Rio Copaca/Uarini	Pending action	Tuxaua of Miratu village/CIMI
Isolated of Rio Maturá	AM	Pinatuba TI (and outside it)	Registered	Indigenous people of Tracua village/CIMI
Isolated of alto Xeruã	AM	Kanamari do Rio Juruá and Deni TIs	Registered	Kanamari and Deni peoples/CIMI
Isolated of Igarapé Naua	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Branco/Itacoai	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Vale do Javari people, UNIVAJA, CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Urucubaca	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Alerta	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Inferno	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Lambança	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Pedra	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Ituí	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Quixito	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé São Salvador	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Cravo	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Amburus	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Flecheiras	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Boia	AM	Jutaí	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Urupadi	AM PA	Parna da Amazônia	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated in the Waiãpi TI	AP	Waiãpi TI	Registered	Waiãmpi people and FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Água Branca/Caru TI	MA	Caru TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI

List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	State	Indigenous Land or place	Legal situation	Source
Isolated Awá Guajá	MA	Awa TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Rebio Gurupi	MA	Rebio Gurupi TI	Pending action	ISA, Ka'apor people
Isolated Awá da TI Arariboia	MA	Arariboia TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Serra da Desordem/ Krikati TI	MA	Krikati TI	Registered	CIMI and Krikati people
Isolated of Igarapé Jararaca in the Alto Turiaçu TI	MA	Alto Turiaçu TI	Registered	CIMI and Ka'apor people
Isolated of Igarapé Bandeira, Igarapé Mão da Onça and Serra da Desordem in the Caru TI	MA	Caru TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Moreru/ Pacutinga	MT	Escondido	Registered	CIMI
Isolated Apiaká	MT	Parna do Juruena	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Apiaká people
Isolated Piripkura	MT	Piripkura	Use Restriction	CIMI, FUNAI and OPAN
Isolated of Pontal	MT	Apiaká do Pontal and Isolated	Identified	FUNAI
Isolated "Baixinhos" in the Aripuanã TI	MT	Aripuanã TI	Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Cinta Larga and Arara peoples
Isolated in the north of the Zoró TI	MT	Zoró TI	Registered	CIMI and Zoró people
Isolated of Rio Tenente Marques	MT	Parque do Aripuanã TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Cabixi	MT	Vale do Guaporé TI	Registered	CIMI and Mamaindê people
Isolated of Rio Iquê	MT	Enawenê-Nawê TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated in the Kaiapó TI	PA	Kayapó TI	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated Koatinemo/Ituna-Itatá	PA	Ituna-Itatá TI	Use Restriction	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in eh Menkranoti TI in Rio Iriri Novo	PA	Menkragnoti TI	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated no Parque Indígena Tumucumaque	AP PA	Parque do Tumucumaque TI	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated in the Xikrin TI of Cateté	PA	Xikrin do Cateté TI	Registered	CIMI and ISA
Isolated of Serra do Cachimbo	PA	Serra do Cachimbo	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of cabeceira do Rio Mapuera	PA	Estação Ecológica Grão Pará	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated of médio Rio Cachorrinho	PA	Floresta Estadual do Trombetas	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated in the Trincheira/ Bacajá TI	PA	Trincheira Bacajá TI	Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI
Isolated of Riozinho do Anfrísio	PA	Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Cuminapanema	PA	Estação Ecológica Grão Pará	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Mapari	AP PA	Parque do Tumucumaque TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Alto Rio Ipitinga	PA	Reserva Ecológica de Maicuru and Rio Paru D'Este TI	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Tanauru - índios do buraco	RO	Tanaru TI	Use Restriction	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Pântano do Rio Guaporé	RO	Parque Estadual de Curumbiara	Pending action	CIMI and settlers
Isolated "Sirionó" – Rio Simão	RO	Massaco TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Serra da Onça (Jururei)	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated Yraparaquara	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Serra da Cotia	RO	Parna Serra da Cotia/Resex do Rio Cautário	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Tupari people

List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	State	Indigenous Land or place	Legal situation	Source
Isolated of Rio Novo e Cachoeira do Rio Pacas Novas	RO	Resex Rio Pacas Novos	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Oro Wari people
Isolated of Parque Estadual Guajará Mirim	RO	Resex do Rio Ouro Preto	Pending action	CIMI and Oro Wari people
Isolated of Rio Mutum	RO	Rio Mutum	Pending action	CIMI, CUNPIR
Isolated in Parque Nacional do Bom Futuro	RO	Bom Futuro FLONA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Karitiana people
Isolated of Rio Formoso e Jaci-Paraná	RO	Karipuna TI	Registered	CIMI and Pacas Novas people and CUNPIR
Isolated of Igarapé Karipuninha	RO	Parna Mapinguari	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Jacundá	RO	Rio Jacundá TI	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Rebio Jaru	RO	Rebio do Jaru	Pending action	CIMI and Gavião and Arara peoples
Isolated alto Rio Alalaú (Pirititi)	RR	Pirititi TI	Use Restriction	FUNAI
Isolated of Monte Caburaí	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol TI	Registered	Ingaricó people
Isolated of Serra da Estrutura	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of alto Rio Jatapu	RR	Alto Rio Jatapu TI	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated in the Inãwébohona TI	TO	Inãwébohona TI	Registered	Karajá and Javaé peoples/CIMI
Isolated de Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	GO	Pouso Alto APA	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Pau Pixuna	AM	Rio Pau Pixuna	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of the Pirahã TI	AM	Pirahã TI	Registered	CIMI/Pirahã people
Isolated of cabeceiras do Jutai (interflúvio Itacoai)	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of cabeceiras do Jandiatuba	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Alto Jandiatuba	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Kumaia	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Paraguai	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	FUNAI/CIMI
Isolated Amajari	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Branquinho	AM	Resex Baixo Rio Branco-Jauaperi	Pending action	FUNAI
Isolated of Surucucu/Wathu u	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Auaris	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Parawau	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Surucucu/Kataroá	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of TI Urubu Branco	MT	Urubu Branco TI	Registered	CIMI/Tapirapé people
Isolated of Rio Arinos	MT	Rio Arinos	Pending action	CIMI/FUNAI and indigenous people
Isolated of TI Cana Brava	MA	Cana Brava-Guajajara TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Serra do Cipó	PA	Alto Turiaçu TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of alto Rio Abacaxis	AM	Urupadi FLONA/ESEC Alto Maués/P. do Acari	Pending action	CIMI and Maraguá people
Isolated of rios Branco e Manicoré	AM	Rebio do Manicoré	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of TI Sawre Muybu	PA	Sawre Muybu TI	Identified	CIMI and Mundurucu people
Isolated of Rio Piranhaquara	PA	Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Rio Bananeira	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Igarapé Preto	AM	Tenharim do Igarapé Preto TI	Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Igarapé Mutum	RO	Mundurucu TI	Registered	CIMI and Mundurucu people
Isolated of Bararati	AM MT	Parque Estadual Sucunduri	Pending action	CIMI
Isolated of Baixo Manicoré-Marmelos	AM	Torá	Registered	CIMI and indigenous people
Isolated of Rio Mamoriá	AM	Inside and outside Resex Médio Purus	Pending action	FUNAI

CHAPTER

V



Memory and Justice

Mechanisms of non-repetition: 266
an effort towards a sustainable future

Mechanisms of non-repetition: An effort towards a sustainable future

“The report of the Investigation Commission of the Ministry of the Interior of 1967, presided over by the prosecutor Jader de Figueiredo Correia, finds the existence of problems of this type in almost the entire national territory and, in the case of the expropriation that took place in the south of the former state of Mato Grosso, brings an attached list of names of beneficiaries with indigenous lands and their links with politicians, judges, military people and civil servants”.

National Truth Commission (CNV)

Final Report - Land Policy and Usurpation of Indigenous Lands, 2014

“This commission will not side with FUNAI, the minister, the president of the Republic. It will be the commission-revolution. It we will guarantee the life of the Indian”.

Deputy Mário Juruna

Inaugural speech in the Indian Commission in September 1983

Marcelo Zelic*

The non-repetition of human rights violations presupposes the creation of mechanisms that modify procedures crystallized in the management and action of the Brazilian government. These procedures constitute a practice that is harmful to indigenous rights, occurring both in the Executive and in the Legislative and Judiciary branches, which, when they are not protagonists, they provide fundamental support for the repetition of serious human rights violations against indigenous peoples, as is happening today and throughout the Bolsonaro administration, according to allegations of genocide and crimes against humanity under analysis by the International Criminal Court.

In its final report published in 2014, in the chapter on violations of indigenous rights, the National Truth Commission (CNV) highlights that “it is government plans that systematically trigger the usurpation of indigenous lands”.¹ This statement is supported by other sources, such as the documents produced by another investigation commission, also created by the federal government² which pointed out, in 1968, that the usurpation of indigenous lands was a problem in almost the entire national territory. This usurpation is repeated today, in 2022, in a permanent conflict with indigenous communities in defense of their territories, affected by the expansion and development of agricultural and livestock frontiers, or by mineral or timber extraction, or by fronts of illegal colonization via invasion or leases, or by large government projects.

It has been 46 years between these two documents produced by the Brazilian government, and the problem of disrespect for the indigenous constitutional right to their lands and the enjoyment of their territories remains unchanged, attacking peoples in their communities and villages, without solution.

The absence of non-repetition mechanisms developed on the basis of transitional justice, aiming at the structural change of government conduct and the reparation of the continuous violence suffered by indigenous peoples is part of this problem, since the non-existence of these mechanisms to inhibit government acts that are harmful to indigenous rights is a permanent stimulus to the land conflict involving indigenous peoples in Brazil.

Citing the specific case of the south of the former state of Mato Grosso and based in supporting documents contained in the 30 volumes of the case file that supports the Figueiredo Report, the CNV emphasizes that “the economic interests of landowners were represented in the local government sphere to pressure the advance of the agricultural frontier on indigenous areas” and draws attention to a way of acting rooted in the action of the Brazilian government, used to promote the usurpation of indigenous lands, directly benefiting or with the participation of politicians, judges, military people and civil servants involving in articulations between municipal, state and federal authorities and the private interest in indigenous lands.

“In 1958, deputies of the Legislative Assembly of Mato Grosso passed Bill No. 1,077, which vacated the lands of the Kadiwéu Indians. In 1961, the Federal Supreme Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional, but by then the invasion had been established, since the land had already been subdivided (Ribeiro, 1962, pp. 108-112).

¹ Final Report of the National Truth Commission, VOLUME II, Chapter 5, page 206. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/6962>

² Official Gazette of 9/10/1968 page 8046. Available in Portuguese at <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/DocIndio/69>

* **Marcelo Zelic**, who is a member of the São Paulo Justice and Peace Commission and coordinator of Armazém Memória, was one of the people who proposed including the study of serious violations against indigenous peoples in the CNV.



In addition to the invasions themselves, land leases that did not comply with the conditions of the contract – when there were any – were common, occupying huge tracts of indigenous lands; constituting, in some cases, a situation to accommodate irregularities (invasions that were later legalized by the SPI through leasing contracts)”.³

It is not new that in the legislative sphere, whether federal or state, laws are created to promote illegal rights to third parties, legitimizing through legislation the theft, usurpation and illegal usufruct of indigenous lands by non-indigenous people or companies. Although unconstitutional, these laws are drafted, passed and when endorsed by the Executive, they are challenged in the Judiciary. The judicial challenge is part of this mechanism of occupation of indigenous lands, which gives pseudo “legal face” to the crime committed, stimulating the invasion of indigenous territories, establishing possessions, activities of land use and exploitation of natural and mineral resources, where the longer the time of judicial discussions about its constitutionality, the more consolidated the illegal action in search of the *fait accompli*. The predatory occupation of indigenous lands.

Bill (PL) 490/2007 is one more proposition of this type, which uses this mechanism of indigenous territorial expropriation from the Brazilian Legislature, combined with local violence. The determination that indigenous lands are only the lands that were occupied by traditional peoples on October

5, 1988, creates the *fait accompli*, in legal language. This successful mechanism was used by the state of Mato Grosso in 1958, where it was established and became recurrent in the country, since between the proposition of Law No. nº 1077 and the judicial declaration of its unconstitutionality, enough time passed so that, in three years, the lands were occupied, subdivided and the indigenous people evicted from them. Until today, the possession and usufruct of these areas are claimed by the Kadiwéu, in a legal and existential battle that has no end, affecting the tranquility and well-being of generations of these people. The government has a duty to provide reparation.

While it is being processed in the National Congress, the time frame thesis promotes reason where there is no legal reason, attributing legal certainty to those who are in the condition of invaders of indigenous territories. It generates legal violence and physical violence in the territories, in a self-feeding cycle, against villages and people’s leaders, who demand respect for article 231, according to which “the lands traditionally occupied by the Indians are intended for their permanent possession and they shall have the exclusive usufruct of the riches of the soil, rivers and lakes existing therein”. The time frame thesis promotes the *de facto* occupation, no matter what, as in Vale do Javari, where the murder of the indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips is not an isolated fact, nor are the murders of indigenous members of the Guardians of the Forest.

The time frame bill, as PL 490/2007 is known, repeats an already known way of acting, a recurring mechanism of

³ See note 2 below

circumventing the original law, as was also the case with Recitals 062 of June 16, 1980,⁴ which together with Decree n° 76.999/76,⁵ served, for example, as a legal facilitator for the expropriation of more than 45,000 hectares in the demarcation on islands of 10 indigenous lands of the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples in Roraima and which, until today, are the reason for local violence against these indigenous communities, who are fighting for the revision of the demarcation defrauded by the casuistic legislation created during the military dictatorship, at the service of the theft of indigenous lands from the Union and of development without respect.⁶ There are 23 requests for territorial revision at FUNAI made by the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples.

The National Truth Commission in the final report reinforces that “until there is reparation for all the indigenous lands plundered during the CNV study period [1946-1988], it cannot be considered that the transition from an integrationist and persecutory regime to the native peoples of this nation towards a fully democratic and multi-ethnic regime has been completed”.⁷ Bill 490/2007 is legislation to

promote forgetfulness, impunity, the consolidation of the theft of inalienable Union lands recognized as belonging to indigenous peoples and of violence against their members.

With banners stretched across the central lane of the Ministries Avenue, indigenous people ask for justice to indigenous peoples, against the time frame - Scarlett Rocha / APIB⁸

Stopping the abusive use of the legislative power in the production of leonine legislation to encourage the invasion and usurpation of indigenous lands, which always occurs in a violent way until the condition of fait accompli against the rights of peoples established in the Constitution is reached, is an important step to be taken to consolidate the transition “towards a fully democratic and multi-ethnic regime”, as pointed out by the CNV.

The creation within the National Congress of a Commission for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples, with veto power formed exclusively by elected indigenous representatives, for the application of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in the legislative process, promoting permanent legislative listening to propositions that affect the lives of indigenous peoples, would be a non-repetition mechanism.

4 Recitals 062 of 1980. Available in Portuguese at: http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv_indigena_acervosinstituicoes/21233

5 Available in Portuguese at Armazém Memória - Law Collections http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/CRV_LeisBR/144953

6 See article in Portuguese “Crimes de Tutela: Esbulho da Terra Indígena Ananás” of 2022 by Marcelo Zelic.

7 National Truth Commission\Volume II\Text 5 - Violations of human rights of indigenous peoples page 252, Available in Portuguese at <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/comissaoverdade/7008>

8 Understand the “pool of setbacks” against indigenous people in Bill 490. Available in Portuguese at <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2021/06/15/entenda-o-bolo-de-retrocessos-contra-os-indigenas-que-o-pl-490-carrega>

Image: Smoke Signal - Social and Environmental Monitor



Some murdered indigenous people and indigenists portrayed in a campaign that circulates on video on the internet



7 Juruna promete a revolução

O deputado Mário Juruna selou sua escolha para primeiro presidente da recém-nascida comissão do Índio da Câmara dos Deputados com uma frase de efeito, que arrancou vibrantes aplausos dos outros 15 índios terena, xavante, karaja, bakariri e kaiapó que assistiram à cerimônia. Palavras de Juruna: “Esta comissão não vai ficar do lado da Funai, do ministro, do presidente da República. Aqui vai ser a comissão-revolução. Aqui a gente vai garantir a vida do índio”.

Jornal de Brasília newspaper 09/15/1983, collection of the Permanent Indian Commission

Unlike today, in which the Federal Public Prosecutor Service, a legal entity linked to indigenous peoples, works with the Federal Court after the legal approval of the rule to question its constitutionality, when a parliamentarian presents a proposal involving indigenous rights, it would go through the Constitution and Justice Commission and if approved, it would proceed to the evaluation of the merits by the Commission for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples, which in theory may close, propose an amendment or substitute to the parliamentarian or forward, the proposal, if approved, for the continuity of the legislative process. Judicial appeal is available to the proposing parliamentarian in case of disagreement about the decision, thus reversing the operating rationale used today and strengthening the constitutional legal security of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Therefore, this non-repetition mechanism can promote a structural change in the performance of the National Congress, fighting legislative action that is harmful to indigenous rights, curbing harmful propositions from their inception and altering the dynamics of the act of legislating, preventing the propositions from fulfilling - while their constitutionality is being processed or judicially discussed - the role they have played throughout history, as an inducer of local disinformation and stimulus to violence, invasion and legal uncertainty to indigenous rights already enshrined in all constitutions since 1934 and in force until our days through articles 231 and 232 of the Federal Constitution of 1988.

It should be remembered that with the election of Mário Juruna as federal deputy in 1982, the first indigenous person to have a seat in the National Congress, the first and only Indian Commission in the history of the National Congress was created in the Chamber of Deputies, dedicated exclusively to monitoring issues affecting indigenous peoples.

According to Resolution No. 15 of 1983, its mission was: “to provide an opinion on assistance to indigenous people,

organizations related to indigenous interests and indigenous relations with society. It is also responsible, on a permanent basis and in collaboration with the other Commissions of the Chamber of Deputies, when applicable, for: a) receiving and investigating complaints on matters of interest to Indians; b) proposing legislative measures to defend the Indians and the ecology of indigenous reserves; c) investigating compliance with indigenous defense legislation”.⁹

Despite its permanent character and the fact that to this date it has not been expressly revoked by the Chamber of Deputies, the revolution proposed by Juruna was neutralized by the parliament, it ceased to exist. With the defeat of deputy Juruna in the 1986 elections, the Indian Commission was divested of its functions by its remaining non-indigenous members, some of whom, such as former deputy Mozarildo Cavalcanti, had always been linked to the anti-indigenous theses and in favor of agribusiness throughout his decades-long parliamentary life in the National Congress. Indigenous problems began to be dealt with in minority and human rights commissions, losing all the initial strength and prominence that it had given indigenous problems in the legislature and in the country.

The non-repetition mechanism proposed above for the creation of a Commission for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples takes into account the experience of the Indigenous Commission, which demonstrates that this new entity, for the purpose of redressing serious violations of human rights of indigenous peoples and effectively curbing the legal uncertainty produced by the National Congress against the rights of these peoples, must be comprised exclusively of indigenous people and be as an independent entity, regulator of propositions involving indigenous peoples, with veto power and permanent character

With the election of Mário Juruna as federal deputy in 1982, the first indigenous person to have a seat in the National Congress, the first and only Indian Commission in the history of the National Congress of Deputies, dedicated exclusively to monitoring issues related to the indigenous peoples

⁹ Resolution No. 15 of 1983. Chamber of Deputies. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/rescad/1980-1987/resolucaodacamara-dosdeputados-15-5-maio-1983-320292-publicacaooriginal-1-pl.html>

in the National Congress and with its own resources from the federal government's budget.

Widely cited in the Figueiredo Report, the current state of Mato Grosso do Sul is one of the units of the federation where the urgency in the creation by the Brazilian government of non-repetition mechanisms is explicit, so that the genocide of the Guarani-Kaiowá people can be stopped. The result of decades of operation of this mechanism of expropriation of indigenous lands, added to the slow action of the judiciary, makes this people one of the most vulnerable among the non-Amazonian states and also of great resilience in the defense of their territories occupied and devastated by agribusiness in an unconstitutional and violent manner.

Vitor Fernandes Guarani-Kaiowá, murdered in the struggle for the repossession of the Tekoha de Guapoy, in Amambai (MS), is yet another victim, in addition to 374 other Guarani-Kaiowá people murdered since the early 1990s, as recorded in the Cartography of Attacks Against Indigenous People (CACI), organized by the Indigenist Missionary Council.¹⁰ The Guapoy massacre is yet another illegal and violent case against the people of Marçal Tupã-Y, also murdered in the struggle for demarcation and recognition of their territories in 1983.

¹⁰ Cartography of Attacks Against Indigenous Peoples (CACI). Available in Portuguese at: <http://caci.cimi.org.br/#/>

The serious violations of human rights experienced by the Guarani-Kaiowá communities raise the need to adopt another mechanism of non-repetition to be applied by the Brazilian government, which is in the sphere of the Brazilian Judiciary, both as reparation for the harmful conduct of its members in the delay in judging the ongoing processes of territorial disputes involving indigenous peoples, such as those judged with great delay in the past. Its objective is to guarantee the effectiveness of indigenous rights established in the Constitution and to defend the legal security of these rights for indigenous peoples and their territories.

The delay in processing legal proceedings involving territorial disputes with indigenous people, in addition to favoring the expropriation mechanism carried out by the Legislature, as described above, also contributes to violence and the production of the *fait accompli*, for the denial of indigenous rights. The delay of the Brazilian Judiciary in judging leads to deforestation of the area, pollution and contamination of rivers, as seen with the presence of illegal mining on indigenous lands, the consolidation of invasions, the establishment of fences, plantations, animal husbandry, construction of structures, in some cases reaching towns, neighborhoods and cities, in addition, of course, to the spread of diseases, such as mercury contamination and cultural disruption, physical and psychological violence experienced intensely and permanently by indigenous communities from north to south of Brazil.

Photo: Povos Guarani Kaiowá



The funeral of indigenous man Vitor Fernandes became a symbol of the struggle for the Tekoha

An exemplary case is the judgment after 53 years of processing in the Federal Supreme Court (STF) of the Original Civil Action nº 79 (ACO 79) involving an area of 40,000 km², granted by the state of Mato Grosso to 20 colonizing companies. According to news published by the STF, the decision, after so many years, resulted in the recognition of the illegality and the imposition of the usurpation of Union lands by the fait accompli.

"Factual situation

In today's decision, the vote of the rapporteur, Justice Cezar Peluso, prevailed. *Although he concluded for the unconstitutionality of the alienation of land, through the concession of domain without previous legislative authorization, he considered that the de facto situation of the area had become irreversible.* He noted that, today, it is occupied by cities, houses, roads, rural properties, industries, commercial and service establishments, housing tens of thousands of people. Therefore, he proposed the validation of the operation, invoking the principle of legal certainty, including because the lands were transferred by the state to settlers, in the presumption of good faith".¹¹ [italic emphasis added]

In its decision, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) made it clear that the legality of the alienation carried out by the state of Mato Grosso does not imply the legalization of the possession of lands located in indigenous areas, as these are property of the Union, nor in an area of environmental preservation. Justice César Peluso said during the debate on the issue raised by Justice Rosa Weber:

*"I am just declaring the validity of the concession contracts as such, in view of the constitutional rule invoked, not in the face of other vices, such as, for example, that some have fallen on indigenous land. This may be the object of your lawsuit. It is your lawsuit that will show if, in addition to the offense to the Federal Constitution, there was also an offense to the rights of indigenous people. That's why I noted that the solution to this case will not interfere with the legal response that is given to these other lawsuits".*¹² [italic emphasis added]

What are the indigenous areas located within this perimeter of almost twice the state of Sergipe, where cities, accesses and improvements of all kinds were built? Have any areas already been returned to the indigenous peoples who inhabited them? How did this occupation take place in the 1950s, in the midst of the March to the West, a historical moment in which the alienation of lands judged by the STF took place 53 years later?

In a speech given on 08/08/1940 in Goiânia, at the opening session of the "Cruzada Rumo ao Oeste" (Crusade

CRUZADA RUMO AO OESTE (Doc. n.º 2)

Discurso pronunciado pelo Excelentíssimo Presidente Getúlio Vargas, na sessão de fundação da "Cruzada Rumo ao Oeste", em Goiânia, na sede do Automóvel Clube de Goiás, em 8 de agosto de 1940.

"Convidado a presidir esta sessão, devo declarar, antes de encerrá-la, que a sociedade ora fundada tão oportunamente, em Goiânia, com o nome de "Cruzada Rumo ao Oeste", é merecedora de nosso apoio e do nosso aplauso, porque pretende, pela propaganda, desenvolver o pensamento e a ação em torno desse tema que é um roteiro da nossa civilização.

Após a reforma de 10 de novembro de 1937, incluímos essa Cruzada no programa do Estado Novo, dizendo que "o verdadeiro sentido de brasilidade é a Marcha para o Oeste.

Para bem esclarecer esta idéia, devo dizer-vos que o Brasil, politicamente, é uma unidade: — todos falam a mesma língua, todos têm a mesma tradição histórica e todos seriam capazes de se sacrificar pela defesa do seu território. Essa unidade é uma unidade indivisível e nenhum brasileiro admitiria a hipótese de ser cedido um palmo dessa terra, que é o sangue e a carne do seu corpo.

Mas, se politicamente o Brasil é uma unidade, não o é economicamente: — é um arquipélago formado por algumas ilhas entremeadas de espaços vazios. Essas ilhas já atingiram um alto grau de desenvolvimento econômico e industrial; nessas zonas as fronteiras políticas coincidem com as fronteiras econômicas.

Por outro lado, entretanto, há vastos espaços despovoados, que não atingiram o necessário clima renovador, pela falta de densidade de população e pela ausência de toda uma série de medidas elementares, cuja execução figura no programa do governo e nos propósitos da administração. Destacam-se, em primeiro lugar, o saneamento, a educação e os transportes. No dia em que tiverem todos esses elementos, os espaços vazios se povoarão: teremos densidade demográfica e desenvolvimento industrial.

Dêsse modo, o programa de Rumo ao Oeste é o reatamento da campanha dos construtores da nacionalidade, dos bandeirantes e dos sertanistas, com a integração dos modernos processos de cultura.

Precisamos promover esta arrancada, sob todos os aspectos e com todos os métodos, a fim de sanar os vácuos demográficos do nosso território e fazer com que as fronteiras econômicas coincidam com as fronteiras políticas.

to the West), the then dictator of the Estado Novo (New State) Getúlio Vargas endorsed the violence experienced by indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Central-West region in that period of our story. We highlight from the document the "carte blanche" given by the Brazilian government for the repetition of the violence of previous centuries "in all aspects and using all methods". A harmful conduct that is being repeated by the Bolsonaro government, imposing on citizenship and human rights the urgency of creating non-repetition mechanisms. Said Getúlio Vargas:

"Therefore, the Rumo ao Oeste program is the resumption of the campaign of the builders of nationality, the pioneers and early explorers, with the integration of modern cultural processes.

We need to promote this start, in all aspects and using all methods, in order to remedy the demographic vacuums in our territory and make economic borders coincide with political borders.

This is our imperialism: - We do not want an inch of territory that is not ours, but we have an expansionism ideal, which is to grow within our own borders." [italic emphasis added]¹³

¹¹ STF News, Available in Portuguese at <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=202762&ori=1>

¹² Full Content of Judgment page 37, Available in Portuguese at <https://redir.stf.jus.br/paginadorpub/paginador.jsp?docTP=TP&docID=2073053>

¹³ Crusade to the West, speech by Getúlio Vargas, Available in Portuguese at https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/bmn_arquivonacional/162787

This discourse contains the basic concepts of violence against indigenous peoples, which are repeated in the action of the Brazilian government with each new generation that holds positions of command in our country. In the words of Getúlio Vargas, “it is a script of our civilization”. “They all speak the same language.” It is a lie, today we have more than 277 languages spoken in the country. “They all have the same historical tradition.” It is a lie, Brazil is a multi-ethnic country with enormous cultural diversity, with 305 indigenous peoples that are unique in their knowledge, traditions, ways of life and diverse understanding of the function and use of the land, in addition to the regional diversities of quilombola, riverine and peasant communities. The demographic vacuum, pillar of the March to the West, persists to this day, in the denial of indigenous existence, in a repetition of violence and developmental goals imposed without respect, based on the idea of demographic vacuum, monoculture and the exclusionary economic model.

The Brazilian Judiciary has a duty to provide reparation to indigenous peoples, through the application in all its instances of a non-repetition mechanism, which establishes the priority procedure for cases in the Brazilian Judiciary that violate articles 231 and 232 of the Constitution and the creation, by ENFAM, of a course on constitutional reinvigora-

tion on the rights of indigenous peoples, as a requirement for working in the judiciary and mandatory for all judges who will judge such cases.

The postponement by the STF of the judgment of general repercussion on the illegality of the time frame repeats the history of violence by the Brazilian Judiciary against indigenous rights and strengthens the processing of Bill 490/2007, by activating the mechanism of legislative expropriation and feeding a cycle of violence in villages and communities. As long as we do not create mechanisms of non-repetition, which promote the change of these behaviors by those that hold positions in the branches of the Brazilian government, brutal murders such as those of Vítor Fernandes Guarani-Kaiowá, Bruno Pereira and Dom Phillips will continue to occur in Brazil and the peoples affected by government violence will continue to fight for their sacred territories, rebuilding their living spaces in the places that belong to them by original right, in the midst of pain and trauma as the Guarani-Kaiowá do in the Tekoha Guapoy Miri Tujury, at a very high cost for the entire indigenous community.

Violence against indigenous peoples in the Bolsonaro government takes on the contours of barbarism. It repeats, through the non-acceptance of a social life with diversity and respect, a recent period in our history, the military dictatorship from 1964 to 1985, marked by violence and evictions, where a small part of the serious violations of human rights against indigenous peoples is recorded in the final report of the National Truth Commission, which pointed out that the demarcation of indigenous lands is in itself a non-repetition mechanism. It demonstrated in its report that the absence of this demarcation and of an effective measure for the protection of these inalienable Union lands and of integral indigenous usufruct, is the root of the repetition of the violence experienced by indigenous peoples in Brazil.

Since 2015, from the parliamentary coup that promoted the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff, the demarcation of indigenous lands has only taken place by judicial decision. President Bolsonaro in February 2022 declared: “in my government, no indigenous land was demarcated. In my government, no indigenous lands was demarcated. We already have 14% of Brazil demarcated”.¹⁴ Which means that in three and a half years of government, with the Executive disrespecting the Constitution regarding government’s duty to recognize and demarcate indigenous lands, no lawsuit has been tried to curb this presidential abuse, making the president comply by law with the Constitution, leaving indigenous rights in limbo, with regard to the permanent usufruct of their territories as determined by articles 231 and 232.

In 1973, during the government of dictator Emílio Garrastazu Médici, the Brazilian government decreed, through the Indian Statute, law nº 6001 of 12/19/1973, that “the Executive Branch will, within five years, demarcate indigenous lands not yet demarcated”. The Minister of the Interior Mário Andreazza, as published in the newspaper O Estado de São Paulo on 09/11/1980, “recognized that the issue of demarcation of indigenous areas is, in reality, much more complex than it seemed to him at the beginning of the govern-

Photo: Gestão Territorial Kaiowá



Tekoha Guapoy Miri Tujury being rebuilt

¹⁴ Available in Portuguese at <https://noticias.r7.com/brasil/no-meu-governo-nao-foi-demarcada-terra-indigena-comemora-bolsonaro-29062022>



Piripikura Indigenous Land is invaded by land grabbers, loggers and cattle raisers¹⁶

ment, when he promised to demarcate all reserves in a short time”.¹⁵ This statement was made during the demarcation of islands on Macuxi and Wapichana lands in Roraima, where case-by-case laws were created, the president of FUNAI was “exonerated” and his successor annulled all previous demarcations to accommodate the claims of invaders of indigenous lands in Roraima, violating to this day the Constitution and the rights of these peoples.

In 1988, it was the parliament’s turn to pass, in the promulgated Constituent Assembly, the five-year term for the demarcation of all indigenous lands. Thirty-four years have passed since this second period defined by the Brazilian government and, as the CNV reaffirmed, the non-demarcation of indigenous lands is the root and stimulus factor of the serious violations that are repeated against indigenous peoples.

Every time an authority announces that a procedure to be taken is complex, the result is the postponement of the implementation of indigenous rights, as did the STF Justice Luis Roberto Barroso 41 years later, denying immediate action to remove miners from Yanomami lands and another six other demarcated indigenous lands, requested in ADPF 709 by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), thus promoting the invasion.

Without defined deadlines for each demarcation stage and the definition of a clear procedure on the moment this process should begin, as contained in the request filed by the

indigenous people with the indigenist agency, the Brazilian government will continue to deny and delay the demarcation of the lands claimed by the indigenous peoples, using indigenous rights as a political bargaining chip with the National Congress and segments of society. In this way, this cycle of violence will not be broken. Without defined deadlines, the demarcation of indigenous lands will not become an effective non-repetition mechanism.

The mining invasion suffered by the Yanomami people is another face of a crime against indigenous rights, which is repeated encouraged by the Bolsonaro government. A demarcated land, which has gone through a long legal process and had a decision in favor of the native peoples who inhabit it, has its communities threatened, their villages are attacked by bullets, their rivers contaminated with mercury and their ecological environment destroyed.

According to a CNV report, in 1993 the former Minister of Justice Jarbas Passarinho recognized the genocide committed against the Yanomami and, despite Brazil being condemned in 1980 in the Russell Court, which took place in Rotterdam, for its actions and omissions in the mining invasion of the Yanomami lands, the late recognition, without effective consequence or reparation by the authorities, and the impunity that prevails in the country are key pieces to understand the process of repetition of violence experienced by this people and the isolated indigenous people of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.

“As soon as the Radam Project showed the presence of gold in the subsoil, and Perimetral Norte gave access to the land occupied for thousands of years by the Yanomami, what happened? The death of more than 50% of the Catrimani tribe, caused by influenza and diseases, which are not fatal

¹⁵ O Estado newspaper - Collection of newspaper clippings on indigenous policy, CIMI/North I collection, Available in Portuguese at <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/hemerioindiorecortes/2520>

¹⁶ See <https://site-antigo.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/desmatamento-avanca-em-terras-indigenas-com-isolados>

for us, but are for non-acculturated Indians. It was not only in this tribe, but in several others with the presence of miners. They polluted the rivers with mercury, drove the game away with noise, caused the Indians to starve and become malnourished, while the accusation grew against us that we were committing genocide. The complaint was not exaggerated. (PASSARINHO, 1993, pp. 15-17)¹⁷

The neglect of the Brazilian government towards the indigenous communities by failing to take preventive measures in the face of diseases, is a constant threat, and can be considered as a strong element that affects and strengthens the mechanism of usurpation of indigenous lands by the Brazilian government.

The National Truth Commission points out that in addition to the facts narrated by Jarbas Passarinho, which took place in 1975, the repetition of this genocidal conduct also took place in 1987, during the administration of the president of FUNAI Romero Jucá, leading the CNV to recommend to the Brazilian government the “strengthening of public health care policies for indigenous peoples, within the scope of the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem of the Unified Health System (SASI-SUS), as a collective reparation mechanism”.¹⁸

“In 1975, a three-week vaccination campaign is reduced to two and a half days. FUNAI’s Health Division is accused of refusing to vaccinate the Indians in the Surucucus region. In all, only 230 Indians from the Perimetral area and the Mucajaí mission were vaccinated. History repeats itself 12 years later. In 1987, in the midst of an epidemic of malaria and flu, brought on by the invasion of miners, the then president of FUNAI, Romero Jucá, citing reasons of national security, removed the health teams from the Yanomami area”.¹⁹

With the arrival of COVID-19 in Brazil, the Brazilian government, under the command of the Bolsonaro government, sees another opportunity to “pass the herd”, as Ricardo Salles, then Minister of the Envi-

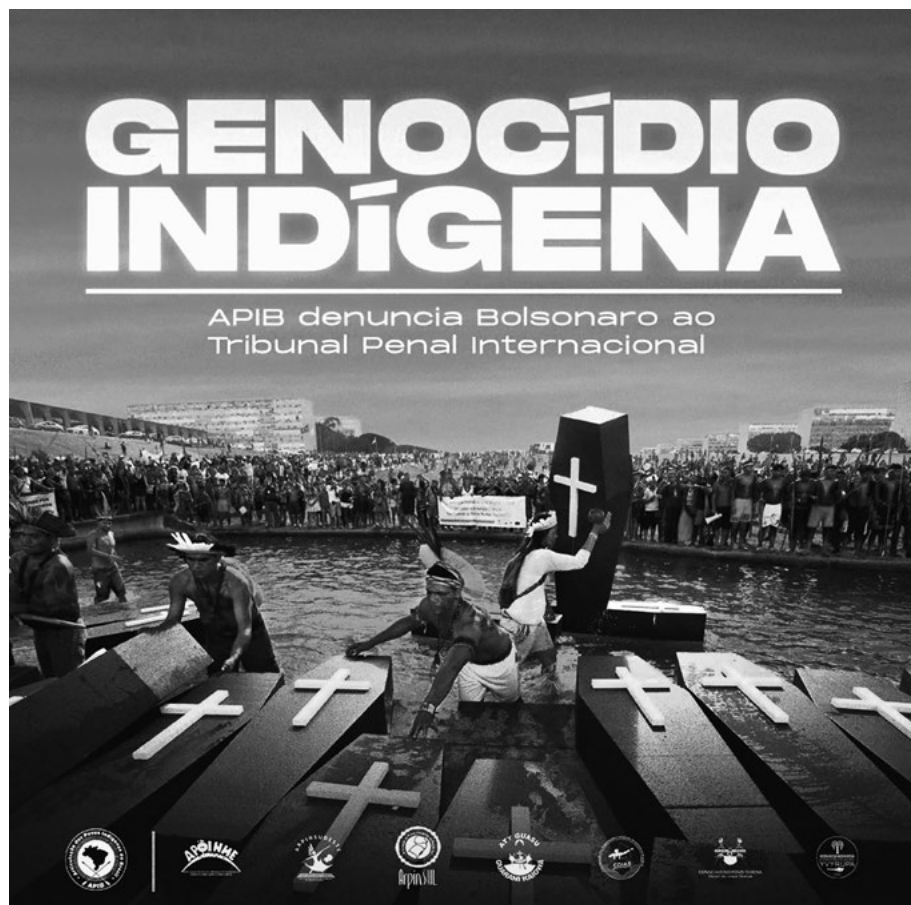
With agribusiness moguls and politicians linked to the Parliamentary Agricultural Front pressing for the filling of FUNAI command positions, the infamous conduct seen during the military dictatorship, already identified as genocidal in 1975 and 1980, is repeated

ronment said at a ministerial meeting and to activate the element of neglect towards indigenous health to favor the invasion of their territories.

For the Executive branch, responsible for designing indigenous policy in our country, it is essential, as in the examples presented above aimed at the other branches, to change behavior through non-repetition mechanisms, in order to overcome the serious human rights violations promoted by the Bolsonaro government. With agribusiness and politicians linked to the Parliamentary Agricultural Front pressing for the filling of command positions at FUNAI, its regional offices and departments with people aligned against indigenous law, we witness the repetition of the infamous conduct seen during

the military dictatorship, already mentioned as genocidal in 1975 and 1980, when Brazil was convicted in the Russell Court sessions.

The massive distribution of hydroxychloroquine for the “prevention of COVID-19” in the villages, a totally ineffective drug against the virus, added to the absence of an awareness campaign on the disease by the government, to combat the anti-vaccine misinformation promoted by churches on indigenous lands, were behaviors adopted by the Bolsonaro government that evidence the repetition of the serious violations of human rights pointed out in the final report of the National Truth Commission.



Indigenous genocide - APIB denounces Bolsonaro to the International Criminal Court

17 CNV Final Report, VOLUME II, Chapter V, page 210. Available in Portuguese at <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/6966>

18 idem note 16, page 254. Available in Portuguese at <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/7010>

19 idem note 16, page 212-213. Available in Portuguese at <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/6969>

Along with the problems experienced by indigenous peoples during the pandemic, the dismantling of the agencies responsible for the control of illegal mining on Yanomami lands, this posture stimulated the invasion of the territory and the escalation of illegal actions during the pandemic throughout the country, and are part of the denunciation of the genocide promoted by the Brazilian government against the indigenous peoples of Brazil under analysis by the International Criminal Court.

FUNAI's conduct during this period points to the need and urgency of another mechanism of non-repetition, so that the Brazilian Executive fulfills its constitutional role and its institutional mission through the indigenist agency, to break the cycle of repetition in which its board of directors, appointed by the Brazilian executive, stop acting against indigenous life and rights. The management of the federal indigenous agency must, by way of reparation, be carried out entirely by representatives of indigenous peoples in all their command positions.

We present below a list of non-repetition mechanisms, for reflection and debate in society, that could be implemented, regulating ways of acting by the Brazilian Government and its branches, as well as the conduct of people who hold positions at the various levels of public management, which in theory should guarantee the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples.

They also serve to educate society to respect and promote the multi-ethnic condition existing in our country. The implementation of these non-repetition mechanisms has the character of reparation of the serious violations of human rights suffered by indigenous peoples throughout our history, so that they never happen again.

1. Demarcation of indigenous lands and establishment of a legal deadline for the duration of the identification and demarcation processes, determining deadlines for each of its stage, having as a starting point the request for a study or re-study on lands claimed by indigenous peoples and the final point the homologation in registry office; (Executive branch)
2. Real-time satellite monitoring carried out by INPE of invasions and deforestation of indigenous lands, with training of indigenous technical staff to operate the system and creation of a sector to repress these crimes in the Federal Police; (Executive branch)
3. Creation of a reparation fund arising from the proceeds of the tax paid by the agribusiness and mining sectors for the implementation of the Policy on Eviction, Environmental Reparation and Reforestation of Indigenous Lands; (Executive and Legislative branches)
4. Priority procedure for cases in the Brazilian Court that violate articles 231 and 232 of the Constitution and creation by ENFAM of a course for the constitutional reinvigoration or updating of the rights of indigenous peoples, as a requirement for working in the judiciary and mandatory for all judges who will judge these lawsuits; (Judicial branch)

The brutality that indigenous peoples suffer in Brazil affects all citizenship affects every Brazilian, as it violates democratic life in society, the foundations of human rights and the Constitution

5. Prohibition by Decree of the judicial interruption of the phase of studies for the identification and delimitation of indigenous lands, which must occur independently of court appeals by the parties involved, guaranteeing the indigenous right to carry out processes of regularization of non-demarcated indigenous lands, such studies being a source of gathering of documents and evidence for use also in the courts in the event of a dispute. The suspensions of identification and delimitation studies are, therefore, a serious attack on indigenous rights with regard to articles 231 and 232 of the Constitution, as well as the right to full access to justice and the Brazilian court; (Executive and Legislative branches)
6. Creation, within the scope of the National Congress, of the Commission for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples, with veto power, formed exclusively by elected indigenous representatives, for the application of ILO Convention 169 in the legislative process, promoting permanent legislative listening to propositions that affect the lives of indigenous peoples; (Legislative branch)
7. Creation of a direct plebiscitary consultation mechanism for members of communities or peoples affected by legislative bills or major projects that affect their territories, through the use of electronic voting machines whenever a consultation is necessary; (Executive and Judicial branches)
8. Creation in the National Congress, on the websites of the Chamber of Deputies (Subject section) and Federal Senate (similar section), of a page on the topic Indigenous Peoples, along with other existing topics, to make the topic visible and promote the monitoring of bills, hearings and discussions in the National Congress for indigenous peoples and the population in general; (Legislative branch)
9. Production of a new official version of the map of Brazil published by the IBGE with States, Municipalities, Indigenous Lands, Quilombos and Conservation Units unified in a single map to promote inclusive education and respect for the territorial rights of indigenous and quilombola peoples, as well as for the environment, providing a pedagogical and restorative geographical reading. This map should be adopted in the country's education networks at all levels; replacing the current map of states and municipalities that disregard the existence of these important parts of our country; (Executive branch)
10. Creation of a new management model for indigenous policy with indigenous leaders and mechanisms or consultation with indigenous peoples to endorse names appointed for positions in management agencies at all levels; (Executive branch)
11. Creation of a permanent and mandatory course on indigenous peoples and their rights for employees of FUNAI and the Federal Police Department who hold positions or are engaged in actions involving indigenous peoples; (Executive branch)



Brazilian Agricultural Frontier: MATOPIBA and the threat to sustainability²⁰

12. Creation of a public policy on mapping, digitization, availability on the internet with free and universal access to documents on indigenous peoples contained in Museums and Public Archives, at the municipal, state and federal levels, which will be brought together by the National Archives, promoting through access to the historical memory, the enactment of Law 11.465/2008, which creates the obligation to teach the history and culture of indigenous peoples in elementary and high schools in the country. (Executive branch)

The brutality that indigenous peoples suffer in Brazil affects all citizens, every Brazilian man and woman, as it violates democratic life in society, the foundations of human rights and the Constitution. With each unpunished and unremedied violence, the country's institutions shrink in their duties and functions, to promote the interests of a social segment to the detriment of the rights of the majority of the population and indigenous communities spread throughout the country, favoring a social environment of more brutality,

adopted as a way of imposing the development model and economic policy applied today in the country.

Brutality not only bleeds Indigenous Brazil but it affects us all. Breaking the cycle of repeated government violence against indigenous peoples and their constitutional rights, their territories, cultures, social and representative organizations, is today one of the most important tasks, without which there is no democratic rule of law, nor a sustainable future.

A sustainable future depends on respecting the indigenous rights of indigenous peoples. It is the indigenous peoples who hold the forests up. Without forests and indigenous territories to preserve them, the climate imbalance accelerates, leading to changes that put everyone's lives at risk.

Demarcation is necessary. To demarcate is to redress. Demarcating is breaking the cycle of violence.

²⁰ See <https://tunesambiental.com/frontera-agricola-brasileira-matopiba-e-a-ameaca-a-sustentabilidade/>

ANNEX



Summary of Violence against 278
Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2021 data

Acronyms 280

Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2021 data

CHAPTER I – Violence Against Heritage Values

State and Federal District	Omission and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various forms of damage to heritage assets	Total cases
Several		2		2
AC	16	2	33	51
AL	11	9	2	22
AM	223	4	43	270
BA	30	1	5	36
CE	31		5	36
FD	1			1
ES	3			3
GO	2	3	1	6
MA	13	5	20	38
MT	58	16	24	98
MS	152	9	11	172
MG	20	3	8	31
PA	53	13	42	108

State and Federal District	Omission and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various forms of damage to heritage assets	Total cases
PB	3	2	1	6
PR	35	3	6	44
PE	17	1	2	20
PI	8	1	1	10
RJ	9	1		10
RN	8		2	10
RS	78	27	9	114
RO	28	4	29	61
RR	4	4	32	40
SC	22		7	29
SP	33		9	42
SE	3			3
TO	10	8	13	31
Total	871	118	305	1.294

CHAPTER II – Violence Against the Person

States and FD	Abuse of power	Death threats	Multiple threats	Murder ¹	Manslaughter	Grievous bodily harm	Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination	Attempted murder	Sexual violence	Total cases
BRASIL	1		1				3			5
AC	1		4	3		1	1			10
AL	1									1
AM	6	4	8	38			1	2		59
AP									1	1
BA		3	1	6	2			1		13
CE	2			5						7
FD	3					1	1			5
ES				1						1
GO				2						2
MA	1	5		10	1		2			19
MG			1	1		1				3
MS	1	2	10	35 ²	3	8	5	8	6	78
MT	2	1	3	4	2	1	1		1	15
PA	1	2	1	8						12
PB				2						2
PE		1	1	4						6
PR	1		1	5	7	4	3		1	22
RJ		1		4					1	6
RN				3						3
RO	3		2	2		1	1			9
RR	6		4	32 ³	1	2		1	3	49
RS			1	6	4				1	12
SC	1			2			1			4
SP	2		1	1			1			5
TO	1			2		2	1			6
TOTAL	33	19	39	176	20	21	21	12	14	355

¹ Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) - June 2022. Data collected on 07/22/2022, subject to review

² Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System - SIM. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review

³ Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review

Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

2021 data

CHAPTER III – Violence Triggered by Government Omission

States	General lack of assistance	Lack of assistance in indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	Death from lack of health care (CIMI)	Total cases
BRAZIL	1					1
AC	1	4	6	5	2	18
AL		1				1
AM	1	5	7	2	5	20
BA	1		1			2
CE	1					1
ES			2			2
GO						0
MA		3	1		3	7
MG			2		2	4
MS	6		15	1	2	24
MT	2	4	18		2	26
PA	3	2	8	4	3	20
PB			2			2
PE		1	3			4
PI			1		2	3
PR	4		1			5
RJ	1		1			2
RN		1	2			3
RO	2	1	9		3	15
RR	4	1	9	1	8	23
RS	2	1	2		3	8
SC	1		11		1	13
SP	3	2	4			9
TO	1	2	2		3	8
TOTAL	34	28	107	13	39	221

Childhood Mortality

States	Cases ¹
AM	178
RR	149
MT	106
MA	50
MS	44
PA	65
AC	37
TO	13
PE	16
AP	12
MG	14
PR	9
RS	11
RO	9
PB	7
SC	7
BA	6
ES	4
AL	4
CE	1
RJ	1
SE	1
Total	744

¹ Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Data collected on: 01/25/2022. Reference date 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2021. Data subject to change by system feed process and database qualification.

Suicides

States	Number of cases ¹
Acre	3
Amazonas	51
Ceará	1
Goiás	3
Maranhão	5
Mato Grosso	3
Mato Grosso do Sul ²	35
Minas Gerais	4
Pará	2
Paraná	11
Pernambuco	1
Rio de Janeiro	1
Rio Grande do Norte	2
Rio Grande do Sul	1
Rondônia	4
Roraima ³	13
Santa Catarina	2
São Paulo	3
Sergipe	1
Tocantins	2
Total	148

¹ Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) - June 2022. Data collected on 07/22/2022

² Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System - SIM. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review

³ Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data collected on 07/21/2022, subject to review

ABBREVIATIONS

AGU - *Advocacia Geral da União* (Federal Attorney General's Office)

APOINME - *Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo* (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo)

ARPINSUL - *Articulação dos Povos Indígenas da Região Sul* (Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region)

ATER - *Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural* (Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)

BNDES - *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* (National Bank for Economic and Social Development)

CASAI - *Casa de Apoio à Saúde Indígena* (Indigenous Health Support Shelters)

CDHM - *Comissão de Direitos Humanos e Minorias* (Human Rights and Minorities Commission)

CF - *Constituição Federal* (Federal Constitution)

CGK - *Conselho de Gestão Ka'apor* (Ka'apor Management Council)

CIMI - *Conselho Indigenista Missionário* (Indigenist Missionary Council)

CIR - *Conselho Indígena de Roraima* (Indigenous Council of Roraima)

CISI - *Comissão Intersectorial de Saúde Indígena* (Intersectoral Indigenous Health Commission)

CNDH - *Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos* (National Human Rights Council)

CNV - *Comissão Nacional da Verdade* (National Truth Commission)

COIAB - *Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira* (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)

CONDISI - *Conselho Distrital de Saúde Indígena* (District Indigenous Health Council)

CPI *Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito* (Parliamentary Inquiry Commission)

CPT - *Comissão Pastoral da Terra* (Pastoral Land Commission)

CTI - *Centro de Trabalho Indigenista* (Indigenist Work Center)

CTL - *Coordenação Técnica Local* (Local Technical Coordination)

DhESCA - *Direitos Humanos, Econômicos, Sociais, Culturais e Ambientais* (Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights)

DOU - *Diário Oficial da União* (Federal Official Gazette)

DSEI - *Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena* (Special Indigenous Health District)

EBC - *Empresa Brasileira de Comunicação* (Brazilian Communication Company)

ECI - *Estudo do Componente Indígena* (Indigenous Component Study)

EIA - *Estudo de Impacto Ambiental* (Environmental Impact Study)

FINPAT - *Federação Indígena das Nações Pataxó e Tupinambá* (Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations)

FOCIMP - *Federação das Organizações e Comunidades Indígenas do Médio Purus* (Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River)

FOIRN - *Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Alto Rio Negro* (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River)

FUNAI - *Fundação Nacional do Índio* (National Indian Foundation)

FUNASA - *Fundação Nacional de Saúde* (National Health Foundation)

GERED - *Gerência Regional de Educação* (Regional Education Management Office)

GREQUI - *Grupo de Estudos sobre a Questão Indígena* (Indigenous Issue Study Group)

GT - *Grupo Técnico da Funai* (FUNAI Working Group)

GT - FUNAI Technical Group

HAY - *Hutukara Associação Yanomami* (Hutukara Yanomami Association)

HPP - Hydroelectric Power Plant

IBAMA - *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis* (Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)

IBGE - *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística* (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

ICMBio *Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade* (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)

ICU - Intensive Care Unit

ILO - International Labour Organisation

IML - *Instituto Médico Legal* (Forensic Medicine Institute - Morgue)

INCRA - *Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária* (National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform)

INPE - *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais* (National Space Research Institute)

INSI - *Instituto Nacional de Saúde Indígena* (National Indigenous Health Institute)

ISA - *Instituto Socioambiental* (Social-Environmental Institute)

LOA - *Lei Orçamentária Anual* (Annual Budget Law)

MJ - *Ministério da Justiça* (Ministry of Justice)

MPF - *Ministério Público Federal* (Federal Public Prosecutor's Office)

MS - *Ministério da Saúde* (Ministry of Health)

MUPOIBA - *Movimento Unido dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas da Bahia* (United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia)

OAB - *Organização dos Advogados do Brasil* (Brazilian Bar Association)

PEC - *Proposta de Emenda à Constituição* (Constitutional Amendment Proposal)

PF - *Polícia Federal* (Federal Police)

PGR - *Procuradoria Geral da República* (Attorney General's Office)

PL - *Projeto de Lei* (Bill)

PM - *Polícia Militar* (Military Police)

PNAE - *Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar* (National School Feeding Program)

PPA - *Plano Plurianual* (Multiannual Plan)

RDS - *Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (Sustainable Development Reserve)

RESEX - *Reserva Extrativista* (Extractive Reserve)

RIMA - *Relatório de Impacto Ambiental* (Environmental Impact Report)

SESAI - *Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena* (Special Indigenous Health Secretariat)

SIASI - *Sistema de Informação da Atenção à Saúde Indígena* (Indigenous Health Care Information System)

SIM - *Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade* (Mortality Information System)

SPI - *Serviço de Proteção aos Índios* (Indigenous People Protection Service)

SPU - *Secretaria do Patrimônio da União* (Federal Heritage Secretariat)

STF - *Supremo Tribunal Federal* (Federal Supreme Court)

SUS - *Sistema Único de Saúde* (Unified Health System)

TAC - *Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta* (Term of Adjustment of Conduct)

TI - *Terra Indígena* (Indigenous Land)

UFRGS - *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

UFSC - *Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina* (Federal University of Santa Catarina)

UN - United Nations

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Science and Culture Organization

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund



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