



REPORT

VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

2022 data

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Photo 1: Demonstration against the time frame thesis and for justice held in Brasilia, in June 2022. Credit: Hellen Loures/CIMI. Photo 2: Shots fired at a Pataxó house inside the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal IL. Credit: Maiara Dourado/CIMI. Photo 3: Demonstration during the funeral of Vitor Fernandes, a member of the Guarani Kaiowa indigenous group, killed during the "Guapoy massacre". Credit: Klenner Antonio da Silva/CIMI. Photo 4: Devastation caused by mining inside the Yanomami IL. Recorded in December 2022, during an overflight by Greenpeace. Credit: Valentina Ricardo. Photo 5: Deforestation and fires in Porto Velho (RO), recorded in July 2022. Credit: Christian Braga/Greenpeace.



This edition of the Report on Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil is dedicated to all the indigenous men and women who lost their lives resisting the systematic violence perpetrated against them in these four years of disaster; to indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, who had their lives interrupted by this same violence, simply for siding with our original peoples; and to our friend and ally Marcelo Zelic, a selfless advocate of the indigenous cause and the preservation of memory, who left us much too soon. The memory of Bruno, Dom and Marcelo and the example of so many indigenous leaders who are no longer here encourages us to move forward.





Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi

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In 2022, cycle of systematic violation and attacks on rights reflected in increased violence against Indigenous Peoples

Cimi's annual Report exposes the violence against Indigenous Peoples and presents an overview of Bolsonaro's term in office, defined by violations and the dismantlement of the stances of protection and assistance

The year 2022 marked the end of a governmental cycle marked by violations and an increase in violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil. As it has been throughout the last three years, the conflicts and the invasions to Indigenous territories advanced, and so did the dismantlement of Public Policies geared toward Native Peoples, such as health care and education, and of the institutions responsible for the protection of their territories. Such is the reality presented in this Report Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - data from 2022, an annual publication by the Indigenist Missionary Council (Cimi).

Events that caused overspread national and international commotion made evident the dire situation in Brazil, such as the homicides of Bruno Pereira and the British journalist Dom Phillips, killed in June at the Indigenous Land Vale do Javari, in Amazonas state, by invaders of the territory; or the illegal gold mining on Yanomami lands which, neglected by the government, led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the area.

In regards to the health care of the Indigenous Peoples, alongside shocking images and accounts that circled during the year, the data gathered in this Report shows alarming numbers of child mortality, murders and territorial violations. In those categories, the states of Roraima and Amazonas, where the Yanomami Land is located, were among those which registered the higher numbers.

2022 was also the year that ended a four-year cycle during which no new Indigenous Land was demarcated by the Federal Government. Under Bolsonaro, the Executive not only ignored its constitutional obligation to demarcate and protect Indigenous Lands but acted directly to undermine the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their territories, through Projects of Laws and administrative measures that aimed on opening those territories for exploitation.

Besides Bolsonaro's speeches, a recurrent stance was registered in institutions like the Federal Attorney General (AGU), and even the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai). The positioning of those state agencies in judicial and administrative processes was nearly every time against Indigenous Peoples' rights and favourable to the economic agenda of agrobusiness and the mining sector. Such a stance reflects now in a high register of cases involving *territorial conflicts*, peaking at 158, and *property invasion*, with a total of 309 cases in 218 Indigenous lands, throughout 25 states.

In many states, like Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão e Bahia, the conflicts and the total lack of state protection of Indigenous Peoples resulted in record numbers of assassinations, sometimes involving police forces operating as 'private security' of big farmers. In Comexatibá Indigenous Land, in southern Bahia, 14 years old Pataxó boy Gustavo Silva da Conceição was brutally killed during one of several shootings perpetrated by Militias.

At the Taquaperi Indigenous Reserve, in the municipality of Coronel Sapucaia, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the killing of 18-year-old Guarani Kaiowá Alex Recarte Lopes motivated a series of land territorial repossession by the natives that were harshly attacked by farmers and warrantless police operations. One such operation, which took place at Tekoha Guapoy, municipality of Amambai, resulted in the death of 42-year-old Guarani Kaiowá man Vitor Fernandes and injured many others. So vicious was the attack, that the Kaiowá and Guarani people started referring to it as the 'Guapoy Massacre'.

Of course, the intensity of the attacks cannot be understood outside of the frame of the dismantling of the indigenist policies and environ-

mental protection institutions that the government had been committed to during the term of Jair Bolsonaro. For this reason, this year's Report presents also an overview of the whole period and an update on the data that reveal this reality. So, the Report of 2022 analyses also the data on killings, suicides and infant mortality of the last four years. Data was gathered from public sources like the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai), the Information System on Mortality (SIM), and state-level Health Secretariates.

Violence against Heritage

Violence cases against the heritage of Indigenous Peoples are presented in the first chapter of this Report and are divided into three categories: *omission and delay in land regularisation*, with 867 cases registered; *territorial rights-related conflicts*, 158 cases; and *illegal exploitation of natural resources and miscellaneous damage to property*, a category that is in its seventh consecutive year of growth, with 309 cases.

In total, 2022 had 1.334 cases of violence against the heritage of Indigenous Peoples. Among the main types of damage to Indigenous heritage, stands out the exploitation of natural resources such as illegal woodlogging, mining, game and fishing, and possessory invasions.

The majority of the 1.391 recorded Indigenous lands and territorial demands existent in Brazil (62%) remain pending some kind of administrative action for demarcation, points out the survey made by CIMI, updated every year. Of the 867 indigenous lands with pending issues, at least 588 have had no Governmental action on their demarcation and wait still for the development of Technical Groups (GTs) by Funai in order to proceed with the identification and delimitation of those areas.

On the same note, the few Technical Groups created or re-established in 2022 were only constituted by actions moved by the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), and none have completed their work.

The intentional and openly neglectful stance of Bolsonaro's Government on the demarcation of Indigenous Lands resulted in a deepening effect on territorial rights-related conflicts, frequently leading to death threats, armed assaults and assassinations of Indigenous leaders.

Violence against the person

The second chapter gathers the acts of violence against individuals. In this section, the following cases were registered: *abuse of power* (29); *death threats* (27); *other threats* (60); *assassinations* (180); *wrongful deaths* (17); *aggravated assaults* (17); *ethnic-cultural racism and discrimination* (38); *attempted murder* (28); and *sexual violence* (20).

Therefore, the accounts totalize 416 cases of violence against indigenous individuals in 2022. Taken as a whole, the four-year term under Bolsonaro has an average of 373,8 cases per year. For reference, the four years of the government of Dilma Rousseff and Michel Temer had an average of 242,5 annual cases.

As it was in the last three years before, in 2022 the states that registered the highest quantity of assassinations of indigenous people were Roraima (41), Mato Grosso do Sul (38) and Amazonas (30). Those three states gathered almost two-thirds (65%) of all of the 795 homicides of Indigenous Peoples between 2019 and 2022: 208 in Roraima, 163 in Amazonas and 146 in Mato Grosso do Sul.

Among those, some cases stand out like the assassination of Guarani and Kaiowá leaders Marcio Moreira and Vitorino Sanches, in

the following months of the 'Guapoy Massacre', in which the young Vitor Fernandes was killed. Also, the September killings of three Guajajara men from Arariboia Indigenous Land - Janildo Oliveira, Jael Carlos Miranda and Antônio Cafeteiro.

Threats and attempted assassinations were also registered in high numbers. This kind of aggression was mostly perpetrated by big farmers, illegal miners, loggers, fishermen and hunters.

Elevated numbers of abuse of power were a constant throughout the four years under Bolsonaro: a total of 89 cases making an average of 22,2 cases per year. That is twice as high that the four precedent years under Rousseff and Temer, with an average of 8,7 per year. All of those categories reflect directly the widespread institutional degradation and dismantling of the state protection of the Native Peoples during the period.

Violence by Omission of the State

The cases of *Violence by omission of the State* are organized in the third chapter of the Report in seven categories. Through the Brazilian Law of Access to Information (LAI), Cimi obtained partial information about the mortality of indigenous children aged 0 to 4 years. Data supplied by the responsible organ of the government reveal the occurrence of 835 indigenous child deaths in 2022. The majority were registered in the states of Amazonas (233), Roraima (128), and Mato Grosso (133).

In the whole country, Sesai registered a total of 3.552 deaths between 2019 and 2022 in the age range. Considering four years, the same states concentrated the majority of the deaths. In total, 1.014 children under the age of 5 died in the state of Amazonas, 607 in Roraima, and 487 in Mato Grosso, according to the same data.

The Indigenous Sanitary District (DSEI) Yanomami e Ye'kwana, which covers the Yanomami Lands between the states of Amazonas and Roraima, registered alone 621 child deaths aged 0 to 4 years between 2019 and 2022. 17,5% of all deaths in this age range. According to DSEI, the Yanomami population in the demarcated lands is estimated at approximately 30,5 thousand people. Still, part of the healthcare structures was appropriated by the illegal mining operations, in isolated regions, meaning the reality is probably worse than the data.

Information from official sources, gathered from regional health care units, indicate the occurrence of 115 suicide amongst indigenous peoples in 2022. The majority happened in the states of Amazonas (44), Mato Grosso do Sul (28) and Roraima (15). Over a third of the deaths by suicide are from people up to 19 years old.

In the period between 2019 and 2022, updated data from the same sources show 535 deaths by suicide among indigenous peoples. Again, Amazonas (208), Mato Grosso do Sul (131), and Roraima (57), are the states in which the majority of the cases took place: 74% of the total for the four years.

Also in the chapter are presented the registered cases of *general lack of assistance* (72 cases); *lack of assistance in education* (39); *lack of assistance in health care* (87); *dissemination of alcohol and other drugs* (5); and *death by lack of health care* (40); in an overall total of 243 cases.

Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation are among the most affected groups by the omission and deliberated lack of protection stance adopted by Bolsonaro's government. The year 2022 brought about an even worsening scenario. This topic is dealt with in the fourth chapter of the Report.

Invasions and damage to the heritage were registered in at least 36 Indigenous Lands where up to 60 isolated Indigenous Peoples live, according to the data of Support of the Free Peoples Team (Eapil/Cimi). And such a scenario is aggravated since the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai) does not

recognize 86 of the 117 groups of isolated Indigenous Peoples registered by Cimi. Those groups are effectively invisible to the State, as is all the violence that they are subject to, including the risk of eminent genocide.

Even those recognized by the government, many isolated groups were completely unprotected during 2022. That is the case of the Isolated People of Mamoriá Grande, which presence was confirmed by Funai, but no protection measure was adopted to protect them. Also, the Isolated People of Jacareúba/Katawixi, had no protection during 2022 because of the decision of the Agency, under its president Marcelo Xavier, not to renovate the Land's Restriction Ordinance.

Such Ordinances are measures adopted specifically to the protection of the territories of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary Isolation which are not yet demarcated, as a means to impede invasions in the area. Bolsonaro's government abstained from renovating the Ordinances or renovating for small periods of six months. This was interpreted as signalling to invaders and land-grabbers that those territories would soon be available for exploitation and private appropriation. Large-scale invasion ensued in Indigenous Lands such as Pripkura, in the state of Mato Grosso; and Ituna/Itatá, in the state of Pará.

These policies were followed by continuous weakening of the Protection Bases (BAPEs) of Funai, responsible for the surveillance of the lands inhabited by isolated Indigenous Peoples. They were left resourceless, completely incapacitated to operate, as was evident in the cases of the Indigenous Lands Vale do Javari and Yanomami.

Memory

The fifth chapter of the Report is dedicated to the subject of Memory and Justice and brings about the last works of researcher Marcelo Zelic (1863-2023), who passed away this current year. Zelic dedicated his life to the preservation of memory through documentation work and the advocacy for the creation of devices for the non-repetition of Human Rights violations against Indigenous Peoples.

In the last years, Zelic worked for the creation of a National Indigenous Commission of Truth (CNIV) for verification and reparation of those violations. In this paper of his, published by Cimi here for the first time, Zelic defends the proposition and delineates his ideas about attributions, operation and structure of the Comissão.

Articles

This current edition of the Report presents reading articles that enhance the understanding of the data and information addressed in the mentioned chapters. There is an analysis of the dire situation of the Yanomami Land and the concept of genocide, historically relating the omission of the State facing the illegal mining, and the occurrent violence against this Indigenous People, with the Haximu massacre of 1993 - the first case ever ruled a crime of genocide in Brazil. Also, two other articles debate the reality of incarcerated indigenous individuals in Brazil and the denial of their rights by the Judicial System; and the dismantlement of the indigenist policies of the State by the government under Bolsonaro's term, analysed through the study of the usage of funds and budget by the State.

“ AThis edition of the report draws up a portrait of the last year of this recent cycle under the Bolsonaro administration: a period in which our publications, while longer and thicker, were insufficient to depict the accumulated violations. Therefore, the portrait we seek to present here, although necessarily incomplete is not less appalling ”

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



The cycle of violence: A path to genocide

By Don Roque Paloschi*

*Envy thou not the oppressor,
and choose none of his ways.*

Proverbs 3:31

In the last four years, the cycle of violence against indigenous peoples has shamelessly revealed the movement to impose, within the government and as a rule, the extermination of indigenous people, communities, and groups.

The cruelty of mining invasions in the Yanomami territory, before the eyes of those who were supposed to protect it, has made it clear that the death and pain of others did not stop or upset the savage and greedy. They indulged on suffering. They fed on the distress and blood of innocents, fueled by the voracious insanity of keeping in motion the economy of destruction, which prevents the original peoples from fully enjoying their Bem Viver (well living).

In recent years, wickedness has been fueled by the speeches of rulers and by measures that further promoted crimes, giving them airs of legitimacy.

CIMI's reports on violence against indigenous peoples have warned and denounced, for decades, the hateful wave of assaults, destruction, attacks, and murders in Brazil.

This edition of the report draws up a portrait of the last year of this recent cycle under the Bolsonaro administration: a period in which our publications, although longer and thicker, were insufficient to portray the totality of accumulated violations. Therefore, the portrait we seek to present here, although necessarily incomplete is not less appalling.

The main cause of disgust and outrage throughout this period was seeing the pleasure that the assailants derived from their attacks on indigenous peoples. Nothing stopped them. Those who were supposed to put an end to the attacks were the ones who encouraged them. There was a penchant for death. It resembled a "hunting party" against the original sons and daughters of Brazil.

The Yanomami were their favorite victims. Reason was blinded by gold. Rights were abolished. Bruno and Philips were also killed. But more than taking their lives, they brutalized their bodies. These murders show the degree of liberalization and passivity towards avowed criminals. The government seemed to be in cahoots with those who wield the sword to kill.

These are times to be left in the past, in the quest to recover humanity. May sanity be restored and may we rebuild the paths of hope and love. Let us leave the violent, the assailants in the bitterness of their souls, and let the judiciary take the reins and punish them for their crimes. In the face of death, violence, and violation of rights, we are asked: *What has thou done? Listen! The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground,* (Gen 4:10)

May the new rulers seek to repair the damage by guaranteeing indigenous peoples their fundamental right to the land and to their ways of being and living in differences.

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



“Federal government attacks on indigenous people and their territories inspired by the design of a neocolonial project of denial of the indigenous being have led to an alarming escalation of State violence against these populations”

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



The end of a gloomy quadrennium of extreme cruelty against indigenous peoples

By Antônio Eduardo Cerqueira de Oliveira*



The Indigenist Missionary Council (*Conselho Indigenista Missionário* – CIMI) presents to society the report **Violence against Indigenous Peoples** with data from 2022 collected by our support teams, of cases reported by the media and official information obtained from the federal, state, and municipal governments. Initially, we apologize for having to report the violence perpetrated by human beings against human beings, by the State against citizens, which is not an encouraging task, but allows us to fulfill the mission of denouncing, in the hope that this exposure will also be the result of this report, with appropriate measures to avoid violence.

Given the need to report - and focusing on the last federal administration (2019 to 2022) - there was a growing and frightening increase in violence against indigenous peoples that resulted from a government project that was disseminated across Brazilian society. The set of information provided in the past four years by CIMI reports, as well as updated data for the period obtained from official agencies indicate that **407 cases were reported** regarding **conflicts over territorial rights**, that is, conflicts involving attacks, pressures and disputes over indigenous territories; **1,133** regarding **possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to indigenous heritage assets**; **795 deaths** related to crimes **against the person**, including data on **murdered indigenous people** alone; the federal government's omission also led to a bleak scenario: **3,552** Indigenous children as young as four years old died in those four years. The report provides a detailed account of the cases in the chapters cited, where other types of violence add to the alarming scenario of escalated violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil.

Since the process of colonization of Brazil, indigenous peoples have always been considered a hindrance to the colonial project. Historical documents, letters, provisions, royal charters of the Portuguese Crown already referred to these peoples as "*Originals*", "*lords of their lands*", whose rights to their "*places*" should be protected, but also whose "*descent from the mountains*" or "*backcountry*" should also be ensured for their proper "*conversion*" to civilization. With regard to the rights of the *originals* to their *places*, or of the *lords of their lands*, this indigenist normative of the time was fully violated; the *descent* was intentionally fulfilled to the letter, that is, the indigenous peoples were forced out of their *places* and, when they resisted, they were subjected to the *Fair Wars* authorized by the Portuguese Crown against indigenous peoples.

Historical facts report that the use of violence was such that "by hunting and killing an indigenous person", and "cutting off their ears" which had to be "properly accounted for", the killer received a payment. The justification for the "fair wars" was the resistance of indigenous people to civilization; this, therefore, "justified" the use of the conceived violence, which for 15 years covered indigenous lands with blood, with a military scheme of barracks, dogs and soldiers.

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In a tragic resemblance to the colonial project of “fair wars” in the twenty-first century, we have also relived the violence and the conception of “civilization” against indigenous peoples, especially in the last four years. The then presidential candidate in 2018 said that, if elected, there would not be a millimeter of demarcated indigenous land – already indicating in that speech a political project in which indigenous lands and people were a hindrance to the so-called development and civilization, as in the colonial project, and that the State would organize itself to fight the enemy.

Elected in 2018 and sworn in in 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro made good on his promise and political project against indigenous peoples. In 2019, the decree relaxing the carrying and use of firearms in rural areas was the message that the hunt was about to begin. Speaking to his extremist allies at the opening session of the UN General Assembly, he attacked the indigenous and Caboclo populations, holding them responsible for the fires in the Amazon, and reaffirmed his project to not demarcate indigenous territories – which, according to him, already occupied an excessive 14 percent of the national territory. He believed these territories should be opened to the exploration of gold, diamond, niobium, uranium, and rare earths, among other minerals, citing as an

example the Yanomami and Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Lands (ILs).

Also in 2019, FUNAI – already guided by this government project – issued an ordinance preventing its employees from visiting the villages, unless authorized by the federal government. In the same vein, the then Minister of Justice, Sérgio Moro, sent back to FUNAI the list of lands that were ready to have the declaratory ordinances for their physical demarcation issued. The justification was the need for adjustment to the time frame thesis – the indigenist policy of the federal government then becomes one of destruction of indigenous peoples and of their assimilation of civilization, because, according to the president, “Indians in reserves” would be like “animals in zoos”. This war was subsequently supported by state and municipal governments and the Legislature, as well as by the rural agribusiness elite.

In 2020, already under the tragedy of the coronavirus pandemic, the federal government sends to the Chamber of Deputies Bill 191 regulating mineral, water, and hydrocarbon exploration on indigenous lands, in addition to resuming negotiations for the passing of Bill 490/2007, which transferred from the Executive to the Legislative branch the prerogative to demarcate indigenous lands. It also provided for the recognition of the time frame thesis, among several other attacks on indigenous constitutional rights.

Federal government attacks on indigenous people and their territories inspired by the design of a neocolonial project of denial of the indigenous being have led to an alarming escalation of State violence against these populations. The coronavirus pandemic – which left the population in a situation of social isolation in a desperate search for vaccine, medicines, hospitalization – was not enough to sensitize the govern-

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Demonstration in Brasília, July 2022



Terra Livre (Free Land) Camp, April 2022, Brasília

ment, and violence against indigenous people continued.

In the years that followed, we witnessed an escalation of invasions by gold miners and drug dealers in the Yanomami territory under the eyes of military personnel, as well as in the Raposa Serra do Sol, Munduruku, Kayapó, Xavante, Ituna-Itatá, Karipuna, Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Guarani-Kaiowá, and Pataxó territories, among many others. We witnessed appalled the imprisonment of the Yanomami people by organized crime, with the complacency of the State; when visiting the area, the National Force was received with shots and forced to leave. The same happened with the Munduruku people, in Jacareacanga (PA) - the National Force was forced to leave, the house of leader Maria Leusa on set on fire; miners' planes hedgehopping, dropping bombs on the houses; the same violence repeating itself against the Guarani and Kaiowá (MS) peoples, helicopters with police shooting at indigenous people; houses of prayer burned down, all broadcast live.

The use of paramilitary forces in the murders of indigenous people brought down four members of the Chiquitano group, in addition to Ari and Isaac Tembê; Gustavo, a Pataxó boy; Vitor Fernandes, of the Guarani Kaiowá group; and many others. Among all the cruel murders committed against Guarani and Kaiowá people and leaders in Mato Grosso do Sul, special mention should be made the girl Ariane, 13, a victim of fury, of the politics of hatred, and the girl Daiane, of the Kaingang people, in Rio Grande do Sul.

An evident aspect of the neocolonial project was the harassment of indigenous peoples in a situation of voluntary isolation – their territories were the target of intense occupation, and their lives were put at risk; many had to come out of

isolation in search of food and conflict ensued, such as the one during which indigenist Rieli Franciscato was killed. This situation shows the gravity and cruelty to which the indigenous populations in Brazil have been subjected, especially isolated peoples. In this regard, the murder of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips symbolize the reality of a political project of deconstitutionalization, of denationalization, of surrender of a precious heritage: the Brazilian people.

In the opposite direction to this death project, the indigenous peoples continued their historical struggle for existence and resistance, in cries that echoed throughout the world, such as "Demarcation Now", "Indigenous blood, not a single drop more" and "No to the Time Frame",

expressions that went beyond mere phrases, to become a call that reverberated across Brazil and much of the world, with repercussions in and the support of organized civil society.

The process of indigenous and popular mobilization contributed to the defeat of a State model with a neocolonial and fascist set up in the political-electoral process of 2022. With Bolsonaro defeated, a reconstruction process necessary for the reestablishment of citizenship and democracy emerges. But we still live with the reflections of a divided society. Therefore, in addition to the task of rebuilding a more united society that respects diversity, for indigenous peoples it is essential to strengthen the indigenist policy so as to enable changing reality, with a focus on the regularization of their territories.

“The Bolsonaro government, which had the support of part of the judiciary, parliament and other sectors, established the idea that crimes against minorities and against nature were necessary to make the economy grow”

Photo: Guarani and Kaiowá peoples



Tribute during the funeral of Vitor Fernandes, murdered in tekoha Guapoy, in Amambai (MS)

Under Bolsonaro, the genocide of indigenous peoples was naturalized

By Lucia Helena Rangel* e Roberto Antonio Liebgott**



The report ***Violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil – 2022 data*** brings, with astonishing clarity, the characteristics of a government that was guided by cruelty, criminal acts, and indifference towards indigenous peoples.

To achieve his goals, Jair Bolsonaro appointed to the public apparatus, especially FUNAI, IBAMA, INCRA and the Ministries of Justice, Environment, Agriculture, and Mines and Energy – all entities that were directly or indirectly related to indigenous communities – representatives without knowledge of the areas and no commitment to respect the rights of indigenous peoples. On the contrary. They often used of the public apparatus or the police force to repress or attack the rights of these communities, including territorial rights.

Land grabbing and the invasion of public land, including indigenous lands, were not repressed. Far from that. In 2022 alone, 309 cases of possessory invasions, damage to heritage assets and illegal exploitation of natural resources were reported, affecting at least 218 indigenous territories in 25 states in the country. The few operations against crime in indigenous territories were implemented thanks to court decisions. But the Bolsonaro government went even further. In a deliberate and planned manner, it attempted to regularize, through FUNAI, the invasion of indigenous lands with the publication of Normative Instruction (IN) No. 9/2020, providing for the exclusion of indigenous lands under demarcation from the country's land registers.

The measure resulted in the certification of private properties overlapping indigenous lands awaiting approval – and once again the Judiciary was called to intervene. However, despite the 24 decisions obtained by the Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) annulling or suspending the measure – until 2022 there were at least seven sentences and 16 favorable injunctions in 15 states –¹ its legacy is still generating conflicts and legal uncertainty for indigenous peoples.²

The attempt to list indigenous lands in the land market for the exploitation of their natural resources, such as timber, followed the same rationale. Through Joint Normative Instruction (INC) number 01/2021,³ FUNAI and IBAMA created the conditions for indigenous organizations or mixed organizations – established between indigenous and non-indigenous people – to economically exploit traditionally occupied lands. INC 01/2021, signed by second-level bodies, attempted to destroy part of Article 231 of

1 *Após denúncia do Cimi e ação do MPF, normativa da Funai que facilita grilagem de terras indígenas é suspensa no Maranhão.* By Tiago Miotto, CIMI Press Office, 02/25/2022, Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/02/normativa-FUNAI-grilagem-suspensa-maranhao>

2 *Governo Bolsonaro certificou 239 mil hectares de fazendas dentro de áreas indígenas.* By Bruno Fonseca, Caio de Freitas Paes, Rafael Oliveira, Agência Pública, 07/19/2022, Available at: <https://apublica.org/2022/07/governo-bolsonaro-certificou-239-mil-hectares-de-fazendas-dentro-de-areas-indigenas>

3 The regulation was in force during 2021 and throughout 2022 and was only revoked in 2023 by the new elected government, in a new joint regulation published by the new presidents of FUNAI, Joenia Wapichana, and IBAMA, Rodrigo Agostinho. Available at: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-conjunta-n-3-de-19-de-abril-de-2023-483969024>

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the Federal Constitution regarding the exclusive usufruct of lands by indigenous communities. It was, in fact, an attempt to promote the deliberate invasion of these territories, with the help of government structures.

The administrative acts that underpinned the political project of opening indigenous lands to devastation were also recorded in measures planned and implemented during 2022. In August, audios revealed the intention of the president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, to legalize mining and logging on indigenous lands through new regulations.⁴

At least one of them came to fruition in December 2022, two weeks before the end of Jair Bolsonaro's term as president: in one of its final acts, through INC 12/2022, signed by the presidents of FUNAI and IBAMA, the government authorized logging on indigenous lands. The measure did not yield practical effects, as it was revoked in January by the newly elected Lula government.⁵ However, it has the symbolic effect of a raised flag, to leave no doubt that the devastation of indigenous territories was a deliberate and conscious project.

Mineral exploration on indigenous lands, which is illegal in the country and depends on regulation by the National Congress, was defended and stimulated by President Jair Bolsonaro. Bill 191/2020 was submitted by the government to the Chamber of Deputies, where it was fast-tracked. The request was presented by the leader of the government in

the Chamber of Deputies, Ricardo Barros (Progressistas-PR), in the same week that the president of the Republic stated that the war between Russia and Ukraine represented a "good opportunity" to authorize the exploitation – and thus supposedly reduce the dependence of Brazilian agribusiness on Russian fertilizers.⁶

Throughout these four years, public speeches, and manifestations by the occupant of the nation's highest office generated chain reactions, motivating politicians across the country to repeat his speech and encouraging the criminals themselves with the prospect of impunity: each speech of contempt for the original peoples sent a positive signal to these groups.

A situation in Rondônia, in 2022, exemplifies the food chain that prevailed during that period. On May 1st, at an event in the district of Jacinópolis, in Nova Mamoré (RO), state deputy Geraldo da Rondônia (PSC) said: "When it comes [inspection], use my name. [...] We're going to set fire to their trucks, their [environmental enforcement officers'] cars."⁷

The congressman reproduced, locally, the discourse nationally propagated by Jair Bolsonaro, in a region located between the Karipuna and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Lands (ILs), heavily invaded by loggers, land grabbers and farmers, who in recent years were selling "plots" of land located inside these ILs, both demarcated.

4 *Em áudio, militares na Funai prometem atropelar Ibama e liberar garimpo em terras indígenas.* By João Peres, Marcos Hermanson and Tatiana Merlino, The Intercept Brasil, 10/18/2022, Available at: <https://www.intercept.com.br/2022/10/18/audios-funai-ibama-garimpo-terras-indigenas>

5 The revocation took place through INC 02/2023. Available at: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-conjunta-n-2-de-16-de-janeiro-de-2023-458160276>

6 *Bolsonaro diz que guerra na Ucrânia trouxe 'boa oportunidade' para Brasil explorar terra indígena.* By Eduardo Gayer, Estadão newspaper, 07/03/2022, Available at: <https://www.estadao.com.br/politica/bolsonaro-diz-que-guerra-na-ucrania-trouxe-boa-oportunidade-para-brasil-explorar-terra-indigena>

7 *Ministério Público denuncia deputado por incitar ataques a fiscais ambientais e patrimônio público em Rondônia.* By Jaíne Quele Cruz and Fábio Diniz, G1/RO, 07/29/2022, Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/ro/rondonia/noticia/2022/07/29/ministerio-publico-denuncia-deputado-por-incitar-ataques-a-fiscais-ambientais-e-patrimonio-publico-em-rondonia.ghtml>

Photo: Valentina Ricardo



Mining inside the Yanomami IL, recorded in an overflight by Greenpeace Brazil in December 2022



Demonstration in front of the Ministry of Justice, in September 2022, demanding justice following a series of murders of indigenous people that month

The sense of impunity was such that in the Karipuna Indigenous Land invaders destroyed access bridges to the village – and built others, to invade the territory and transport stolen wood. The invaders went so far as to threaten leaders and harass indigenous people and state government employees who were repairing the road leading to the village.

The country's top ruler not only attacked government employees who destroyed machines found in invaded territories, but also, amazingly, went personally to an illegal mining site located on an indigenous land in 2021, in an act of solidarity to the invaders of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, in Roraima.⁸

Also in Roraima and Amazonas, invasions of the Yanomami territory exploded. The serious situation of that people, denounced by CIMI, indigenous organizations and other entities led the Lula government to declare a state of emergency in January 2023.

The genocide of the Yanomami people could be followed on social media, newspapers, and major television channels, such as Rede Globo, which aired weekly reports on massive invasions by miners, on the warlike force of invaders, their structures, equipment and the smuggling of gold, which was conducted in a natural manner.

Also there, on the Yanomami land, the few and insufficient measures against the invaders were only taken after insis-

tent actions filed by the MPF with the courts. The government of Roraima, an ally of the former president and with his support, sanctioned a state law prohibiting the destruction of machines seized during environmental inspection operations.⁹ In other words, the invasion was endorsed by the public entities responsible for protecting those communities. The action or omission of the state and federal governments in the last quadrennium contributed to the deaths of 621 Yanomami and Ye'kwana children, aged 0 to 4 years.

Hunger, lack of assistance and deterioration of public policies were consequences but also strategies. Limiting the capacity of government agencies to assist indigenous communities was part of the genocidal movement, that is, whether they should be left to their own devices to die or to integrate. This is shown by the 429 deaths of indigenous people for lack of health care, by malnutrition in children, by the reemergence of endemic diseases and by the denial of basic rights, such as access to vaccines, medicines and treatment for diseases that could be easily fought.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, a state known for the strength of its agribusiness, numerous indigenous communities continued to live by the roadside. Without drinking water, without land and deprived of even basic food items, 188 indigenous children died in the state during those four years.

⁸ *Visita a um garimpo ilegal em terra indígena custou R\$ 163 mil no cartão corporativo de Bolsonaro.* By Fabio Pontes, *o eco*, 01/13/2023, Available at: <https://ojoioeotriggo.com.br/apoiado-por-bolsonaro-projeto-de-agro-em-terra-indigena-no-mato-grosso-avanca>

⁹ *Governador de Roraima sanciona lei que proíbe destruição de maquinário do garimpo ilegal.* By Murilo Pajolla, *Brasil de Fato*, 07/07/2022, Available at: <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/07/07/governador-de-roraima-sanciona-lei-que-proibe-destruicao-de-maquinario-do-garimpo-ilegal>

This set of situations shows the environment of extreme perversity that was established during the Bolsonaro government, in the relationship between government agencies and agents and indigenous peoples. A kind of “ecosystem” was structured linking violations of territorial and health rights, which combines, on the one side, the lack of demarcation and assistance and, on the other, invasions and damage caused by different actions.

This is the case of mining and the resulting contamination of rivers, animals, and people with mercury, especially in the Amazon; and the leasing of indigenous lands, encouraged under other names by the FUNAI of Bolsonaro and Marcelo Xavier, especially in Mato Grosso¹⁰ and the southern region, where entire communities are affected by the direct and indirect consequences of monoculture and the indiscriminate use of pesticides.¹¹

It is not by chance that, in addition to the large number of ILs affected by deforestation, illegal logging, illegal hunting and fishing, prospecting, and mining, CIMI identified at least 37 ILs affected by damages or invasions linked to cattle ranching, monocultures and land leasing; and at least 27 endured violations linked to the removal, retention or pollution of waterways and rivers. In addition, cases of damage and contamination of people and the environment due to the use of pesticides were recorded in 23 ILs.

Violence and omission

In 2022, violence against indigenous territories, the vulnerability of these communities to invaders and the accumulated result of four years of active omission by the Bolsonaro government generated commotion and gained national and global repercussions with the demise of indigenous Bruno Pereira and British reporter Dom Phillips in the Javari Valley region, in June.

The brutality of the case, linked to pressures from hunters and fishermen who operated illegally in the IL located on Brazil's border with Colombia and Peru, publicly exposed the diverse and deep criminal network to which the invasions of indigenous lands are linked, with the planned omission of the Bolsonaro government. These schemes involve from criminal factions to economic groups and generate literally *billions* in financial resources.¹²

The case of Bruno and Dom drew attention to the pressure endured by indigenous peoples and leaders who resist the invasion of their territories – a recurring situation, but which escalated during the past four years. This situation was further highlighted by a series of murders committed on the Arariboia Indigenous Land, in Maranhão, in a period of just



Demonstration in Brasília, in June 2022, demanding justice for the murders of indigenous Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips

a few weeks. This is one of the ILs where indigenous people organized into groups of Guardians of the Forest monitor the territory and protect the forests – a duty that should fall on the federal government.

On September 3, Janildo Oliveira Guajajara, a member of the Guardians of the Forest was murdered while returning from a party with his 14-year-old nephew, who was also shot at the time. On the same night, Jael Guajajara was murdered on a road that cuts through the territory and, just a week later, Antônio Cafeteiro was shot dead. The IL communities began to live in a climate of terror and fear.

The year 2022 was also marked by impactful and serious cases of murder of indigenous people linked to another aspect of the omission of indigenous territorial rights: the murder of indigenous leaders in the context of the struggle for the demarcation of their lands.

This case was especially relevant in 2022 in the states of Bahia and Mato Grosso do Sul, which were marked by the violent reaction of agribusiness to the struggle of the Guarani, Kaiowá and Pataxó peoples for the demarcation of their lands.

In May, the brutal murder of 21-year-old Alex Recate Vasques Lopes, in an area adjacent to the Taquaperi Indigenous Reserve in Coronel Sapucaia (MS), generated outrage among the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples and prompted a series of repossession operations – a reaction to the interruption of land demarcations and to the confinement of indigenous people in tiny reserves in the state.

10 *Apoiado por Bolsonaro, projeto de agro em terra indígena no Mato Grosso avança com atropelos e ilegalidades.* By João Peres, Marcos Hermanson and Tatiana Merlino, O Joio e o Trigo, 09/019/2022, Available at: <https://ojoioetrigo.com.br/2022/09/apoiado-por-bolsonaro-projeto-de-agro-em-terra-indigena-no-mato-grosso-avanca>

11 *Agrotóxico é usado como 'arma química' contra aldeias indígenas em MS.* By Rodrigo Bertolotto, Uol, 02/21/2022. Available at: <https://tab.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2022/02/21/agrotoxico-e-usado-como-arma-quimica-contra-aldeias-indigenas-em-ms.htm>

12 *PF mira compra de ouro de terras indígenas por grupo que movimentou R\$ 16 bi.* By Fabio Serapião and Marcelo Rocha, Folha de São Paulo, 07/16/2022, Available at: <https://folha.com/97jq2gef6>

The counteroffensive of agribusiness interests, with the support of state security forces, involved a series of armed attacks and ambushes, which left several indigenous people injured and killed three Kaiowá leaders linked to the Guapoy tekoha in Amambai (MS): Vitor Fernandes, in June; Márcio Moreira, in July; and Vitorino Sanches, in September.

The first of these three murders occurred during a violent and illegal operation by the Military Police carried out without a warrant on June 24. Due to the brutality of the operation, which in addition to resulting in the death of Vitor, 42, left several indigenous people injured, the Kaiowá and Guaraní began to refer to the case as the “Guapoy massacre”.

In Bahia, Pataxó leaders were targeted by farmers and their gunmen. Persecution, threats, beatings, invasion, and murder have become routine in the daily lives of indigenous families. Violence has also taken on dramatic contours in the state, with the difference that military police officers – who, according to the investigations, gather in a sort of rural militia at the service of local farmers – do so outside of their regular working hours.

In September, one of these violent attacks by gunmen resulted in the murder of Gustavo Silva da Conceição, a 14-year-old Pataxó boy who was shot in the back during an attack on the Comexatibá Indigenous Land. In October, three military police officers were arrested on suspicion of the boy's murder and of working as private militia men for farmers in the region.

In addition to the delay in land demarcation, the escalation of conflicts in the Pataxó territory is also symbolic of the legacy left by the Bolsonaro government: Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal and Comexatibá, in the southernmost part of Bahia, were the two ILs most affected by IN 09/2020.¹³ Barra Velha was also one of the 17 ILs that had their administrative process referred back to FUNAI by Bolsonaro's then

Minister of Justice, Sergio Moro, for adjustment to the time frame thesis.¹⁴

The number of murders in several states in the country also in September, led leaders from various regions of the country to gather in the federal capital to denounce the violence perpetrated in their territories and demand justice and protection.¹⁵

The fight for the land

The non-demarcation of indigenous lands was a government promise, which ended up being taken to the letter, because it was part of the genocidal trajectory. Not demarcating and allowing access to the demarcated lands by invaders were the main drivers of the anti-indigenist policy, which de-territorialized and weakened the enforcement of the right, generating an environment of profound insecurity and unprecedented violence in the recent history of Brazil.

The Bolsonaro government, which had the support of part of the judiciary, as well as of parliament and other sectors, established the idea that crimes against minorities and against nature were necessary for the economy to grow.

Using governance with the intention of letting the other die – indigenous persons, communities, peoples – systematically and incisively justifying that this other has too much land, too many privileges, too many rights, was a strategy to naturalize, in society, the idea that this other should indeed die. There is no doubt that Bolsonaro, in his government, naturalized genocide.

Bolsonaro's defeat in the presidential elections was instrumental in stopping the then ongoing project of death and destruction. However, facing the challenges of the indigenous cause is not enough. The denial of rights coupled with prejudice and racism make up the scenario of brutal escalation of violence, which is fueled or stimulated in the offices and hallways of federal agencies, where theses against land demarcations such as the time frame are consolidated, and arrangements and negotiations for the indiscriminate exploitation of land and its assets are concocted.

We have come out of a political environment of deep chaos, but what now? Will the indigenous cause be a prop in future governance or will the commitment to guarantee constitutional rights be assumed? The reconstruction of health, education, and assistance policies for indigenous peoples and, especially, the resumption of demarcations and protection of indigenous territories, with the defeat of the time frame thesis, are indispensable for the days of terror and devastation to remain in the past – and never return.

13 *Após normativa da Funai, fazendeiros certificam 58 propriedades sobre terras indígenas na Bahia.* By Tiago Miotto, CIMI Press Office, 08/20/2020. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/08/apos-normativa-funai-fazendeiros-certificam-58-propriedades-terras-indigenas-bahia>

Photo: Marina Oliveira/CIMI



A member of the Kaingang indigenous people during a demonstration in Brasília (DF), in April 2022

14 *Moro usa parecer de Temer e trava demarcação de 17 terras indígenas no país.* By Rubens Valente, Folha de São Paulo, 01/28/2020. Available at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2020/01/moro-usa-parecer-de-temer-e-trava-demarcacao-de-17-terras-indigenas-no-pais.shtml>

15 *Povos indígenas fazem semana de luta e mobilização em Brasília e pedem fim da violência em seus territórios.* By Tiago Miotto, CIMI Press Office, 09/16/2022. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/09/indigenas-semana-luta-mobilizacao-violencia>

“ The current situation of territorial invasions and violent conflicts reproduces, in part, the context of the gold rush in this territory in the 1980s and 1990s, which was the stage of the Haximu massacre (1993), the first case to be tried as a crime of genocide in Brazil ”

Photo: Valentina Ricardo



Devastation caused by illegal mining on the Yanomami Indigenous Land and recorded in an overflight carried out in December 2022 by Greenpeace

From Haximu to Aracaçá: Traces of mining and genocide in the Yanomami Indigenous Land

By Corrado Dalmonego* and Luis Ventura**



“Health crisis... humanitarian crisis... we are dying... I am mourning because my people, my children are dying. There are heavy, powerful machines, there is a backhoe, potent engines... Miners are powerful businessmen... It’s the money from organized crime that comes in. Our rivers are dead. The forest is not against us... capitalist men are against us. The world is not in a hurry, men are killing the world quickly... there are many cars, many shops already: there is no need for more, there is enough already... it has to stop”.

Davi Kopenawa Yanomami.
New York, January 2023

During the period from 2019 to 2022, when Brazil was under the Jair Bolsonaro administration, the country staged the largest and most systematic attack on the rights of indigenous peoples since the time of redemocratization. The complete stalling of the demarcation of indigenous lands, the dismantling and rigging of federal agencies such as IBAMA, FUNAI and SESAI and the legislative offensive within the National Congress or the government itself evidenced the deliberate adoption of a state policy against the rights of indigenous peoples. Indigenous territories that had already been approved and registered were also the target of this necropolicy, with the abandonment of any supervision and protection measure and the permanent encouragement of invasions and illegal exploitation of their territories.¹

Organized crime inside the indigenous territories had a fundamental ally in the federal government, which ensured it an environment of impunity and a speculative expectation of regulation of illegal activities. The systematic advance of violence and the escalation of its cruelty were part of the then ongoing project.

One of the main expressions of this death was reflected in recent years on the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI). The situation, which has gained new repercussions since January 2023, was being systematically denounced and widely docu-

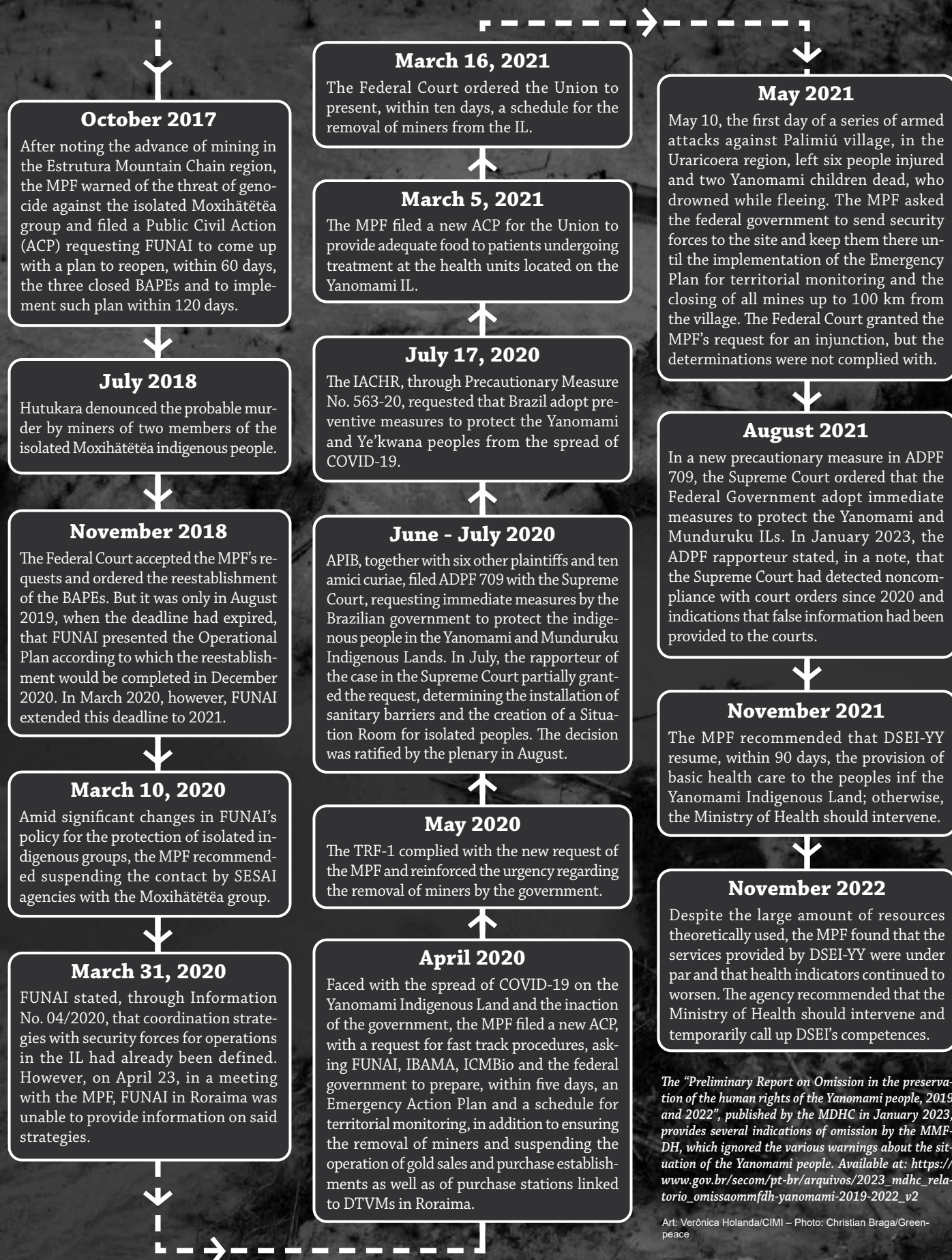
¹ According to the data collected by CIMI in its Violence Reports, between 2018 and 2021 the number of records of possessory invasions, damage to heritage and illegal exploitation of natural resources increased by nearly threefold, with 111 cases (2018), 256 (2019), 263 (2020) and 305 (2021).

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TRACES OF OMISSION

A chronology of noncompliance with decisions and of omission in the protection of the Yanomami IL



mented by indigenous and indigenist organizations since at least 2018. The current situation of territorial invasions and violent conflicts reproduces, in part, the context of the gold rush in this territory in the 1980s and 1990s, which was the stage of the Haximu massacre (1993), the first case to be tried as a crime of genocide in Brazil.

Two vectors explain why we have come back to this situation 30 years later: on the one side is the new cycle of mining expansion inside the Yanomami territory in the last five years; on the other, the interruption of health care to the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples by the Health District.

It is essential to point out that these two factors do not coincide by chance; they fuel each other and work synergistically. They also have the fingerprint of the Brazilian government and are part of a planned project, which enabled maintaining the conditions for the death of indigenous people inside the Yanomami territory, to facilitate the exploitation of its natural assets, the profits from which benefit both public and private agents.

Exploitation and death of the forest

The Yanomami Indigenous Land is the largest indigenous land in Brazil (about 9 million hectares). It is home to about 30,500 Yanomami (speaking 6 distinct languages) and Ye'kwana indigenous people, divided into more than 300 communities, as well as indigenous groups living in isolation.²

Mining inside the Yanomami and Ye'kwana territory has a historical depth that dates back to the first half of the 1970s and had its peak during the 1980s, when the local political elite tried to regularize the extraction of cassiterite in the territory.³ In the early 1990s, it is estimated that about 40,000 miners were removed from the Yanomami Indigenous Land, and in 1992 the territory was approved. From that moment on, the presence of mining in the territory experienced a decrease. Nevertheless, in the last five years there has been a new cycle of mining expansion inside the IL, under new conditions and the clear protection and encouragement by the State. It is this new cycle that explains how we arrived at the current situation in the territory.

In fact, in 2017 the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)⁴ had already filed and documented the advance of mining in the Estrutura Mountain Chain region, which was home to the isolated Moxihatëtëa group, whose survival was endangered. Upon confirming this situation, in July 2018 the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) denounced, in a letter

addressed to FUNAI, the PF and the MPF,⁵ *"the death by murder of two Yanomami members of the isolated Moxihatëtëa group by miners who invaded the Yanomami Indigenous Land"*. According to the report, the incident had happened in May of that year and the health teams had been properly informed. Finally, in November 2018, the Federal Trial Court granted the MPF's request and ordered FUNAI and the Federal Government to re-establish three Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPes) to inspect and repress mining activities.⁶

This was the first in a series of at least five decisions issued by Brazilian courts in the last five years. In July 2020, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) also issued Precautionary Measure No. 563/2020.⁷ All these decisions ordered the federal government to take the necessary measures to repress mining on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, to protect the lives of indigenous people and provide health care to indigenous communities: all of them were systematically disregarded by the Brazilian government, either totally or partially.⁸

There is no doubt about the exponential growth of mining on the Yanomami Indigenous Land in the last five years, a process that has also escalated elsewhere in the Amazon region over the same period.⁹ Data from the

5 In the letter, HAY reproduces the request of the Yanomami of the Upper Catri-mani region for the immediate removal of miners because "they are killing the Moxihatëtëa", polluting the river and causing a great environmental impact. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2018/07/moxihatetea-a-violencia-contra-os-povos-indigenas-isolados-na-amazonia-e-a-omissao-do-governo>

6 Since the approval of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, FUNAI units – later called BAPes – have been created inside the territory, with the priority objective of inhibiting the entry of invaders onto the land and illegal mining. Currently there are four BAPes (Walopali, Estrutura Mountain Chain, Ajarani, and Xexena) and a fifth, on the Uraricoera River, is under construction. These units were partially deactivated – under the allegation of lack of human and financial resources – during certain periods in the 2010s, drastically reducing territorial monitoring and protection activities.

7 Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/decisiones/pdf/2020/35-20MC563-20-BR-PT.pdf>

8 The sporadic pyrotechnic operations carried out by the Armed Forces, IBAMA and the Federal Police to repress illegal mining through the destruction of machinery and aircraft, achieved few results when not associated with the presence and permanent inspection that should be guaranteed by the BAPes. It should be noted that the complexity of the mining support structure in recent years has changed significantly, with a greater participation of illegal air transport. Aircraft departing from well-known runways in the vicinity of the city of Boa Vista (RR) or from makeshift airports in farm areas around the IL, have become responsible for the transport of significant numbers of people and supplies to mines inside the indigenous land.

9 From 2010 to 2020, the mining area inside indigenous lands in Brazil grew by 495 percent. Brazil, having assumed its alleged vocation for agromineral export and contrary to the world trend, increased its gold production by about 100 tons annually, ranking 10th among the largest producers of this ore. Between 2019 and 2020, of the 49 tons of illegally mined gold, 90 percent came from the Legal Amazon, where illegal mining has quintupled since 2010. Studies by the Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (RAISG) and the Igarapé Institute identify 2,576 points of illegal mining in the Brazilian Amazon, with irreversible damage to the biome. Between 2018 and 2019, environmental degradation due to mining increased by 107 percent in indigenous territories, endangering the lives of their people. For more information see:

Países importadores de ouro do Brasil estimulam garimpo ilegal na Amazônia. By Jennifer Ann Thomas, Mongabay, 10/19/2021. Available at: <https://brasil.mongabay.com/2021/10/paises-importadores-de-ouro-do-brasil-estimulam-garimpo-ilegal-na-amazonia>

Área ocupada pela mineração no Brasil cresce mais de 6 vezes entre 1985 e 2020. Mapbiomas, 2021. Available at: <https://mapbiomas.org/area-ocupada-pela-mineracao-no-brasil-cresce-mais-de-6-vezes-entre-1985-e-2020>

O ouro ilegal que mina florestas e vidas na Amazônia: uma visão geral da mineração irregular e seus impactos nas populações indígenas. Igarapé Institute, 2021. Available at: https://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/AE-53_O-ouro-ilegal.pdf

2 The most recent data from the Ministry of Health estimate the population of the Yanomami Indigenous Land at 30,500 (Brasil, 2023). Until the closing of this article, the data collected during the last IBGE census had not yet been officially published, but they seem to indicate that the population is significantly smaller. These results may be associated with the humanitarian crisis recently experienced by the Yanomami, but also with the scarcity of information due to the lack of health care in recent years.

3 In 1983, the then-Senator Mozarildo Cavalcanti submitted Senate Bill 1179/83, which intended to authorize the federal government to explore cassiterite – found by a group of prospectors in 1975 in the Estrutura Mountain Chain region – inside the Yanomami Indigenous Land. That same year, the then governor, Ottomar de Souza Pinto, requested FUNAI's authorization for the exploration of cassiterite in that region through the recently created Cooperative for the Development of Roraima (CODESAIMA), an agency linked to the state government.

4 Public Civil Action No. 1000551-12,2017,4,01,4200. More information at: <https://www.mpf.mp.br/rr/sala-de-imprensa/noticias-rr/mpf-propoe-acao-para-reativar-bases-de-protecao-etnoambiental-da-terra-yanomami>

MapBiomas Platform, analyzed in the report “Yanomami Under Attack”,¹⁰ show that, between 2016 and 2020, mining grew by 3,350 percent in the IL, with an increase in the number of people involved, of the geographical space occupied by miners in the territory, as well as of the size of the degraded area. According to HAY data, between October 2018 and December 2022, the area devastated by deforestation increased from 1,200 to 5,053 hectares,¹¹ affecting, in 2021, 18 of the 37 Base Centers into which the territory is divided for the purpose of establishing health care criteria.¹²

10 **Yanomami sob Ataque.** HAY and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, 2022. Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/yanomami-sob-ataque-garimpo-ilegal-na-terra-indigena-yanomami-e-propostas-para>

11 **Terra Yanomami: garimpo ilegal causou alta de 309% no desmatamento.** By Letycia Bond, Agência Brasil, 01/27/2023. Available at: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2023-01/terra-yanomami-garimpo-ilegal-causou-alta-de-309-no-desmatamento>

12 **Yanomami Sob Ataque.** HAY and Wanasseduume, 2022, p. 15.

Mining on the Yanomami Indigenous Land has always been linked to forms of organized crime, with the participation of various stakeholders at different scales of the scheme of territorial looting and exploitation, which for decades has benefited private and public agents who have played a leading role in the local political life to this date. Today, organized forms of crime are more complex and characterized by a greater structuring and capitalization capacity. The presence of large machines, such as backhoes and dredgers, and the fundamental role currently played by air transport (of people and supplies), in addition to river transport, increased not only the complexity of the network of stakeholders and capital involved, but also the destructive capacity of the activity.

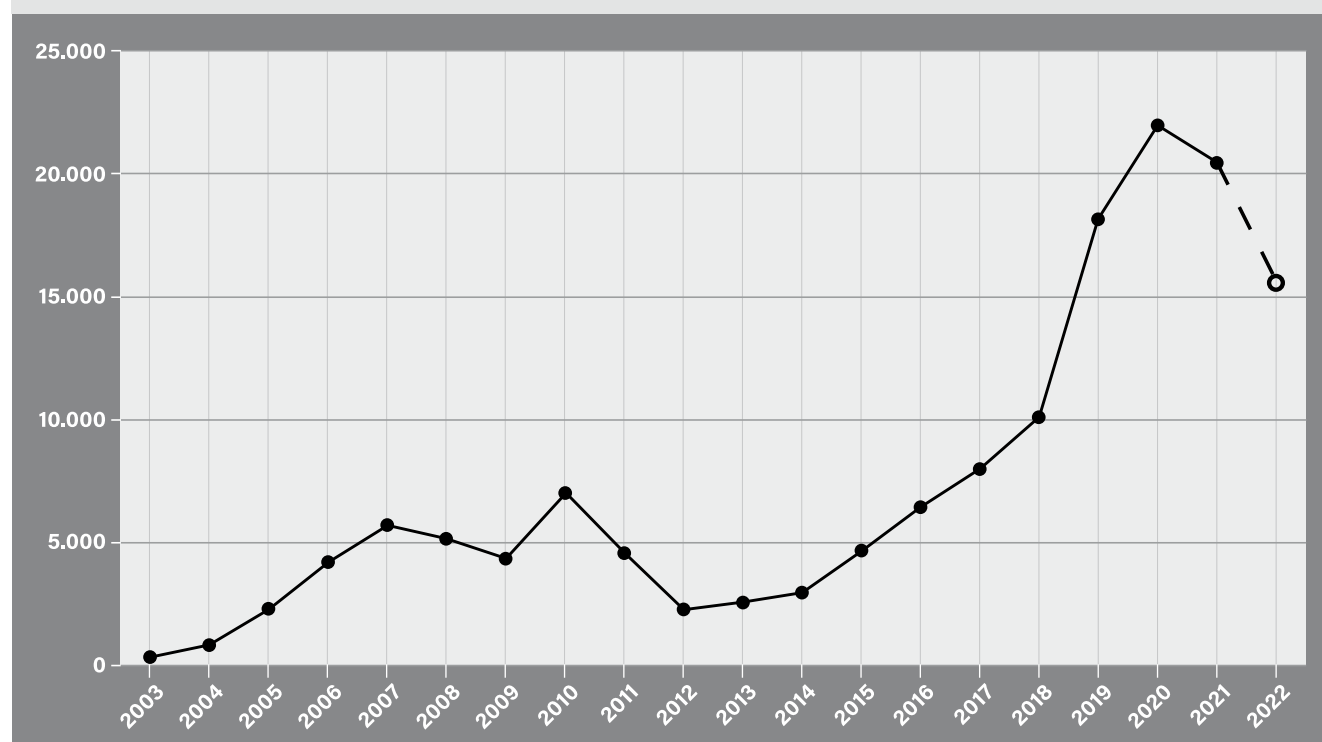
The impacts of the presence of mining on the Yanomami Indigenous Land are multiple and the relationship established among them generates a systemic situation in which the continuity of life, in all its dimensions, is seriously threatened and, sometimes, irreversibly compromised.

Malaria cases in the Yanomami and Ye'kwana DSEI

In 2022, the spread of malaria continued with data which, although extremely worrying, do not seem to reflect the severity of the situation in the IL reported by indigenous people. In January 2023, an article in the newspaper Folha de São Paulo, based on data from SIVEP-Malaria, informed that 11,530 cases of malaria were identified in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in 2022 – the equivalent of 10 percent of all cases recorded throughout Brazil in the same year*. In July 2023, however, updated SIVEP-Malaria data for 2022

were updated and showed the existence of 15,561 cases of malaria in the IL in that period: an increase of 35 percent compared to the number reported in January, both for 2022 alone. This situation indicates not only the discrepancy of the data, but also the underreporting that results from the dismantling of health structures in the territory.

* **Yanomami concentraram quase 10% dos casos de malária em 2022 no Brasil.** By Samuel Fernandes, Folha de São Paulo, 01/26/2023. Available at: <https://folha.com/1a96kpqr>



Source: SIVEP/SVSA/MS. Dados collected on 07/12/2023

On the one hand, mining is responsible for affecting the environment in which it operates. The opening of craters, the removal of native vegetation, the siltation and diversion of watercourses and the contamination of soil and water sources are clear impacts on the life systems associated with these environments and, at the same time, generate interferences in the economic dynamics of indigenous communities. With the scaring away of wildlife and the contamination of waters, traditional food sourcing activities, such as hunting or fishing, are directly compromised by mining.

At the same time, the affected environment also favors the reproduction and concentration of vectors of diseases such as malaria, establishing, therefore, a direct and causal link between mining and the incidence of the disease. These data were found by indigenous organizations and their allies in 2021, when they already pointed out that malaria rates had exploded since 2017 in the Surucucus and Waikás region, increased by 247 percent in the Auaris region in the 2019-2020 period or by 1,127 percent in the Parima region between 2018 and 2020. These are some of the regions where the greatest expansion of mining has been observed in the last five years.

The link between mining and malaria is explicit in the report of a Yanomami woman collected by her son, during a survey carried out by him:

"In the old days, when I was in Papiú, the Yanomami did not get sick with malaria. We lived in good health. Then, when the miners reduced the rivers, the streams, the lakes, reduced all the waterways to mud puddles, the serious disease of malaria broke out and all the people ended up sick and lost weight. I know all that and I don't stop thinking about these things." (M.Y.)

Also an indigenous researcher (D.Y.), talking to women leaders, recorded their concerns and perception of the threat that surrounds them:

"We are very concerned as they truly contaminate the Urihi [forest-land]. The forest becomes infested by carapanan mosquitoes, reduced to a quagmire. I don't want us to die because of the miners who destroy our Urihi. We don't want to die because of the lethal diseases of the miners. Because of the contaminated waters of the river, our ears hurt. We do not want the lethal aggression of malaria. So, we don't want to let the miners get close".¹³

Closing the circle, people living in areas impacted by mining and affected by health problems will be less likely to carry out the daily activities of accessing resources or food production. Thus, malnutrition problems tend to emerge in a much more widespread and violent form.

Violence as a totality

It can be said that mining establishes a permanent environment of terror and violence. In the accounts of the Yanomami, the violence of mining activities that affects them is described in the most varied ways: death of the forest, murders, physical assault, sexual violence, incitement to conflict, illness, lack of health care, weight loss and death among children, and loss of sources of self-sustenance, among others.

This understanding of the suffering and aggressiveness associated with mining invites an understanding of violence as a totality that emerges in several accounts, parts of which were included in the report released by the Hutukara and Wanasseduume associations in April 2022. According to Yanomami accounts, violence affects bodies, groups, and territories. Violence smells. According to a Yanomami woman from the Parima region "water stinks" because the miners dump their feces into the river, where the community bathes, fishes and collects water for drinking and cooking: "They poop in the water, and we get diarrhea. [...] When there were no miners, we were fine. We caught good crabs and fish, we drank very

good water, but now it's bad."¹⁴

In a report submitted to the MPF at the time of the attacks against the Palimiu communities (May 2021), located along the Uraricoera River, perpetrated by miners and militia men hired by mine owners, the leaders described numerous impacts caused by the activity and were distressed by the ensuing violence. An excerpt transcribed in the report published by the Hutukara and Wanasseduume associations (2022) is provided below:

"In the rivers from which we drink water, in which we fish, there are always bodies of dead miners floating in the river! I can't stand to see these things anymore! When fish eat the flesh of these dead people, we end up eating these fat human flesh fish, and this I do not accept! This river here is the source of our food, where we fish. That's where our fish come from; if I can't fish, what am I going to do? But we get tired of seeing the rotting bodies of miners; whose bodies are these? Whose bones were these?"¹⁵

Violence against women is one of the permanent and systematic forms of violence in the relationship with miners. The accounts of Yanomami women – marked by expressions of fear and distress – describe the miners as lustful and violent. An indigenous researcher (D.Y.) recorded the interview with another Yanomami woman as follows:

¹⁴ "Por que os garimpeiros comem as vaginas das mulheres Yanomami?". By Talita Bedinelli, Sumaúma, 09/13/2022. Available at: <https://sumauma.com/por-que-os-garimpeiros-comem-as-vaginas-das-mulheres-yanomami>

¹⁵ *Yanomami sob Ataque*, HAY and Wanasseduume, 2022, p. 3

¹³ *Yanomami sob Ataque*. HAY and Wanasseduume, 2022. p. 108



Fourth Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership Forum, in Maturacá, in the region of São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM), Yanomami IL, July 2023

"Miners are always eager to have sex. When people said they were getting closer, I was scared. So ever since I heard about the miners I have lived in fear. My mother said they cut themselves, the children watch them terrified, because they don't realize they're suffering."¹⁶

"We don't want our husbands to be killed by the miners once they settle nearby. In other regions, there are [Yanomami] who are already starving, but I don't want to starve. I don't want to starve to death. I want to die simply of old age, without other causes. I don't want to get sick and suffer because of their penises. I want to die an old woman."¹⁷

"They are really bad; they are carriers of epidemics that kill us. They insist on eating our vaginas; we are afraid of that, and our elders talk about it. I listen to the words of our leaders, so I am aware, I am not irresponsible, so I am distressed."¹⁸

The violence of omission: Abandonment in health

The invasion of the Yanomami Indigenous Land is associated with a deliberate disruption in the provision of health care to the Yanomami and Ye'kwana communities by the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI-YY). Accounts

and testimonies systematically recorded and denounced by indigenous organizations and allies reflect a reality in the District that is marked by the deterioration of primary care to the indigenous communities.

In recent years, several Basic Health Units distributed throughout the Yanomami IL have been closed for months. The Multidisciplinary Health Teams (EMS) lacked minimum conditions to work and, even when they were permanently here or visited us sporadically, the pharmacies of the Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSI) and of the Health Centers did not have basic medicines such as vermifuge, antibiotics, dipyrrone, paracetamol, or drugs for the treatment of malaria.

As a result of the lack of supplies and medicines and the decreased availability of fuel, trips to the villages were substantially compromised. Indigenous communities were left without care for months and even years, and sick people had to endure long trips to the nearest health units, which sometimes took days.

Some airstrips were occupied and controlled by miners. In Homoxi, in December 2022, in retaliation for a Federal Police operation to combat mining, the miners set fire to the health unit from which they had already driven the health team away many months before and which they were using as a fuel depot. To date, many communities are still deprived of health care, at a time of exponential explosion of diseases caused also by the presence of miners.

16 Ditto, p. 88,

17 Ditto, p. 108,

18 Ditto, p. 88,

Even in the Centers that have not been totally shut down, mining has caused impacts by reducing the number of visits by health care teams. The groups most affected by the escalation of diseases are children and the elderly, whose health is already poor due to *malnutrition* caused by the loss of food sources (gardens and forest resources), by the impossibility of carrying out economic activities that guarantee food supply, by the increase in pathologies, and by social disruption. According to information, 52.7 percent of Yanomami children under the age of five have a nutritional deficit. In 2022 alone, the communities reported dozens of child deaths from lack of care and diagnosis. Some of them showed signs of Loeffler's syndrome (worms that attack the respiratory tract).¹⁹

Data released in January 2023 by Sumaúma magazine²⁰ show that during the Bolsonaro government, the number of deaths of children under 5 years old *from preventable causes* increased by 29 percent in the Yanomami territory: *570 indigenous children have died in the last 4 years from easily treatable diseases*.

According to data obtained by CIMI from SESAI via the Access to Information Law (LAI) and published in this report, DSEI-YY recorded 621 deaths of indigenous children up to 4 years of age between 2019 and 2022.²¹ The situation of health care collapse led the current government to declare a public health emergency in the Yanomami territory on January 20, 2023.

The lack of health care in the Yanomami Indigenous Land causes the transfer – when possible – of numerous patients to be treated in the hospitals of the city of Boa Vista (RR), with an intentional increase in air transport costs. This explains, in large part, the argument used by part of the Bolsonaro government regarding the increase in the budget allocated to the Yanomami DSEI: if this allocation indeed occurred, it was probably because of a perverse dynamic to benefit air transport, which was already involved in the mining scheme, for transfers that denounce the total lack of preventive and basic health care in the villages. This situation also causes an exponential growth in the number of patients in the Indigenous Health Support Shelters (CASAI), with increased transmission of pathologies and other problems associated with the long stay of patients and caregivers in the city.

A preliminary MPF report drafted in May 2023,²² shows serious problems associated with the lack of health care. Among them is the absence of qualified data and the underreporting of conditions and deaths resulting from lack of health care; the increase in mortality and the incidence of pathologies such as malaria and malnutrition; the dismantling of the DSEI-YY, marked by an “absence of planning, evaluation and monitoring of health care actions”; the lack of personnel training (especially of Indigenous Health and Sanitation Agents); the failure to purchase inputs; the problems of assistance in CASAI; the poor supervision of agreements; the inadequacy of air transport contracts – with an underassessment of the transport logistics at the worst moment for the Yanomami IL since its demarcation; and the closure of Health Units, indicating the current situation of the UBSI and the Base Centers, in addition to references to illicit schemes and political land parceling.

Haximu was a genocide

The slaughter of the Hwaximëutheri, better known as the Hashimu massacre, perpetrated by Brazilian miners against Yanomami women, children, youth, and men on the border between Brazil and Venezuela on July 23, 1993, was typified as genocide following a long and complex legal process.²³ The assault, which resulted from a sequence of acts, was meticulously planned, financed by mine owners and carried out with the intention of exterminating, with the use of firearms and cutting weapons, those who were considered a nuisance or a hindrance in the eyes of those who, illegally and criminally, had settled on the indigenous lands to exploit mineral resources. The miners – according to defendants and witnesses – intended to “wipe out the Yanomami”, just because they were “Indians”, despite not knowing them personally.

The Hwaximëutheri could not foresee the massacre of children and women who, after other murders resulting from conflicts with miners, had taken refuge in a temporary camp.²⁴ In the attack on July 23, 1993, 12 people died: a man and two elderly women, a young woman, three teenage girls, a one-year-old girl and a three-year-old girl, and three boys between the ages of six and

eight.²⁵ Members of the group ran to help the victims, but all they found were their dead bodies.

“Despite the Yanomami belief of ‘releasing the dead into oblivion’ (pihi mohotimai), memory carries the facts: the past is sadly relived in current experiences and the present is understood in the light of the past”

19 In 2019, a Fiocruz study identified that 80 percent of children under 5 years of age in the Auaris region, on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, showed signs of malnutrition. For more information see: *Nove crianças indígenas morrem sem atendimento de médicos, expulsos pelo garimpo. Sumaúma*, 09/13/2022. Available at: <https://sumauma.com/nove-criancas-indigenas-morrem-sem-atendimento-por-doencas-facilmente-trataveis-afirma-hutukara-as-sociacao-yanomami>

20 “*Não estamos conseguindo contar os corpos*”. By Ana Maria Machado, Talita Bedinelli, Eliane Brum, Sumaúma, 01/20/2023, Available at: <https://sumauma.com/nao-estamos-conseguindo-contar-os-corpos>

21 Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Preliminary data collected on 02/02/2023. For more information see the section on Childhood Mortality in Chapter 2 of this report.

22 Report produced within the scope of Civil Investigation No.1,32,000,000084/2023-17

23 Despite the winding trajectory of the process, it is interesting to note that during the investigations the Haximu massacre was already treated as a genocide. A document from the then president of FUNAI addressed to the regional administrator of the Foundation in Boa Vista requested that anthropologist Bruce Albert “should follow in person the investigations carried with the aim to look into the genocide of Yanomami Indians”. FUNAI, 1993. Italics added.

24 Invited to participate in an intercommunal ceremony (reahu) in the abode of Simao Makayutheri, the men left some women, children, and elders in a camp, convinced that these helpless people would never be attacked by miners, according to the Yanomami war ethics. For more information see: **HAXIMU: Foi genocídio!** Pro-Yanomami Commission (CCPY), 2001. Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/YAD00408.pdf>

25 Information can be found in the text written by Albert (2001) and others, in the same volume.

For fear of attacks, the bodies were cremated hastily, and the survivors fled. The ashes carried in funeral gourds or found on the ground at the cremation site were the *living mark* of the massacre, which left few eyewitnesses. Despite the Yanomami belief of “releasing the dead into oblivion” (*pihi mohotimai*), memory carries the facts: the past is sadly relived in current experiences and the present is understood in the light of the past.

When the news of the genocide had not yet reached Brazilian society, information was already circulating along the paths of the tangled forest, because the survivors of that community, although hiding, found other Yanomami during their escape. The information that Tuxawa Antônio conveyed to the nuns at the Xitei Mission on August 15 left them distressed and perplexed. The leader claimed to have found Simon, of the Hwaximëutheri group, who was fleeing an attack by miners along with other survivors. The missionaries recorded in their journal that a frightened Antonio reported that the attack had resulted in the death of many members of the Yanomami group and that “people were stabbed to death, cut with a machete all over.”²⁶

The inexplicable cruelty of the miners is what shocks the Yanomami the most. This transpires in the words of a Hwaximëutheri woman who rushed to the site of the massacre and later reported to investigators that “on the bodies of the victims there were bullet punctures, revolver bullets, machete blows” and that “almost all of them had cuts all over the body.”²⁷ Survivors who arrived in the Toototobi region in late August 1993 told anthropologist Bruce Albert that “the adults were shot dead and mutilated with machetes. The children were struck with a machete in the head, throat, and chest... (no fire shots). An old [blind] woman was kicked to death”, and “a baby lying in a hammock was wrapped in a cloth and stabbed with a knife”.²⁸

The Haximu massacre shows that the violence and brutality of the attack led the victims to call into question the humanity of the miners. The Yanomami who survived the massacre decided not to seek revenge and, feeling helpless, fled the area for fear of new attacks by beings who did not share the same codes of morality and sociability.²⁹ In this regard, some parallels with the present can be drawn.

The ways the miners approached the Yanomami during the first gold rush (in the 1980s and 1990s) followed a common model. Initially, the invaders deceived the indigenous people by expressing peaceful intentions of an alliance, to settle in the territory. Once they got settled and became

stronger and more numerous their relations with the inhabitants of the forest escalated to the level of hostility.

This process of rapprochement and rupture is repeated today. As reported by a Yanomami researcher from the Uraricoera River region (J.P.Y. journals: 2021-2022), the head of the miners initially sought to establish a “friendship” with the alleged “indigenous chief,” promising goods and aid, as one would expect from a stranger visiting to build alliances (*rimimu*). Subsequently, the *napëpë* (foreigners, non-Yanomami people) “who decided to live near the Yanomami” became more impatient in the face of the latter’s requests. The sequence is an escalation of disagreements, refusals to comply with requests, threats, and open conflicts.

Thirty years later, with a new massive presence of miners and criminal groups in their territory, the Yanomami still feel the assault of a superior and invincible force: “they want to exterminate us”, reports a Yanomami researcher from the Uraricoera River region. If the survivors of the Haximu massacre found in their escape the only survival strategy, this form of resistance seems to be adopted, still today, in extreme cases.

A recent event reported on the Yanomami Indigenous Land can be brought to light. At the end of April 2022, a complaint was filed regarding the rape and murder of a sanõma girl (a Yanomami subgroup) and the death of another child, in Aracaça (a community located at the mouth of the Aracaça River in the Uraricoera River, in the northern part of the of the IL), by miners who were operating illegally in that area.³⁰ The denial of the crimes denounced by the Federal Police and the repercussions on public opinion were responded by the Hutukarawith in a note,³¹ in which it claimed to have come across repeated reports of sexual violence which, when crossed with official data from DSEI-YY, allowed “to identify the chronology of the cases reported”. The note also stated that the complaints about Aracaça could only be understood within the general scenario of harassment in Yanomami villages, and not as an isolated case.

Just as it happened in 1993 to the survivors of Haximu who walked hundreds of kilometers in the forest while fleeing the assailants and seeking protection, the escape seems to have been, once again, the strategy of resistance adopted by the Sanõma of Aracaça, who, after the events of April 2022, posted on social media the question: “Where are the Yanomami?”

The Haximu massacre went to trial in federal court and five people were convicted of genocide. Today, 30 years later, the information already made public of the violence and suffering caused to the Yanomami and Ye’kwana peoples in recent years, forces Brazilian society and the relevant institutions to properly investigate these crimes and the responsibility of both private and government agents.

26 The nuns recorded in the journal the conversation they had with Tuxawa Antônio, the communications and actions that followed the initial information received and notification to the authorities. *Diário da Missão de Xitei*. 1993, p. 172. Available at the Indigenous Documentation Center (CDI) of the Consolata Missionaries.

27 This is the description given by Luciano Mariz Maia, one of the prosecutors in the case. The account was included in: **HAXIMU: Foi genocídio!** CCPY, 2001, p. 5.

28 **O Massacre dos Yanomami de Haxim**. By Bruce Albert, 1993, included in **HAXIMU: Foi genocídio!** CCPY, 2001. Albert records the accounts of the survivors who arrived at Maloca do Marcos, in the Toototobi region, after almost a month walking in the forest, and were able to receive health care.

29 Albert points out that not even in the conflicting relationship, when they were already seen as enemies, the miners adopted proper conventions for hostile people.

30 The news had wide repercussions and mobilized a committee of parliamentarians and speeches by STF Justice Carmen Lucia. For more information see: **Ministra Cármen Lúcia cobra apuração sobre morte de menina Yanomami**. STF, 04/28/2022. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=486084>

31 HAY’s public note, available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/05/nota-publica-da-hutukara-desaparecimento-da-comunidade-sanoma-de-aracaça>

Towards a cosmopolitical notion of genocide

In Brazil, genocide is criminalized in Law 2,889/56, later incorporated by the Federal Constitution of 1988, which describes the crime of genocide in its article 1 as the “intention to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group”. In these same terms, the crime of genocide was previously provided for in the 1948 UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

This definition of crime of genocide was reiterated by the Rome Statute³² in 2002, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC). Currently, in Brazil, there is a decision of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) regarding the investigation, by the Attorney General's Office, of suspected cases of genocide and other crimes committed by the Bolsonaro government. At the same time, there are several complaints from Brazilian organizations to the ICC for the investigation of the crime of genocide committed by that government.³³

From a legal point of view, in addition to the crime of genocide, there is also the typification of crimes against humanity. According to experts, the crime of genocide is committed with the aim of exterminating a group, thus characterizing a clear intention to eliminate; crimes against humanity are characterized by widespread attacks, without necessarily a specific intent against a particular group. Among the 11 types of crimes against humanity, experts say that at least three of them are close to what happened on the Yanomami Indigenous Land: extermination, persecution and other inhumane acts that cause suffering.³⁴

The situation in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in the last four years exposed a set of attitudes, omissions and inactions that have systematically led to the suffering and death of members of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples and the destruction of the environment in which they build their sense of being. At least four factors have coincided permanently in the last four years inside the Yanomami territory and, when considered in a systemic and interdependent way, they make up a group that is sufficiently relevant to speak of responsibility for crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide:

- The expansion of mining had the encouragement and sympathy of members of the elite and authorities of political entities that had the constitutional obligation to guarantee the protection of indigenous territories.

- The abandonment, denial, and deterioration of health care in the Yanomami territory persisted, despite repeated information on the increase in cases of malaria, malnutrition, and child mortality.
- The omission, inaction and even denial of the problem by authorities in the face of numerous and consistent complaints by indigenous, indigenist, social, and scientific organizations.
- The systematic noncompliance with five judicial decisions in the various instances of the Federal Court between November 2018 and August 2021 and with a Precautionary Measure issued by the IACHR.

These four elements did not occur in a disconnected or parallel way. On the contrary, they seem to represent a true systematic set of actions, inactions, and omissions by the federal government, which contributed decisively to maintaining the conditions of suffering and death of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples. These elements, therefore, need to be thoroughly investigated by the competent authorities to assess the proper responsibility of all agents - whether public or private - involved in crimes against humanity and genocide, from those who directly committed the crimes or who benefited from them indirectly, in addition to the agents who did nothing within their legal duties in response to extremely serious denunciations and facts.

The perspective of diversity represented by indigenous peoples provokes the need to expand and decolonize, not only in the legal sphere, but also in the political and social spheres, the very concept of genocide. Initially coined with the meaning of physical elimination of the members of a human group, this concept also needs to contemplate the fact that violence and the systematic destruction of this group's environment also means a form of genocide, in the sense that it eliminates the fundamental conditions for the social and cultural survival of this group, with the reproduction of its world view and of the interactions between the different forms of existence that it contemplates.

The destruction of the forest-land, **Urihi**, as conceived by the Yanomami people, means the destruction of a fully live world, inhabited by the action of several forms of existence and permanently energized by the vital breath, **wixia**. As Davi Kopenawa put it, “what you call ‘nature’ is, in our language, **urihi a**, the forest- land (...) The forest does not exist without a reason. The **xapiripë** live in it, and **Omama** wanted us to protect their homes”.³⁵

“The situation in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in the last four years exposed a set of attitudes, omissions and inactions that have systematically led to the suffering and death of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples and the destruction of the environment in which they build their sense of being”

32 Ratified by Brazil by Decree 4388 of September 25, 2002.

33 Noteworthy are the Communication presented in November 2019 by the Arns Commission and the Human Rights Advocacy Collective and the one filed in August 2021 by APIB, with the support and participation of CIMI.

34 **Exterminio do povo Yanomami e repercussões no direito penal internacional**. By Sylvia Helena Steiner and Flávio de Leão Bastos Pereira, Le Monde Diplomatique Brasil, 02/03/2023. Available at: <https://diplomatie.org.br/exterminio-do-povo-yanomami-e-repercussoes-no-direito-penal-internacional>.

35 ALBERT, Bruce and MILLIKEN, William, **Urihi a. A terra-floresta Yanomami**. São Paulo: Ed. ISA e Instituto de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), 2009.

“It is increasingly necessary to jointly consider the demands for land, reduce indigenous imprisonment and respect the specific rights of indigenous peoples within the scope of Brazilian institutions, especially the judiciary”

Photo: Erick Marques Terena



Integrationism and denial of indigenous rights in Brazilian criminal justice

By Caroline Dias Hilgert, Michael Mary Nolan e Viviane Balbuglio*

We wrote this article in April 2023, a month marked by intense mobilizations of indigenous peoples in the federal capital and in Brazil at large. Their claims include urgent demands for the demarcation of lands and against the time frame thesis, which is under dispute in the case of the Xokleng people, in Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1017365/SC, in which the general repercussion was declared.

It is in this context of intense struggles that we seek, in this text, to draw attention to the strengthening of anti-indigenous agendas also in the legal-criminal field. It is increasingly necessary to jointly consider the demands for land, as well as the release from prison and the specific rights of indigenous peoples within the scope of Brazilian institutions, especially the judiciary.

Following the practice established in articles published in previous editions of this Violence Report, a table with data on arrests of indigenous people in Brazil in the year 2022 is found at the end of this text. These data were collected by the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC) in partnership with CIMI, from the mobilization of the mechanisms of the Law of Access to Information (LAI).

Although it is not the main objective of this article to discuss in depth the rates of incarceration of indigenous peoples in Brazil, we believe that this table is necessary to emphasize the importance of giving visibility to the data. Publishing it is also important to encourage dialogue with the indigenous movement, indigenist organizations, researchers, stakeholders in the three spheres of government, and civil society as a whole, to help design and implement policies aimed exclusively at releasing indigenous people from prison in Brazil.¹

A little over 30 years after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988 – which eliminated the integrationist treatment in access to rights for indigenous peoples and gave way to regulations based on multiculturalism and the autonomy of peoples – we see integrationism being retrieved daily by the Judiciary at all levels. In this sense, we can say that within the institutions that make up the Brazilian criminal justice, the legal-criminal treatment reserved for indigenous people in general is based on the consolidation of anti-indigenous agendas.

The land demarcation agenda and the maintenance of legal certainty in the context of indigenous rights are paramount in the struggle of the indigenous and indigenist movement. These demands, on the other hand, have led to other outcomes in the struggle for indigenous rights in Brazil, such as the criminalization and imprisonment of these peoples.

Repressing, arresting, and criminalizing is a practice of the Brazilian State that happens in all contexts of struggle, be it for the demarcation of lands, for the visibility of and access to the rights of indigenous peoples in urban contexts or, for example, for public policies such as health, education, and food security.

Throughout Brazil's history, several prisons were created to repress indigenous people who were considered “not integrated”. Likewise, their languages, cultures, beliefs, and religions were forbidden and punished, and their lands were not guaranteed.

In 1942, for example, the prison of Icatu, under the management of the now defunct Indian Protection Service (SPI), was in full swing, guarding “rebel” indigenous people from different regions of the country. The extinction of the SPI led to the creation of the Krenak Indigenous Agricultural Reformatory, in which imprisoned indigenous people were subject to forced labor and tortured.²

Among the numerous situations involving the criminalization and imprisonment of indigenous peoples in Brazil, a few records of people who were arrested and/or subject to persecution by Brazilian institutions between 2017 and 2023 are provided below. We believe that these situations show the distance between reality and the implementation of national and international regulations that guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples in the legal-criminal sphere:

2023 – Members of the Guarani Mbya people from the Jaraguá Indigenous Land (SP) were restrained by the Military Police during a mobilization against the time frame.

2022 – A member of the Tapuia people from the Carretão Indigenous Land (GO) was arrested for hunting within the limits of their own territory.³

1 The Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC), in partnership with CIMI, has already published two infographics on the survey of data on the imprisonment of indigenous peoples in Brazil. 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> e https://094c30e0-f1be-4622-b02e-61e7c671f6cb.usrfiles.com/ugd/094c30_016aca43f8e-f4aa980e07f94d043c762.pdf

2 *Ditadura criou cadeias para índios com trabalhos forçados e torturas*. By André Campos, Agência Pública, 06/24/2013. Available at: <https://apublica.org/2013/06/ditadura-criou-cadeias-para-indios-trabalhos-forcados-torturas>

3 *Injustamente, indígena do povo Tapuia é preso por caçar dentro dos limites do próprio território*. CIMI Press Office, 08/11/2022, Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/08/injustamente-indigena-do-povo-tapuia-e-preso-por-cacar-dentro-dos-limites-do-territorio>

* Lawyers participating in the program of advice, defense and guarantee of rights of the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross and the Legal Advice Office of CIMI at the national level

2022 – Members of the Guarani Kaiowá people were illegally arrested during a repossession operation in the city of Amambai (MS). The operation resulted in the death of 42-year-old Vitor Fernandes, a member of the Guatai kaiowa people.⁴

2022 – A university student of the Wapichana people was arrested by the Municipal Guard during a demonstration in Boa Vista (RR).⁵

2021 – Members of the Akroá-Gamella people from the Taquaritiua Indigenous Land (MA) were arrested after denouncing acts of violence perpetrated by the Military Police.⁶

2021 – Evandro dos Santos of the Pankararu people was arrested in the state of São Paulo and sentenced to nine years in prison on charges of theft based on the alleged facial recognition by the victims.⁷

2020 – Geraldo Vera of the Guarani Kaiowá people was accused of shooting a private security agent, who had allegedly attacked the repossessed Nhu Vera land, in the limits of the Dourados Indigenous Reserve (MS).⁸

2020 – Denis Garcia Benite and Jeferson Tupã Vae, young Guarani artisans from Itatim Village (state of Rio de Janeiro) were arrested for theft.⁹

2018 – Leonardo de Souza of the Guarani Kaiowá people was arrested by the National Force in the Tey'i Kue reserve, in Caarapó (MS). He is old, diabetic and father of the young Clodiodi Aquile de Souza, who was killed during a paramilitary attack in the Caarapó Massacre in 2016.¹⁰

2017 – An investigation by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office found that at least five indigenous people arrested in COMPAJ, a prison unit located in Manaus (AM), were killed during the massacre that originated a Public Civil

Action¹¹ seeking to hold the federal government and the company involved accountable.¹²

It is important to highlight, before delving into the violations and challenges observed in the criminal defense of indigenous peoples, that we are not disregarding the advances and efforts of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) in this area. Special mention should be made of the approval of Resolution No. 287¹³ establishing procedures for the treatment of indigenous persons who have been accused and/or are defendants, convicted or deprived of liberty, and providing guidelines to ensure the rights of this population in the criminal sphere of the Judiciary.

However, this Resolution, as well as other regulations issued by the CNJ and other agencies such as the National Council of Human Rights (CNDH) and the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN), do not make it incumbent upon judges and justices to consider and apply them in their daily decisions. On the contrary, Resolution 287 and its manual provide guidelines and suggestions. Our understanding is that, despite the innovations and good practices adopted by broader judicial policies, the integrationist view continues to be applied in an increasingly uniform way in the criminal sphere, including in the Federal Supreme Court (STF) and in the individual actions of judges and justices.

The Supreme Court is one of the Brazilian institutions that have played a central role in the defense of indigenous rights, especially in the judgment of the extraordinary appeal on the time frame. However, regarding the defense and guarantee of the rights of indigenous people accused or deprived of liberty in Brazil, the Supreme Court, as well as the Judiciary in different instances, has worked to consolidate the anti-indigenous agenda.

Criminal law, as well as civil law, social security law and many other fields of law, is treated in a separate and segregated manner by judicial institutions. However, in practice, in the life and confrontations of indigenous peoples, the areas of law are intertwined and become concrete and urgent needs. Therefore, the consolidation of anti-indigenous notions in the criminal sphere means their implication and negative appropriation in other spheres of access to the specific and collective rights of the indigenous peoples of Brazil, especially in the context of their struggle for land.

Statements such as “the semi-open regime does not apply to integrated indigenous people”, “to verify the degree of integration” or “has full social integration” have been uttered by STF justices¹⁴ in recent decisions rather than applied in isolation. These findings are part of a preliminary survey of judicial decisions in the Supreme Court and the Superior Court

4 **MS: Defensoria de MS e DPU garantem soltura de indígenas presos ilegalmente durante retomada Guarani Kaiowá em Amambai.** ASCOM/DPE-MS, 7/15/2022. Available at: <https://www.anadep.org.br/wtk/pagina/materia?id=52321>

5 **Universitário indígena é preso pela Guarda Municipal durante manifestação em Boa Vista.** G1/RR, 06/10/2022. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2022/06/10/universitario-indigena-e-preso-pela-guarda-municipal-durante-manifestacao-em-boa-vista.ghtml>

6 **Cimi diz que índios Gamela foram atacados por policiais militares durante conflito no MA; SSP nega versão.** G1/MA, 11/18/2021. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/ma/maranhao/noticia/2021/11/18/cimi-diz-que-indios-gamela-foram-atacados-por-policiais-militares-durante-conflito-no-ma-ssp-nega-versao.ghtml>

7 **Índigena Pankararu está há dois anos preso após ser reconhecido ‘pelo olhar’.** By Beatriz Drague Ramos, Ponte Jornalismo, 08/12/2021, Available at: <https://ponte.org/indigena-pankararu-esta-ha-dois-anos-preso-apos-ser-reconhecido-pelo-olhar>

8 **Índigena Guarani Kaiowá preso acusado de atirar em segurança privado é solto por decisão do TRF-3.** By Renato Santana, CIMI Press Office, 03/13/2020. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/07/nota-cimi-regional-sul-contra-prisao-injusta-indigenas-guarani>

9 **Nota do Cimi Regional Sul contra prisão injusta de indígenas Guarani.** CIMI Regional Office in the South, 07/20/2020. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/07/nota-cimi-regional-sul-contra-prisao-injusta-indigenas-guarani>

10 **Soltura de indígena encarcerado desde 2018 está nas mãos do STF.** By Nanda Barreto, CIMI Press Office, 07/22/2020. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/07/soltura-de-indigena-encarcerado-desde-2018-esta-nas-maos-do-stf>

11 The Public Civil Action remained without a decision until 2022. Available at: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/am/sala-de-imprensa/docs/acp-mortes-de-indigenas-no-compaj>

12 **MPF pede indenização de R\$ 2 milhões por morte de detentos indígenas em rebelião.** By Bianca Paiva, Agência Brasil, 04/20/2017. Available at: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2017-04/mpf-pede-indenizacao-de-r-2-milhoes-por-morte-de-detentos-indigenas-em>

13 CNJ Resolution 287 available at: <https://ato.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/2959>

14 Examples of monocratic decisions: ARE 1232329; rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes (rejection decision published in 2019); RHC 210066; rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes (rejection decision published in 2022), among others.

of Justice (STJ) conducted by the lawyer and co-author of this article, Caroline Hilgert. In her survey, Caroline indicated that even after the publication of CNJ Resolution No. 287, under the composition of the STF in April 2023, Justice Cármen Lúcia was the only one who took a stand, in monocratic decisions, against the integrationist thesis in the criminal sphere.

We also recall the study developed at the University of Brasília (UNB), coordinated by Professor Ela Wiecko Castilho,¹⁵ that collected data on judicial decisions of criminal cases tried in all federal and state courts in Brazil, as well as in the STJ and STF, between 2004 and 2020. The study pointed out that, 19 of the 154 appellate decisions analyzed applied the semi-open regime. In the decisions that denied the application of this regime, “the arguments used, for the most part, were that the indigenous person was already integrated into society – or that article 56 did not prohibit the establishment of an initial closed regime just for containing the phrase ‘if possible.’”

The preliminary survey and the research conducted by the University of Brasília dialogue with the practice of CIMI’s legal office in the criminal sphere. We see a timid divergence of positions in the Supreme Court regarding the use of the integrationist criterion, since Justices Joaquim Barbosa, Marco Aurélio Mello and Cármen Lúcia were the last ones to issue emblematic decisions in defense of the rights of indigenous people accused or deprived of liberty. In this sense, we see that this divergence, although small, is being annihilated with the most recent changes of STF justices, thus consolidating the total absence of controversies on the topic.

While, on the one hand, there are judicial decisions that guarantee rights involving, for example, the field of health and other specific social demands of indigenous peoples – reaffirming rights such as the of identification criterion established by reciprocal belonging between the person and the tribe, as determined by ILO Convention 169, on the other hand, when it comes to the dispute for rights in the criminal sphere, the integrationist criterion is used to deny any distinctions in treatment in relation non-indigenous people, so as to ignore the constitutional parameter and the regulations that safeguard specific rights.

Although the Federal Constitution establishes the legal framework known as “indigenato” (recognition of the original rights of indigenous people), which breaks with the paradigm of the integrationist/assimilationist policy, the conception that such framework would only apply to indigenous people considered to be “not socially integrated” or to be in the “acculturation stage” by a judge’s decision still prevails within the criminal justice system. These are, therefore, indications of the prejudices and institutional racism that is reproduced within the criminal justice system.

“Despite the innovations and good practices adopted by broader judicial policies, the integrationist view continues to be applied in an increasingly uniform way in the criminal sphere, including in the Federal Supreme Court (STF)”

The fact that judges arrogate to themselves the power to determine the existence or non-existence of a person’s indigenous identity to deny them rights, is one of the challenges to overcome the violation of the recognition of ethnic diversity and to move towards a horizon of reduction of indigenous imprisonment.

Finally, as already mentioned at the beginning of the article, a table with data collected by the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC) in partnership with CIMI, in 2022, using the mechanisms of the

Law of Access to Information (LAI) is attached hereto.

Regarding the survey, the states of Acre and Paraná are not included in the table, as they did not respond to the request for information. The states of Amapá, Paraíba, Pernambuco, and Tocantins – highlighted with (*) – responded to the requests for information, but pointed out that they could not provide the data requested by the survey for various reasons. For example, the non-existence of the indigenous self-declaration field in their information systems or because they understand that the data are sensitive and, therefore, confidential.

Indigenous people arrested by state in 2022

Survey by CIMI and IISC

State	Indigenous women under arrest	Indigenous men under arrest	Total indigenous people under arrest
AL	0	13	13
AM	1	34	35
AP*	0	0	0
BA	1	27	28
CE	0	45	45
FD	0	0	0
ES	1	14	15
GO	1	23	24
MA	1	14	15
MG	0	3	3
MS	31	352	383
MT	1	19	20
PA	2	9	11
PB*	0	0	0
PE*	0	0	0
PI	0	0	0
RJ	0	7	7
RN	1	11	12
RO	0	24	24
RR	16	214	230
RS	3	98	101
SC	3	44	47
SE	0	0	0
SP	1	14	15
TO*	0	0	0
Total	63	965	1028

* The state responded to the request for information but claimed not to be able to submit the requested data.

¹⁵ **A aplicabilidade do regime de semiliberdade e o direito dos povos indígenas no Brasil.** By Ana Clara Monteiro Cordeiro, Anna Beatriz Freitas Lazo, Victoria Miranda da Gama, 2020. Coordinator: Ela Wiecko Volkmer de Castilho. Available at: https://evento.ufmt.br/download/sub_28040043d2a-f5d8144e012a27c7f9ec.pdf



Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi

In 2022, the federal government continued to implement its 'new indigenist policy': interrupting the land demarcation process, extending the neoliberal mode of governance to approved lands and to the indigenist policy, and promoting the access of private economic agents to the 'natural resources' of the territories

The “new indigenism” in 2022: disruption, lack of assistance and vulnerabilization

By Ricardo Verdum*

The year 2022 was the fourth year of the government of former President Jair Bolsonaro and the third of implementation of the Multiannual Plan (PPA) 2020-2023¹, in which the federal government continued to implement its “new indigenist policy”. In general lines, the plan consisted of: (a) interrupting the indigenous land demarcation process²; (b) extending the government’s neoliberal governance model and entrepreneurial advocacy to approved indigenous lands and to the indigenist policy; and (c) promoting, with a minimum of concessions to local populations, access by private economic agents to the “natural resources” existing in indigenous territories – if possible, legally legitimized by the Legislative and/or Judicial branch.³ Also, if necessary and in the best possible way, to turn a blind eye to invasions, occupations and illegal exploitation of indigenous lands (whether approved or not) by miners, loggers, land grabbers, and farmers, among others.⁴

According to INESC, between 2019 and 2022, the budget allocated to FUNAI was reduced in real terms. In 2022, the agency’s budget was R\$190.84 million (23 percent) less than in 2019 and displayed a similar downward curve in its financial execution, with a drop of 15 percent between the beginning and the end of the Bolsonaro government in December 2022.

This same downward trend was observed by INESC in the main budget action with a specific purpose under the responsibility of SESAI. The budget allocated to the action “Promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health” (20YP) fell from R\$1.88 billion in 2019 to R\$.75 billion in 2022, and financial execution had a similar decrease from R\$1.82 billion to R\$1.67 billion.⁵

Disruption, lack of assistance and effects thereof

Last May, I heard from a lady doctor the words “disruption” and “lack of assistance”. Since the end of January 2023, she had been directly involved in the effort to address the health, food and nutrition crisis that affected virtually the entire indigenous population in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (IL), estimated at 31,000 people, of whom 85 percent are from the Yanomami group.

The doctor was referring to the institutional framework she found when, at the end of January, she went to work in the Yanomami and Ye’kwana Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI-YY), after the Ministry of Health declared a Public Health Emergency of National Importance⁶ in the IL.

The organizational conditions and the material, logistical and human resources available in the DSEI were totally

1 Established by Law 13,971, of December 27, 2019,

2 FUNAI’s Management Report for the year 2022 officially recognizes the existence of 480 records of land claims by dozens of indigenous peoples throughout the country. The report is available at: <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/auditorias/relatorio-anual-de-gestao>

3 **O extrativismo mineral do ouro e os direitos indígenas ameaçados. Governo brasileiro impulsiona a atividade minerária sem garantir os direitos dos povos indígenas.** By Ricardo Verdum, IWGIA, 2022. Available at: <https://www.iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4904-o-extrativismo-mineral-do-ouro-e-os-direitos-ind%C3%AAdgenas-amea%C3%A7ados-governo-brasileiro-impulsiona-a-atividade-miner%C3%A1ria-sem-garantir-os-direitos-dos-povos-ind%C3%AAdgenas.html>

4 An example is the case of FUNAI, a federal government agency turned into a social and political agent that promotes the exposure of indigenous peoples and territories to different situations of violation. The refusal to demarcate, approve and remove invaders from indigenous lands already approved are three different social practices used by the indigenist agency to promote the physical disappearance of indigenous peoples and communities or, at the limit, their disappearance as a collectivity and an organized, autonomous and territorialized identity. Hence, weakening the relationship of people and collectivities between themselves and with the land and territory is fundamental. Transforming the territory into a commodity or a source of goods is the goal and the end result. More information at: **Fundação Anti-Indígena: Um retrato da Funai sob o governo Bolsonaro.** INESC and INA, 2022, Available at: https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Fundacao-anti-indigena_Inesc_INA.pdf

5 The source of the data used by INESC is the Federal Senate’s Siga Brasil (Follow Brazil) system. The consultation was carried out by the Institute on 02/13/2023 and the amounts of previous years were “corrected” by the IPCA of January 2023, thus making it possible to make the comparison and graphs in the study. It is available for consultation at: https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Depois_do_desmonte-BOGU_2022.pdf. According to IEPS, the resources budgeted for indigenous health have been reduced by 12,7 percent over the last ten years. The year 2023 showed one of the lowest amounts in the historical series - R\$1.74 billion. The largest portion of the indigenous health budget in the period was funded by health actions and services that already existed in the Program (current expenditure), whose allocation fell by 17.1 percent between 2013 and 2023. Just over 43 percent of the resources earmarked for investments in the last ten years were spent. The data used by IEPS are from December 2022, and from the Integrated System of Financial Administration (SIAFI), accessed via the Budget Panel of the Integrated Planning and Budget System (SIOP). More information at: <https://ieps.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/boletim-3-monitoramento-orcamento-saude-indigena-ieps.pdf>.

6 On January 20, 2023, the President of Brasil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, together with the Ministers of Indigenous Peoples and Health and the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic signed Decree No. 11,384, establishing the National Coordination Committee to Confront the Lack of Health Care of Populations in the Yanomami Territory. On the same date, through Ordinance GM/MS No. 28, the Ministry of Health declared the situation in the IL a Public Health Emergency of National Importance (ESPIN), creating the so-called Center for Emergency Operations in Public Health (COE-Yanomami). More information at: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/missao-yanomami>

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incompatible and were far below what was necessary to face the situation. Infant mortality rates as well as of malnutrition, malaria, respiratory diseases (including COVID-19),⁷ mercury contamination, acute diarrheal diseases, among other health conditions were also high. The doctor also found a clear process of social crisis and identity change in several regions of the territory, caused by the invasion of gold mining.

Between 2019 and 2022, at least 446 deaths among children under one year of age were recorded by the DSEI-YY.⁸ The ongoing genocide process was so profound that not even the emergency action implemented between January and May 2023 prevented 103 indigenous people from dying, 24 of them of pneumonia. The seriousness of the situation became even more evident in view of the age pyramid of the indigenous population between 0 and 4 years in the Yanomami Indigenous Land: 46,6 percent of these 103 deaths were of children 0 to 4 years old.

How did this happen? Where were the institutions (FUNAI, IBAMA, SESAI, Federal Police, the Army) and how did their respective decision makers behave in these 4-5 years? With each passing day new evidence comes to light, revealing that a specific way of annihilation of a human collectivity, of reorganization of social relations and of territorial invasion in progress.⁹

It is not too much to remind readers that the situation revealed in January 2023 is the result of a process of neglect, omission, collusion and, in some cases, collaboration of the Brazilian State – of the agencies and their operators at the federal and state levels, especially in Roraima, in the period 2019-2022. The neglect is revealed by territorial invasions and (illegal and predatory) mining carried out by an army of gold miners in the channels of the main rivers and tributaries in the interior of the Yanomami Indigenous Land.¹⁰

This army is responsible for incalculable social, humanitarian, and environmental damage in various parts of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana territory. It settles on indigenous lands with the support of a large funding and supply network, with support bases located on both sides of the Brazil-Vene-

zuela international border.¹¹ It is also connected to unfriendly economic and political power groups when what is at stake are their interests. There are even reports of the presence of “militias” and criminal “factions” participating in the organization and security of mining sites.¹²

That said, I will make an assessment of the federal government's budget programs and actions in 2022.

Budget programs and spending

In 2022, federal government agencies directly involved with the implementation of the state indigenist policy used funds from four budget programs, two of which came from PPAs prior to the 2020-2023 PPA. They are:

2020-2023 PPA

- 0617 – Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples.
- 5022 – Protection, promotion, and recovery of indigenous health (PPA 2020-2023).

The previous PPA

- 0151 – Protection of indigenous lands, territorial management, and ethno-development.
- 2065 – Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.

The data on expenditure by program and budget action in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022, were collected directly from the Transparency Portal, a database maintained by the Federal Comptroller General's Office (CGU) and available online for public access.¹³

Next, I will briefly review the budget execution of the four programs mentioned. However, due to limited space, I will not go into the individual detail of each expense – amount paid, beneficiary and type of good or service contracted. The information is available on the Transparency Portal, which I hope will be visited by readers. The Transparency Portal was visited between 5 and 12 May 2023.

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

In 2022, Program 0151 paid about R\$4.457 million (Annex 1) in budget actions, basically related to specific projects and programs resulting from agreements, compensations and mitigation of impacts generated by infrastructure projects and mining, among others, which are under the governance of FUNAI. Examples include the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce Project (CVRD), the Belo Monte Compensation (PA) and the BR-429 Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project (RO).

7 The studies conducted by Luiza Machado on the factors that influenced the spread of COVID-19 in 31 Mura indigenous communities in the municipality of Autazes (AM) and 12 Maragá communities in Nova Olinda do Norte (AM), revealed that the size of the population and the size of the families have a great influence on the spread of COVID-19 among these peoples. Sanitary barriers and land demarcation were also significantly related to the number of cases and hospitalizations. The communities most affected in terms of number of cases were those that endured greater external pressure on their territory. More information at: MACHADO, Luiza. **Fatores de influência na pandemia de covid-19 nos territórios indígenas Maragá e Mura no Amazonas**. Master's thesis, 2022, INPA, Manaus (AM).

8 For more information, see **Childhood mortality** in Chapter 3 of this report

9 Reviewing the 2022 FUNAI Management Report, I see that the Yanomami are mentioned three times: twice to say that the “Yaripo Project – Yanomami Ecotourism” was one of the main ethno-development actions supported this year; and once in reference to the “monitoring” of health and food security actions aimed at the Yanomami carried out by the agency in 2022. Nothing more than that.

10 The term “unveiled” refers here to the fact that finally the situation tirelessly denounced by HAY, for example, gained space in the mainstream corporate media and was the subject of daily news for a few weeks. More information at: **Yanomami Sob Ataque: Garimpo ilegal na Terra Indígena Yanomami e propostas para combatê-lo**. HAY and Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association, 2022. Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/yanomami-sob-ataque-garimpo-ilegal-na-terra-indigena-yanomami-e-propostas-para>

11 As of August 2022, an estimated 362 clandestine airstrips existed in the vicinity of gold mining areas in the Legal Amazon. More information at: **As pistas da destruição**. By Hyury Potter, The Intercept Brazil, 8/2/2022. Available at: <https://theintercept.com/2022/08/02/amazonia-pistas-clandestinas-garimpo/>

12 **O extrativismo mineral do ouro e os direitos indígenas ameaçados. Governo brasileiro impulsiona a atividade minerária sem garantir os direitos dos povos indígenas**. By Ricardo Verdum, IWGIA, 2022.

13 The access link is: <https://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/lista-consultas>



The four largest amounts paid in 2022 were for the following budget actions: Fulni-ô Indigenous Community Project (PE), totaling R\$1.4 million; Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project, totaling R\$1.3 million; Belo Monte Compensation, totaling R\$739,300; and the BR-429 Isolated Indigenous Peoples Project (RO), totaling R\$566,000.

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

Program 0617 comprises 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.
- Addressing the public health emergency of international importance arising from COVID-19.

FUNAI was the main implementing agency of the actions, through the Regional Coordination Offices (RC) and Management Boards based in Brasília, which are responsible, to a greater extent, for using the funds allocated to the program (Annex 2).¹⁴

¹⁴ FUNAI's Management Report for the year 2022 is available at: https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/auditorias/Relatorio_Gestao_Funai_2022.pdf

In addition to the decrease in the total amount of resources committed in relation to 2021, which fell from R\$129.8 million to R\$90.8 million, all budget actions had a poor performance. In 2022, about R\$62.8 million were paid by FUNAI, corresponding to 69.18 percent of the amount committed. On the other hand, the amount corresponding to "balance payable" from previous years totaled some R\$51 million.

The difference in the amount committed in 2021 and 2022 is related to the lack of funding for budget action *Addressing the public health emergency of international importance arising from the coronavirus*. In 2021, FUNAI committed about R\$40.8 million to this action, of which only R\$8.6 million were paid. As seen in Annex 2, in 2022 the payments made ("balance payable paid") are all commitments from previous years (2020 and 2021). In 2021, almost 79 percent of the amount committed was left for 2022 and 2023.

The Regional Coordination Offices (CR) with the highest amounts of "balance payable" paid in 2022 were: CR Amapá and Northern Pará, R\$3 million; CR Juruá (AC), R\$1.5 million; CR Alto Solimões (AM), R\$1.2 million; and CR Kayapó Southern Pará (PA), R\$843,500.

In the action *Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples*, R\$50.1 million were committed, and a little over R\$37.7 million (75.2 percent) were paid. The amount transferred and committed by the Regional Coordination Office of Southern Bahia could not go unnoticed for the second consecutive year - R\$14.4 million were committed, accounting for 28.8 percent of the total amount committed in this budget action,

and R\$12.4 million were paid, accounting for 86.1 percent of the amount committed.

The second management unit with the largest resources committed was the headquarters of FUNAI in Brasília (R\$12.4 million), followed by the Territorial Protection Board (DPT), with about R\$6.6 million, of which R\$ 6.2 million (93.6 percent) were paid.

The three management units total R\$33.6 million, accounting for 67.1 percent of the amount committed for this action in 2022.

In the action *Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples*, R\$40.6 million were committed, of which FUNAI paid a little over R\$25.1 million. About R\$17.8 million in “balance payable” from 2020 and 2021 were also paid. The Promotion of Sustainable Development Board (DPDS) committed R\$2.5 million and paid R\$2.2 million (89.2 percent).

In 2022, the Presidency of the Republic published a single decree related to indigenous peoples: Decree No. 10,931, of January 10, establishing the Steering Committee of the Plans to Confront COVID-19 for Indigenous Peoples, under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP). The agency, at the time, was responsible for governance and monitoring of actions to combat the COVID-19 pandemic among indigenous peoples in isolation or semi-isolation¹⁵

At the same time, the federal government did not allocate a single cent to FUNAI in the 2022 Annual Budget Law (LOA) for the purpose of addressing the public health emergency (see Annex 2).

“It is unfortunate that the government only recognized the need to create a committee two years after a series of regrettable situations”, notes Junior Hekurari Yanomami, chairman of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana Indigenous Health District Council (CONDISI-YY).

By refusing to adopt adequate preventive and protective measures in 2020, says Júnior, the federal government left the indigenous population to their own devices and many health professionals lost their lives.¹⁶ The measure was adopted, mainly, due to the decision of Justice Luís Roberto Barroso, of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), in July 2020, establishing the need for the Executive Branch to adopt several measures aimed at tackling COVID-19 among indigenous peoples, particularly those in isolation and semi-isolation.¹⁷

“In addition to the decrease in the total amount of resources committed in relation to 2021, which fell from R\$ 129,8 million to R\$ 90,8 million, all budgetary actions performed poorly”

The headquarters of FUNAI in Brasília, which had committed R\$15.9 million for budget action *Addressing the public health emergency in 2021* – but did not pay a single cent –, paid R\$11,5 million in “balance payable” in 2022. I believe that this fact, as well as the allocation of the 79 percent committed in 2021 should be the subject of an accurate audit analysis.

Finally, five parliamentary amendments were presented to FUNAI by: (1) Deputy Joenia Wapixana – Rede/RR:

R\$480,000 for ethno-development activities in Roraima; (2) Deputy Pedro Uczai – PT/SC: R\$400,000 for ethno-development activities in Santa Catarina; (3) Senator Randolfe Rodrigues – Rede/AP: R\$ 400,000 for equipment to the indigenous communities of Amapá; (4) Deputy José Medeiros – PT/MT: R\$200,000 for equipment to the communities of Santa Terezinha/MT; and (5) Constitution and Justice Commission: R\$303,000 for activities to protect isolated indigenous peoples.

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

In 2022, Program 2065 paid about R\$1.5 million in “balance payable”, distributed across four budget actions. The largest amounts were paid by the regional coordination offices of FUNAI and by the DSEIs (Annex 3).

Here again, of all management units, FUNAI's CR in Southern Bahia paid the largest amount in “balance payable”: R\$705,400, followed by DSEI MG/ES, with R\$424,200 under budget action *Basic sanitation in indigenous villages for the prevention of diseases and injuries*.

Program 5022 – Protection, promotion, and recovery of indigenous health

Program 5022 comprises 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 the action *Promotion, protection and recovery of indigenous health*, the data collected show that eight units linked to the Air Force and the Army (Ministry of Defense) commands used R\$2.25 million (amount committed). Of this amount, R\$838,200 were paid for goods and services and R\$235,000 in “balance payable”. As seen in Annex 4A, of the eight units linked to the military institutions, the Air Force Logistics Center used the largest amount.

Another agent foreign to the Ministry of Health to which resources from this action were allocated was the Jorge Duprat Figueiredo Foundation for Occupational Safety and Medicine (FUNDACENTRO), more specifically its office located in the state of Bahia. The amount committed and paid totaled about R\$133,000. The Foundation, officially created in 1966, is a public institution linked to the Ministry

15 The Decree is available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D10931.htm. Almost four months later, Resolution No. 3 was published, approving the Committee's Internal Regulations. Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D10931.htm

16 *Condisi-YY critica criação de comitê após dois anos de pandemia*. By Isaac Lima Santiago, Folha de Boa Vista, 01/12/2022. Available at: <https://folhabv.com.br/noticia/POLITICA/Brasil/Condisi-YY-critica-criacao-de-comite-apos-dois-anos-de-pandemia/83128>

17 For an interesting discussion on compliance and impact of ADPF 709, in the context of the more general discussion about the effort to transform progressive court precedents into effectively progressive results, the institutional capacity of the courts and the usefulness of such a strategy for the enforcement of rights, I recommend reading the following master's thesis: By BONETTI, Irene Jacomini. *A voz dos povos indígenas no Supremo Tribunal Federal: um estudo sobre impacto e cumprimento da ADPF 709 à luz das teorias sobre cortes e transformações sociais*. Getúlio Vargas Foundation, São Paulo Law School, 2023.

of Labor, dedicated to the study and research of work environment conditions. Its activities are possibly related to the situation of indigenous health workers.

Within the Ministry of Health (MS), the greatest amounts were committed by the executive board of the National Health Fund (FNS) - about R\$791.1 million, of which R\$656.3 million were paid, in addition to another R\$880,900 in “balance payable” committed in 2020 and 2021.

In 2022, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation committed about R\$25.5 million, of which R\$25.5 million - i.e., 100 percent - were paid.

The General Coordination of Material and Assets of the Undersecretariat of Administrative Affairs (SAA), linked to the Executive Secretariat of the Ministry of Health committed about R\$96.1 million and paid R\$77.2 million. Some R\$7.2 million in “balance payable” were also paid.

Finally, the Ministry of Health’s Department of Health Logistics (DLOG) committed about R\$16 million and paid R\$9.3 million, as well as another R\$8.37 million in “balance payable”.

Within the scope of the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SASI-SUS), SESAI committed R\$909,700, which was paid in full. Together, the 34 DSEIs committed about R\$422.8 million and paid R\$376.8 million, besides another R\$45.2 million in “balance payable”.

The DSEI-YY committed R\$59.3 million, the highest amount among the 34 SESAI districts. Of this total, it paid about R\$51.9 million, in addition to R\$7.2 million in “balance payable”. Next comes the DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul, which committed about R\$52.7 million and paid R\$43.6 million, in addition R\$4.6 million in “balance payable”.

The DSEI Guará Tocantins ranks third, with R\$45.7 million committed and R\$42.4 million paid, in addition to R\$2.6 million in “payable balance”. For the other DSEIs see Annex 4A.

In relation to the action *Basic sanitation in indigenous villages for the prevention of diseases and injuries*, the data collected show that about R\$45.9 million were committed throughout the year, of which R\$31.6 million were paid. The “payable balance” paid totaled R\$8.2 million.

The DSEI with the largest amount committed was the DSEI Interior South – some R\$3.69 million, of which R\$3.67 million were paid; in addition to R\$355,700 in “balance payable”. Next, we have the DSEI Maranhão, with about R\$3.4 million committed and R\$1.7 million paid; in addition to R\$708,200 paid in “balance payable”, followed by the DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul, with about R\$3.3 million committed and R\$3.1 million paid and R\$168,100 in “balance payable” paid. For the other DSEIs see Annex 4B.

Final considerations

Although systematic, comprehensive, in-depth, and consistent studies on the management of public policies for indigenous peoples in the period from 2019 to 2022 are not

yet available, the two words highlighted in the doctor’s speech – disruption and lack of assistance – seem to be adequate to characterize the political-institutional context built and left by the federal administration in 2022.

This context encompasses the group of federal agencies with some degree of responsibility for policies and actions to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the country, based on the provisions of the Federal Constitution of 1988, laws and infraconstitutional norms. The command-and-control structure of the indigenous health care policy and actions, for example, was completely militarized and behaved, as far as it could, according to the denialist pattern in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁸

The year 2022 ended with practically all indigenous peoples in the country left to their own devices, thrown by the State in different situations of vulnerability. These are situations that result from conservative and discriminatory political measures, as well as from actions aimed at liberalizing social relations and political-economic decisions regarding the exploitation of natural resources on indigenous lands.

On the other hand, a light of hope shines for indigenous peoples to come out of this humanitarian, social, socio-environmental, and environmental emergency situation. The first sign in this regard was the Technical Group on Indigenous Peoples (GTPI), established within the scope of the Government Transition Commission to the administration of President Luís Inácio Lula da Silva, elected in October 2022.

The group was formed by a select group of indigenous and non-indigenous specialists, including intellectuals with undergraduate and graduate degrees from higher education institutions. These intellectuals work in a coordinated and organic manner with regional and national indigenous-based organizations and movements, especially APIB and associated organizations. In the last decade, they were politically and ideologically oriented to defend and promote indigenous rights in the country. And, in the last five years, they were key agents in the confrontation of social and political anti-indigenous forces in different institutional spaces of the Brazilian State, in the Executive, Legislative or Judicial branches. In 2023, several of these indigenous intellectuals held prominent positions in the federal public administration.¹⁹

“The year 2022 ends with virtually all the indigenous peoples in the country left to their own devices, thrown by the State into different situations of vulnerability”

18 In addition to the study produced by INA and INESC (2022), the book **Povos Indígenas no Brasil 2017-2022**, released by ISA, and the annual reports **Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil**, prepared by CIMI, seem to be good initial sources to lay the foundations for such an endeavor. Another is the expertise and evaluations of the TCU and the CGU Transparency Portal, available online.

19 **Momento ruptura e o protagonismo indígena nas políticas institucionais**. By Ricardo Verdum, 2022. Included in *Participação indígena em eleições: desafios técnicos e políticos no processo eleitoral brasileiro de 2022*. By Ricardo Verdum, Luís Roberto de Paula, Antonio Carlos de Souza Lima (Org.), Rio de Janeiro: Mórula, 2022, p. 155-172, Available at: https://morula.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/EleicoesParticipacaoIndigena_06JAN.pdf

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 Foundation of Indigenous Peoples

Budget Action	Amount Paid	Balance payable
1ABD – Sararé Community Development Program (MT)	89,221.06	22,913.95
1ABE - Companhia Vale do Rio Doce – CVRD Project	11,882.00	66,156.59
1ABF - Urubu/Ka'apor Timbira Project –Alto Turiaçu IL (MA)	0	4,389.70
1ABG – Assurini Indigenous Community Project	85,612.98	46,082.53
1ABK - Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project	0	135,663.39
1ACL -Fulni-ô (PE) Indigenous Community Project	1,428,856.51	0
1ACM - Avá-Canoeiro Indigenous Community Project - Royalties (GO)	1,065,766.53	195,574.69
1ACY – Isolated Indigenous People BR-429 (RO) Project	74,633.49	491,445.00
1ADB - Belo Monte (PA) Compensation	656,319.85	82,871.39
Total	3,412,292.42	1,045,097.24

Source: Transparency Portal, survey conducted on 05/10/2023. Prepared by the author.

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	Payable Balance Paid
Improvement of the infrastructure of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples	Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Indian Museum - RJ	98,032.42	0	0	0
		Reg. Coord. of Cuiabá/MT	0	0	0	476,520.44
		Reg. Coord. of the South Coast/SC	0	0	0	148,528.50
		Reg. Coord. of João Pessoa/PB	0	0	0	139,705.97
	Subtotal		98,032.42	0	0	764,754.91
Regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of isolated indigenous peoples	Ministry of Defense Air Force Command	Specific Procurement Center	0	0	0	13,422.94
	Ministry of Defense Army Command	Army Procurement Center	0	0	0	11,203.58
	Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Reg. Coord. Office, Ji-Paraná/RO	885,467.58	730,760.66	700,379.84	341,118.32
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cacoal/RO	64,339.95	62,682.21	62,682.21	11,799.13
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guajará Mirim/RO	188,053.82	49,790.02	49,790.02	1,850.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Higher Purus	509,212.46	340,156.84	340,758.65	343,008.14
		Reg. Coord. Office, Manaus/AM	330,640.80	301,771.73	300,322.68	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Javari Valley/AM	901,975.88	535,006.52	535,006.52	790,339.04
		Reg. Coord. Office, Negro River/AM	50,156.53	30,665.86	24,534.34	217,490.73
		Reg. Coord. Office, Roraima/RR	1,522,555.25	1,076,144.80	1,076,144.80	604,778.48
		Reg. Coord. Office, Central-Eastern Pará/PA	1,781,087.41	1,220,263.62	1,220,133.99	366,715.42
		Reg. Coord. Office, Lower Tocantins/PA	135,099.95	124,691.49	123,788.79	4,015.27
		Reg. Coord. Office, Tapajós/PA	115,808.61	55,115.52	55,115.52	7,062.35
		Reg. Coord. Office, Lower São Francisco/BA	25,680.20	16,684.63	16,684.63	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	7,317.86	6,990.63	6,990.63	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Campo Grande/MS	12,935.84	12,935.84	12,935.84	18,271.56
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guarapuava/PR	36,013.13	23,501.03	23,501.03	1,333.58
		Reg. Coord. Office, Passo Fundo/RS	82,102.89	82,102.89	82,102.89	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cuiabá/MT	2,651,170.83	1,422,478.81	1,422,478.81	1,309,458.03
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xavante/MT	64,545.09	16,737.47	13,948.59	14,695.94
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xingu/MT	186,686.81	177,648.89	177,648.89	20,694.10
		Reg. Coord. Office, Araguaia Tocantins/TO	463,529.85	370,397.24	370,397.24	232,933.38
		Headquarters, Brasília/DF	12,493,738.70	8,801,377.76	7,683,180.41	154,953.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northern Mato Grosso/MT	0	0	0	796.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeastern 2/CE	63,107.93	31,382.38	31,382.38	2,997.74

Budget Action	Higher Agency Linked Agency/Entity	Management Unit	Amount Committed	Amount Settled	Amount Paid	Payable Balance Paid
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ribeirão Cascalheira/MT	115,397.56	115,397.56	115,397.56	5,344.20
		Reg. Coord. Office, Kayapó Southern Pará/PA	1,252,394.09	1,156,248.86	1,110,544.50	1,206,642.62
		Reg. Coord. Office, Madeira/AM	922,271.00	867,109.70	854,511.50	293,209.20
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southeastern Coast /SP	10,823.64	10,823.64	10,823.64	349,141.44
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southeastern Coast/SC	172,363.40	90,377.22	81,085.56	39,567.60
		Reg. Coord. Office, Middle Purus/AM	928,399.97	670,234.15	670,234.15	437,390.11
		Reg. Coord. Office, Juruá/AC	80,579.00	0	0	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Interior South/SC	41,402.44	38,031.90	38,031.90	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Upper Solimões/AM	290,094.20	47,034.24	47,034.24	60,194.63
		Reg. Coord. Office, Dourados/MS	2,593.17	2,593.17	2,593.17	3,620.77
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeastern Mato Grosso/MT	423,501.19	229,566.09	228,876.30	346,099.54
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southern Bahia/BA	14,454,654.09	12,503,420.31	12,452,953.05	762,747.22
		Reg. Coord. Office, Maranhão/MA	1,952,579.60	1,303,961.38	1,303,961.38	1,624,336.80
		Reg. Coord. Office, Amapá and Northern Pará/AP	46,834.71	42,750.90	42,750.90	1,395.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeast 1/AL	89,070.70	87,991.32	87,991.32	32,256.47
		Reg. Coord. Office, João Pessoa/PB	84,846.42	64,304.72	64,304.72	180,780.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ponta Porã/MS	6,723.82	5,847.82	5,623.96	0
	Territorial Protection Board	6,699,604.78	6,285,669.04	6,275,446.61	13,777.38	
Subtotal			50,145,361.15	39,010,648.86	37,722,073.16	9,825,440.71
Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples	CONAB PPA Unit in Roraima	174,999.70	174,999.70	0	0
		Strategic Stock Unit/MS	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ji-Paraná/RO	684,108.00	316,048.81	306,802.94	96,767.98
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cacoal/RO	2,084,675.10	1,751,307.34	1,755,057.19	486,554.31
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guajará Mirim/RO	229,866.65	49,738.45	49,738.45	632.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Upper Purus	474,938.81	288,195.71	288,605.42	209,132.72
		Reg. Coord. Office, Manaus/AM	1,496,005.85	1,391,423.84	1,398,861.64	1,276,947.96
		Reg. Coord. Office, Javari Valley/AM	934,083.88	524,268.45	524,268.45	217,277.57
		Reg. Coord. Office, Negro River /AM	1,067,000.31	305,876.64	305,876.64	42,037.73
		Reg. Coord. Office, Roraima/RR	2,435,702.17	1,648,540.78	1,622,779.38	3,877,372.90
		Reg. Coord. Office, Central-Eastern Pará/PA	394,813.71	242,116.92	242,116.92	12,112.20
		Reg. Coord. Office, Lower Tocantins/PA	687,655.58	333,347.81	333,347.81	651,382.22
		Reg. Coord. Office, Tapajós/PA	754,715.90	516,708.46	516,708.46	192,267.92
		Reg. Coord. Office, Lower São Francisco/BA	264,743.33	264,438.99	264,188.99	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	593,401.81	336,116.76	336,116.76	69,538.31
		Reg. Coord. Office in Campo Grande/MS	80,462.37	74,711.02	74,711.02	93,280.41
		Indian Museum - Rio de Janeiro	2,229,611.72	748,816.36	751,028.81	849,388.72
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guarapuava/PR	270,115.63	168,919.50	167,470.71	53,909.16
		Reg. Coord. Office, Passo Fundo/RS	839,593.28	92,980.49	92,980.49	60,119.31
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cuiabá/MT	3,219,847.99	2,387,293.80	2,387,293.80	2,666,270.83
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xavante/MT	1,611,830.26	794,705.96	564,875.46	625,056.27
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xingu/MT	664,074.56	500,963.92	500,963.92	238,649.57
		Reg. Coord. Office, Araguaia Tocantins/TO	2,189,476.49	1,793,275.88	1,792,531.67	325,228.77
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northern Mato Grosso/MT	59,144.76	59,144.76	59,144.76	38,094.58
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeast 2/CE	193,337.69	161,817.82	161,817.82	66,966.75
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ribeirão Cascalheira/MT	549,094.25	466,628.75	466,628.75	227,667.43
		Reg. Coord. Office, Kayapó Southern Pará/PA	597,647.58	375,807.09	370,641.20	180,137.86
		Reg. Coord. Office, Madeira/AM	695,220.21	681,136.68	674,366.43	706,987.58
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southeastern Coast/SP	438,205.34	274,894.35	274,894.35	660,760.56
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southeastern Coast /SC	1,566,561.19	690,402.48	696,895.21	1,900,078.03
		Reg. Coord. Office, Purus/AM	885,809.41	751,791.99	750,153.15	109,840.04
		Reg. Coord. Office, Juruá/AC	534,456.92	92,883.95	92,883.95	0
		Reg. Coord. Office, Interior South/SC	2,502,917.27	938,276.88	905,817.12	31,718.63
		Reg. Coord. Office, Upper Solimões/AM	1,288,498.09	458,697.09	460,342.94	48,428.03
	Reg. Coord. Office, Dourados/MS	364,542.32	178,260.21	178,260.21	95,222.26	
Protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples	Reg. Coord. Office, Northeastern Mato Grosso/MT	641,964.05	472,633.03	459,958.17	467,505.61
		Reg. Coord. Office, Bahia/BA	129,850.89	113,145.51	113,145.51	66,858.74
		Reg. Coord. Office, Maranhão/MA	902,559.69	449,946.40	449,093.85	549,740.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Amapá and Northern Pará/AP	1,563,237.01	860,337.12	861,992.07	473,806.07
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeast 1/AL	1,065,294.24	1,026,828.69	1,026,828.69	813.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, João Pessoa/PB	414,527.11	351,603.23	350,342.39	133,880.92
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ponta Porã/MS	201,032.40	159,748.06	159,748.06	49,481.12
		Headquarters, Brasília	26,334.13	0	0	0
		Sustainable Development Promotion Board	2,543,126.18	2,272,698.70	2,270,217.57	35,228.17
Subtotal			40,645,083.83	25,641,478.38	25,159,497.13	17,887,143.24

ANEXO 2 - continuação

Budget Action	Higher Agency Linked Agency/Entity	Management Unit	Amount Committed	Amount Settled	Amount Paid	Payable Balance Paid
Coping with the public health emergency of international concern arising from the coronavirus	Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples	Reg. Coord. Office, Ji-Paraná/RO	0	0	0	19,947.30
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cacoal/RO	0	0	0	58,759.27
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guajará Mirim/RO	0	0	0	21,724.48
		Reg. Coord. Office, Alto Purus	0	0	0	115,919.43
		Reg. Coord. Office, Javari Valley/AM	0	0	0	289,463.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Negro River/AM	0	0	0	175,466.29
		Reg. Coord. Office, Roraima/RR	0	0	0	294,041.57
		Reg. Coord. Office, Central-Eastern Para/PA	0	0	0	13,633.94
		Reg. Coord. Office, Lower Tocantins/PA	0	0	0	277.67
		Reg. Coord. Office, Tapajós/PA	0	0	0	203,898.04
		Reg. Coord. Office, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo	0	0	0	7,201.74
		Reg. Coord. Office, Campo Grande/MS	0	0	0	144,322.97
		Reg. Coord. Office, Guarapuava/PR	0	0	0	369,997.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Passo Fundo/RS	0	0	0	73,344.51
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cuiabá/MT	0	0	0	132,624.62
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xavante/MT	0	0	0	114,983.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Xingu/MT	0	0	0	117,387.31
		Reg. Coord. Office, Araguaia Tocantins/TO	0	0	0	79,930.95
		Headquarters, Brasília/DF	0	0	0	11,569,965.01
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northern Mato Grosso/MT	0	0	0	22,970.50
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northeast 2/CE	0	0	0	59,233.93
		Reg. Coord. Office, Cascalheira/MT	0	0	0	401,123.36
		Reg. Coord. Office, Kayapó of Southern Pará/PA	0	0	0	843,549.39
		Reg. Coord. Office, Madeira/AM	0	0	0	25,250.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, the South Coast/SC	0	0	0	92,891.70
		Reg. Coord. Office, Middle Purus/AM	0	0	0	95,725.92
		Reg. Coord. Office, Juruá/AC	0	0	0	1,545,570.00
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southern Interior /SC	0	0	0	6,403.12
		Reg. Coord. Office, Upper Solimões/AM	0	0	0	1,243,723.77
		Reg. Coord. Office, Dourados/MS	0	0	0	53,500.87
		Reg. Coord. Office, Ponta Porã/MS	0	0	0	681,030.19
		Reg. Coord. Office, Northwestern Mato Grosso/MT	0	0	0	101,011.87
		Reg. Coord. Office, Southern Bahia/BA	0	0	0	49,391.47
		Reg. Coord. Office, Maranhão/MA	0	0	0	434,374.70
		Reg. Coord. Office, Amapá and Northern Pará	0	0	0	3,084,874.18
	Reg. Coord. Office, João Pessoa/PB	0	0	0	42,025.80	
	Subtotal		0	0	0	22,585,539.37
Total			90.888.477.40	64.652.127.24	62.881.570.29	51.062.878.23

Source: Transparency Portal, survey carried out on 05/05/2023. 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 Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI)

Higher Agency: Ministry of Health (MS)

Higher Agency/Entity: Units with direct link

Higher Agency: Ministry of Defense (MD)

Higher Agency/Entity: Army Command

Budget Action	Management Unit	Balance Payable Paid
Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	Reg. Coord. Office, Southern Bahia/BA (FUNAI)	705,429.36
Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	Reg. Coord. Office, Central-Eastern Pará/PA (FUNAI)	3,261.29
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul	2,029.47
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	DSEI Bahia	13,895.57
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	Command of the 2 nd Jungle Infantry Brigade (BIS)	83,958.93
Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	DSEI Manaus	62,538.44
Environmental Management and Ethno-development	Reg. Coord. Office, Guajará Mirim/RO (FUNAI)	147,500.19
Environmental Management and Ethno-development	Reg. Coord. Office, Upper Solimões/AM (FUNAI)	232.95
Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention of Diseases and Injuries	DSEI Xavante	125,989.83
Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention of Diseases and Injuries	DSEI MG/ES	424,208.98
TOTAL (R\$)		1,569,045.01

Source: Transparency Portal, survey carried out on 05/05/2023. 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	Paid	Balance Payable Paid
Ministry of Defense	Air Force Command	Air Force Logistics Center	2,119,022.86	704,862.04	65,407.15
		Army Procurement Center	114,033.18	114,033.18	0
	Army Command	Command / 1 st Jungle Infantry Brigade (BIS)	2,609.20	2,609.20	0
		Command / 2 nd Jungle Infantry Brigade (BIS)	0	0	83,958.93
		Roraima Border Command / 7 th BIS	16,726.78	16,726.78	0
		9 th Logistics Group	0	0	44,778.0
		9 th Combat Engineering Battalion	0	0	76,106.90
		58 th Motorized Infantry Battalion	0	0	5,478.38
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health - Units with Direct Link	Health Logistics Department - DLOG	16,073,796.66	9,375,603.88	8,376,203.27
		MS/AM State Superintendence	624,268.05	624,268.04	0
		MS/SP State Superintendence	144,500.18	132,413.95	9,748.86
		CG of Material and Assets - CGMAP/SAA	96,198,513.02	77,291,527.55	7,208,647.16
		Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	25,554,712.00	25,554,712.00	2,112,150.00
		Executive Board of the National Health Fund	791,169,725.57	656,341,594.41	880,909.71
		Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health - SESAI	909,775.38	909,775.38	0
		DSEI Upper Juruá River	13,442,947.29	12,215,384.62	1,060,682.66
		DSEI Upper Purus	11,733,393.69	10,992,546.59	998,075.05
		DSEI Alagoas/Sergipe	16,063,477.16	13,740,429.48	1,895,572.05
		DSEI Upper Negro River	18,334,867.55	15,408,601.24	2,407,070.84
		DSEI Upper Solimões	19,901,841.36	16,665,216.41	2,298,061.56
		DSEI Javari	9,184,947.07	7,917,367.47	312,793.45
		DSEI Manaus	21,607,753.86	18,779,594.56	62,538.44
		DSEI Middle Purus	13,350,149.42	11,749,185.40	1,183,059.94
		DSEI Middle Solimões	13,599,910.73	11,000,373.53	1,159,384.63
		DSEI Parintins	17,855,187.11	16,476,576.93	1,522,186.67
		DSEI Amapá	20,461,128.00	19,392,326.42	971,315.93
		DSEI Bahia	13,964,129.75	13,100,238.01	1,560,837.87
		DSEI Ceará	9,511,129.29	7,772,629.30	13,895.57
		DSEI Maranhão	18,965,400.22	14,481,970.14	3,321,298.15
		DSEI Minas Gerais/Espírito Santo	23,981,734.14	17,654,933.87	1,919,016.98
		DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul	52,761,845.71	17,654,933.87	2,229,410.71
		DSEI Araguaia	52,761,845.71	43,648,697.34	2,029.47
		DSEI Kayapó Mato Grosso	12,796,666.76	10,756,019.24	4,464,040.14
		DSEI Cuiabá	16,983,350.95	16,025,891.41	1,278,052.30
		DSEI Xavante	26,399,046.78	24,012,101.41	1,492,349.54
		DSEI Xingu	20,139,499.96	18,082,728.01	1,386,592.61
		DSEI Altamira	26,546,041.79	22,146,072.24	2,678,191.66
		DSEI Guamá Tocantins	10,724,819.49	9,874,707.56	2,089,845.73
		DSEI Kayapó Redenção	45,779,555.49	42,401,439.39	491,315.56
		DSEI Tapajós	22,645,229.18	20,249,583.54	2,639,759.36
		DSEI Potiguara	17,345,827.12	15,683,374.71	1,388,523.18
		DSEI Pernambuco	6,373,487.23	5,760,485.76	1,558,517.26
		DSEI Litoral Sul	16,689,287.46	14,863,570.17	1,712,271.98
		DSEI Porto Velho	31,957,573.70	27,509,556.11	3,436,037.78
		DSEI Vilhena	17,785,500.57	15,359,609.29	3,011,749.26
		DSEI Eastern Roraima	13,178,156.50	12,178,139.90	3,043,450.62
		DSEI Yanomami	29,674,002.47	26,099,766.48	1,412,958.85
		DSEI Interior South	59,305,847.80	51,918,328.78	8,368,584.70
		DSEI Tocantins	31,155,163.95	28,426,887.93	7,287,255.82
		DSEI Tocantins	17,396,058.10	15,528,690.25	2,312,447.95
		DSEI Tocantins	17,396,058.10	15,528,690.25	633,612.27
Ministry of Labor	Jorge Duprat Figueiredo Foundation for Occupational Safety and Medicine	FUNDACENTRO/ Advanced Office in the State of Bahia	133,366.37	133,366.37	0
TOTAL (R\$)			1,650,656,006.90	1,399,074,516.27	93,386,426.29

Source: Transparency Portal, survey carried out on 05/05/2023. Prepared by the author.

ANNEX 4B

Prograa 5022 - Protection and Promotion of the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Budget Action 21CJ - Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention of Diseases and Injuries

Higher Agency	Linked Agency/ Entity	Management Unit	Committed	Paid	Balance Payable Paid
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health - Units with Direct Link	DSEI Upper Juruá River	955,754.62	743,700.80	137,167.24
		DSEI Upper Purus	1,527,737.65	1,182,429.05	186,075.98
		DSEI Alagoas/Sergipe	1,224,804.37	753,073.66	343,571.12
		DSEI Upper Negro River	425,214.60	273,472.15	0.00
		DSEI Upper Solimões	2,888,308.50	476,839.56	84,358.80
		DSEI Javari	146,565.99	99,384.39	117,483.24
		DSEI Manaus	2,596,559.44	2,030,345.09	346,560.77
		DSEI Middle Purus	288,901.74	161,757.13	154,362.54
		DSEI Middle Solimões	668,206.50	650,821.50	163,368.73
		DSEI Parintins	1,601,398.96	1,247,927.42	235,233.44
		DSEI Amapá	335,227.06	42,993.00	108,433.40
		DSEI Bahia	2,293,352.11	1,426,520.36	600,975.32
		DSEI Ceará	1,518,749.76	1,384,190.70	76,606,21
		DSEI Maranhão	3,466,351.05	1,735,569.77	708,237.69
		DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul	3,354,471.53	3,185,793.17	168,133.04
		DSEI Araguaia	367,544.30	183,861.11	32,046.84
		DSEI Kayapó MT Grosso	100,768.34	67,344.37	194,358.55
		DSEI Cuiabá	3,141,799.55	404,817.70	99,703.00
		DSEI Xavante	1,266,635.34	528,182.53	289,666.69
		DSEI Xingu	310,870.21	212,754.95	87,046.56
		DSEI Altamira	1,401,229.30	1,254,487.61	54,473.74
		DSEI Guamá Tocantins	2,031,434.79	1,780,339.46	524,043.31
		DSEI Kayapó Redenção	1,450,494.44	1,393,036.78	456,976.22
		DSEI Minas Gerais/Espírito Santo	1,470,147.90	1,367,841.35	77,514.06
		DSEI Tapajós	975,326.27	232,500.00	18,494.69
		DSEI Potiguara	109,511.82	50,808.60	3,368.00
		DSEI Pernambuco	1,513,639.51	1,006,961.49	791,201.69
		DSEI Litoral Sul	516,717.77	516,717.77	550,941.56
		DSEI Porto Velho	1,065,777.48	952,165.41	218,264.15
		DSEI Vilhena	1,042,351.08	854,340.42	442,157.01
		DSEI Leste de Roraima	377,051.23	237,873.15	179,899.18
		DSEI Yanomami	1,261,532.06	1,020,485.84	166,996.26
		DSEI Interior Sul	3,693,892.59	3,672,139.77	355,772.68
		DSEI Tocantins	573,692.74	510,884.70	297,597.94
TOTAL (R\$)			45,962,020.60	31,642,360.76	8,271,089.65

Source: Transparency Portal, survey carried out on 05/05/2023. Prepared by the author.

CHAPTER I

Violence Against Heritage Assets



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Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



The Federal Constitution establishes that the demarcation and protection of indigenous lands is an obligation of the Union, under the responsibility of the Executive branch. This duty was completely ignored by the Bolsonaro government, which ended its cycle in 2022, leaving behind a legacy of devastation of territories, exacerbation of conflicts and violence against indigenous peoples

OMISSION AND DELAY IN LAND REGULARIZATION



The demarcation of traditionally occupied lands is a fundamental right of indigenous peoples and a constitutional obligation of the Union, under the responsibility of the Executive branch. Nonetheless, the year 2022 ended the cycle of the Bolsonaro government confirming its willingness to totally ignore its responsibilities towards indigenous peoples. The absurdity, however, is no surprise: during his election campaign, in 2018, the then-presidential candidate announced that “not a centimeter” of indigenous land would be demarcated during his administration.

If, even before Bolsonaro, this right was already the object of scams and omission by successive governments, in the last four years it played a central role in the discourse of the extreme right party that ruled the country, associated with hatred against indigenous peoples and the defense of agribusiness agendas and the predatory exploitation of territories. This political instrumentalization was such that the explicit noncompliance with a Federal Constitution provision was announced as a virtue.

In 2022, the only measures related to indigenous territorial rights were the establishment or reestablishment of Technical Groups (WGs) for the identification and delimitation of indigenous lands, which is the first stage of the demarcation process. In all cases, these measures were taken exclusively by court decision in public civil actions filed by the MPF.

This was the case of the Emã Kaingang de Vitorino (PR), Campo do Meio/Re Kuju (RS) and Tremembé do Engenho (MA) Indigenous Lands (ILs), whose WGs were created in 2022 by court order; and the Puruborá, in Rondônia, and Lajeado do Bugre, in Rio Grande do Sul ILs, whose WGs were reestablished, also by court decision.

WGs were also established and reestablished in years that preceded the Bolsonaro government, and no Detailed Identification and Delimitation Report (RCID) – the result of the work of each WG – was published by FUNAI in that period. It is important to remember that the Identification and Delimitation WGs have to meet, which are set in the ordinance creating each WG. By the end of 2022, the deadline for three of the four WGs established in the year had already expired.

Therefore, it is fair to say that the WGs established by the Bolsonaro government were established *to not work*. This is also evident in the complaints and actions filed by the MPF, in previous years, against the appointment of people without technical

qualification to coordinate and participate in said WGs.¹

Likewise, no approvals or declaratory ordinances were issued: a shameful total of zero advances in demarcation processes of indigenous lands over four long years.

Also worth noting is FUNAI's action to *unprotect* indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation living in ILs with Restricted Use Ordinances, a temporary instrument that prevents the movement of non-indigenous people in these territories.

Under Bolsonaro, FUNAI adopted the practice of renewing these ordinances for six-month periods only – as was the case of the Ituna-Itatá (PA), Piripkura (MT) and Pirititi (RR) ILs – or of completely unprotecting them, as was the case of the Jacareúba/Katawixi (AM) IL, which did not have its ordinance that expired in December 2021 renewed in 2022. Also in this case, protective measures were taken only after the MPF intervened.²

One of the main instruments used to justify the omission in the demarcation of indigenous lands in recent years

1 See, for example:

Presidente da Funai nomeia profissionais desqualificados e ex-assessor de deputado ruralista para coordenar demarcações. CIMI Press Office, 11/11/2019. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2019/11/presidente-da-funai-nomeia-profissionais-desqualificados-e-ex-assessor-de-deputado-ruralista-para-coordenar-demarcacoes>

MPF pede anulação de portaria que alterou grupo de trabalho responsável por estudos de terra indígena no Pará. MPF/PA, 01/13/2020. Available at: <https://www.mpf.mp.br/pa/sala-de-imprensa/noticias-pa/mpf-pede-anulacao-de-portaria-que-alterou-grupo-de-trabalho-responsavel-por-estudos>

Funai quer identificar e delimitar a TI Piripkura com grupo técnico “confiável”. ABA, 06/24/2021. Available at: <http://www.portal.abant.org.br/2021/06/25/funai-quer-identificar-e-delimitar-a-ti-piripkuro-com-grupo-tecnico-confiavel>

2 For more information see Chapter 4 of this report, **Violence against free and semi-isolated indigenous peoples**,

was the “time frame” thesis,³ currently being reviewed by the Supreme Court under Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1017365 of general repercussion. The conclusion of the judgement, which began in 2021, and the definitive elimination of the unconstitutional time frame thesis are fundamental to consolidate now, in 2023, a new cycle of resumption of demarcations.⁴

General situation of indigenous lands in Brazil⁵

With the interruption of demarcation procedures under the Bolsonaro government, there were no contextual changes in 2021, other than those mentioned above. The data provided below depict the situation of indigenous lands with **administrative issues in Brazil in July 2023**, when this report was published.

The list incorporates, therefore, the changes resulting from approvals, publications of reports and WGs established during the first months of the third administration of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. The land and demand base is updated from information provided by indigenous communities, FUNAI and CIMI regional offices.

3 In 2020, after the suspension of AGU Opinion 001/2017 by the STF, which determined the application of the time frame within the Executive branch – and, in practice, made the demarcation of indigenous lands unfeasible –, the AGU, under Bolsonaro, drafted Opinion 763, using the Supreme Court decision as justification to halt the progress of the demarcations. More information in the publication *Fundação Anti-indígena: um retrato da Funai sob o governo Bolsonaro*. INA and INESC, 2022. Available at: <https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/funai26.pdf>

4 More information at: <http://CIMI.org.br/repercussao geral>

5 The sources of the information listed are: indigenous communities, CIMI e FUNAI. Data updated on 07/12/2023.

General situation of indigenous lands in Brazil	Number	%
Registered: demarcation completed and registered with the Real Estate Registry Office of the District and/or the Federal Heritage Service (SPU)	429	30.8%
Approved: with presidential Decree. Awaiting registration	14	1.0%
Declared: with Declaratory Ordinance from the Ministry of Justice. Awaiting approval	67	4.8%
Identified: recognized as traditional territories by FUNAI's Working Group. Awaiting Declaratory Ordinance from the Ministry of Justice	46	3.3%
To be identified: included in FUNAI's agenda for future identification and delimitation, with technical Working Groups established	146	10.5%
No measures: lands claimed by indigenous communities without any administrative measures for their regularization	588	42.3%
Reserved: demarcated as “indigenous reserves” at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI) or acquired by FUNAI, without the need for a study on traditional occupation	67	4.8%
With a restriction ordinance: lands with an ordinance from the Presidency of FUNAI restricting use of the area regarding the right of entry, movement or permanence of people other than FUNAI personnel	6	0.4%
Ownership: belonging to indigenous communities	28	2%
Total	1,391	100%

Indigenous lands with administrative issues

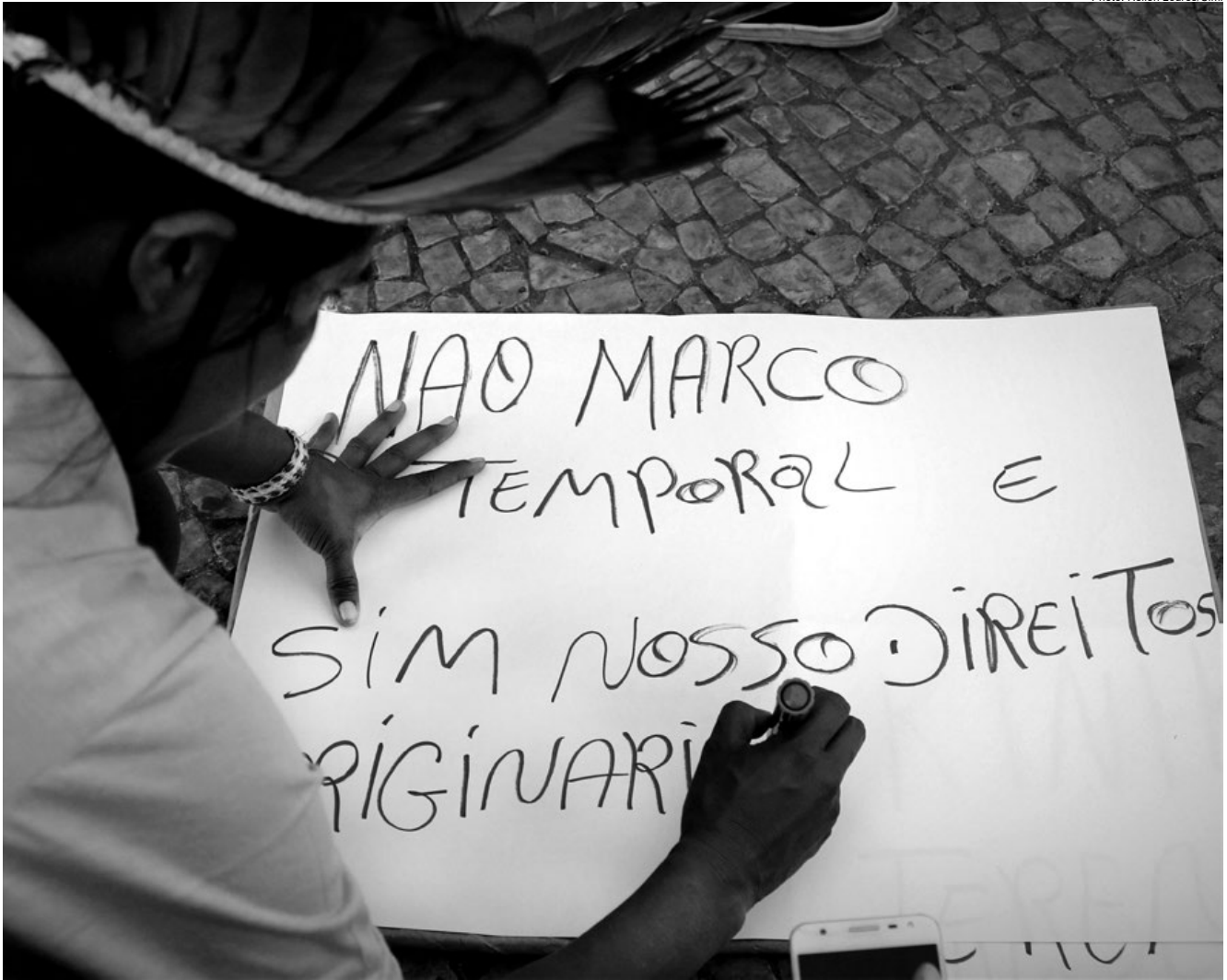
Stages of demarcation procedures	Number
No action	588
To be identified	146
Identified	46
Declared	67
Restriction Ordinance	6
Approved	14
Total	867

Indigenous lands, by state, with some type of administrative issue

State	To be identified	Identified	Declared	Approved	Restriction Ordinance	No action	Total
Acre	5	0	1	2	1	7	16
Alagoas	2	1	1	1	0	6	11
Amapá	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazonas	17	2	11	1	1	191	223
Bahia	6	5	1	0	0	18	30
Ceará	2	1	4	1	0	23	31
Federal District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Espírito Santo	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Goiás	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Maranhão	4	2	1	0	0	6	13
Mato Grosso	15	5	7	2	1	25	55
Mato Grosso do Sul	15	4	10	5	0	117	151
Minas Gerais	3	3	0	0	0	13	19
Pará	13	5	5	0	1	29	53
Paraná	6	4	2	0	0	23	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 Norte	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
Rio Grande do Sul	26	2	5	1	0	44	78
Rio de Janeiro	3	1	0	0	0	5	9
Rondônia	5	0	1	0	1	21	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	5	11
Total	146	46	67	14	6	588	867

Approval of indigenous lands by federal government

Government	Period	No. of approvals	Annual average
José Sarney	1985-1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan. 1991 – Sep. 1992	112	56
Itamar Franco	Oct. 1992 – Dec. 1994	18	9
Fernando Henrique Cardoso	1995-2002	145	18
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	2003-2010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	Jan. 2011 – Aug. 2016	21	5.25
Michel Temer	Aug. 2016 – Dec. 2018	1	0.5
Jair Bolsonaro	2019-2022	0	0



“One of the main instruments used to justify the omission in the demarcation of indigenous lands in recent years is the ‘time frame’ thesis, under analysis by the STF. The conclusion of the judgment, which started in 2021, and the definitive elimination of the unconstitutional time frame thesis are fundamental to consolidate, in 2023, a new cycle of resumption of demarcations.”

List of indigenous lands with some type of administrative issue - by state

ACRE (16)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Headwaters of Muru and Iboiaçu Rivers	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa of Caeté River	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá of Currálinho Rubber Plantation	Kaxinawa	Feijó
	Nawa	Nawa	Mâncio Lima
	Iaco River (Manchineri of Guanabara and Guajará Rubber Plantations)	Manchineri, Jaminawa	Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira
Declared (1)	Gregório River (new study)	Katukina, Yawanawá	Tarauacá
Approved (2)	Arara de Amônia River	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Upper Envira River	Ashaninka, Isolated	Feijó, Santa Rosa dos Purus
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Igarapé Taboca of Upper Tarauacá River	Isolated	Jordão
No action (7)	Nova Hananeri Village	Ashaninka	Feijó
	Estirão	Kulina, Jaminawa	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Tapada Stream	Isolated	Mâncio Lima
	Jaminawá Basiléia	Jaminawa	Brasiléia
	Kontanawa of Upper Juruá River	Kuntanawa	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Nukini (boundaries under review)	Nukini	Mâncio Lima
	Chandless State Park	Isolated, Jaminawa, Manchineri, Sharanawa	Santa Rosa do Purus, Manoel Urbano

ALAGOAS (11)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (2)	Jeripankó (boundaries under review)	Jeripankó	Pariconha, Água Branca
	Kalankó	Kalankó	Água Branca
Identified (1)	Wassu-Cocal (boundaries under review)	Wassu	Joaquim Gomes
Declared (1)	Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
Approved (1)	Kariri-Xocó (boundaries under review)	Kariri-Xocó	Porto Real do Colégio, São Braz
No action (6)	Karuazu	Karuazu	Pariconha
	Katokim	Catokim	Pariconha
	Koiupanká	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Inhapi
	Pankararu of Delmiro Gouveia	Pankararu	Delmiro Gouveia
	Xukuru Palmeira	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
	Xukuru-Kariri – Taquarana	Xukuru-Kariri	Taquarana

AMAZONAS (223)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (17)	Aracá-Padauri (Lower Negro River)	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa	Barcelos, Sta. Isabel
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokana, Miranha	Fonte Boa
	LowerSeruini/Lower Tumiã	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiaupucá	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre
	Capivara	Mura	Autazes
	Guapenu	Mura	Autazes
	Paiol Stream	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Ikirema/Goiaba/Monte II	Jamamadi, Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawá de Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre, Sena Madureira
	Kaxarari (new study)	Kaxarari	Lábrea, Porto Velho
	Kulina do Rio Uerê (Matatibem)	Kulina	Carauari
	Barrigudo Lake	Apurinã	Beruri
	Massekury/Kámapa (Jamamadi of Lourdes)	Apurinã, Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
	São Gabriel/São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá

AMAZONAS (223) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (2)	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro, Manaquiri
Declared (11)	Acapuri de Cima	Kokama	Fonte Boa, Jutai
	Lower Negro River II (Jurubaxi-Téa)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadób, 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
	Limão Lake	Mura	Borba
	Murutinga/Tracajá (Tauari)	Mura	Autazes
	Ponciano	Mura	Careiro da Varzea, Autazes
	Riozinho	Tikuna, Kokama	Jutai/Juruá
	Sissaima	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamim Constant, São Paulo de Olivença
Approved (1)	Uneiuxi (new study)	Maku, Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Jacareúba/Katauxi	Katawixi, Isolated	Canutama, Lábrea
No action (191)	Aliança Village / Furo Preto	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Gaviãozinho Village / Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Mari-Mari Village / Índio Stream	Kulina	Itamarati
	Monte Sinai Village	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, Madiha	Tefé
	Patakauá Village	Munduruku	Manicoré
	São Raimundo Village / Cauaçu	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Tuyuca Village	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Waranã Village	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Inhaa-bé (Plot 43) and Hiwy (Plot 44) Villages	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Anarucú	Kokama, Tikuna	Fonte Boa, Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã of Grande Stream	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Apurinã of Jacaré River	Apurinã	Tapauá
	Arajaí	Mura / Apurinã, Miranha	Manaquiri
	Araucá	Miranha	Maraã
	Monte São claimed area		Canutama
	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Bacaba	Paumari	Tapauá
	Lower Marmelos	Torá, Munduruku, Matanawí, Tenharim	Manicoré, Humaitá
	Lower Jatapu River (Nova Bacaba and Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawayana, Yowayana	Urucará
	Lower Negro River III Ajuricaba Plot	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, others	Barcelos
	Lower Negro River III Cauburis Caurés Plot	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, others	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/ Jacaré Lake	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
	Caiapé	Munduruku	Manicoré

AMAZONAS (223) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (191)	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku, Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Camaiuá	Munduruku, Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kamanari	Fonte Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Castanho	Baré, Tukano	Novo Airão
	Cauaçu	Tikuna	Uarini
	Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauini
	Colônia	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari	Fonte Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo of Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo of Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenézer	Miranha	Maraã
	Esperança (Brasileirinho Road)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo of Paraná das Panelas	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servelho	Kokama	Jutaí
	Garaperi/ Vitória Lake	Apurinã	Pauini
	Genipáua		Tefé
	Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá
	Grande Swamp/ Amanaim of Jaduá	Tikuna, Kambeba, Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé Açu / Nova Jerusalém Village	Kokama, Tikuna, Kambeba	Tefé
	Índio Stream	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Patauá Stream	Kambeba, Matses Mayoruna, Tikuna	Tefé
	Grande Stream (Manicoré)	Mundurukú, Mura	Manicoré
	Manacá Stream	Kokama, Kaixana	Tonantins
	Preto Bauana Stream	Kanamari	Carauari
	Jaquiri Island	Kambeba	Alvarães
	Tambaqui Island	Tikuna	Jutaí
	Tarará Island	Kokama	Jutaí, Fonte Boa
	Isolated of Upper Marmelos River	Isolated	Humaitá, Manicoré
	Isolated of Bararati	Isolated	Apuí, Cotriguaçu
	Isolated of Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolated of Ipixuna River	Isolated	Tapauá/ Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Katukina	Beruri
	Jerusalém	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraã
	Jutaí/Igapó-Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura, Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana of São Francisco do Muriá	Kaixana, Tikuna, Kokama	Tonantins
	Kakutina do Cuniuá	Katukina	Tapuaá
	Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kanamari of 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 of Acapuri do Meio	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Kokama of Tonantins	Kokama	Tonantins
	Kokama and Tikuna of Içá River	Kokama, Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá
	Kokama/Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Kulina of Middle Jutaí River	Kulina	Jutaí
	Kulina of Akurawa River	Kulina	Envira
	Pauru Lake	Mura	Autazes
	Piranha Lake	Mura	Careiro

AMAZONAS (223) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (191)	Remédios Lake	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Laranjal	Miranha, Kokama, Pacaia	Alvarães
	Leão of Judá do Araçari	Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Macedônia Canaã	Apurinã	Manicoré
	Mamoriá	Apurinã	Pauini
	Mamupina	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Mamuri/Bela Vista	Katukina, Paumari, Mamori	Tapauá
	Maracaju II	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Maraguá Pajy	Maraguá	Borba, Maués, Nova Olinda do Norte
	Martião	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Menino Deus/Nova Esperança of Caranapatuba	Tikuna	Maraã
	Miranha of Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã, Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna	Fonte Boa
	Monte São	Tukano	Coari
	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Xibeco Island)	Kokama	Jutaí
	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 (Ambé Coast)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém (Cuxiuará Island)	Mura	Anori / Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém of Caruara	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraã
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto of Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba
	Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano, Tuyuca	Novo Airão
	Patauí (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
	Praia de Baixo Port	Kokama, Tikuna	Tefé
	Mapi Project	Kaixana	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Coari Grande River	Arara, Katawixi, Miranha, Tikuna, Mura, Juma, Munduruku	Coari
	Copeá River	Apurina, Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Cuieiras River	Baré, Tukano, Kambeba	Manaus, Nova Airão
	Jacaré River	Paumari	Tapauá
	Juruá Minerauá River	Kanamari, Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Iranduba
	Sákoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Sampaio / Ferro Quente	Mura	Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí
	Santa Luzia	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria of Inambé	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria of Içá River	Kaixana	Tonantins

AMAZONAS (223) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (191)	Santa Maria and São Cristóvão	Kaixana, Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Santa Rita of Badejo	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo and Monte Sião	Kokama, Kambeba	Fonte Boa
	Santo Antônio of Apitua		Canutama
	São Benedito and Menino Deus	Sateré-Mawé	Maués
	São Francisco	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	São Francisco of Servelho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna / Miranha	Tefé
	São José of Boa Vista	Miranha	Coari
	São José of Amparo	Kokama	Tonantins
	São José of Mari	Maku	Alvarães
	São Lázaro	Kaixana	Tonantins
	São Miguel / São José Dururuá	Tikuna	Coari
	São Pedro do Norte and Palmari	Kokama	Atalaia do Norte
	São Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã, Baré	Novo Airão
	São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	São Raimundo of Servelho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Sebastião of Mapana Island	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	São Sebastião of Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina, Tikuna	Coari
	São Tomé	Miranha, Mura	Manacapuru
	Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista of 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 and Sacambu I	Kokama, Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Trevo	Apurinã, Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tucano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã, Mura	Humaitá
	Tupã of Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Tuyuka I and II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna, Kaixana	São Paulo de Olivença
	Valparaíso – Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Alencar Village	Matses Mayoruna	Uarini
	Presidente Vargas Village	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Yepê Pacatuba	Baré, Tukano	Novo Airão

BAHIA (30)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Coroa Vermelha (Ponta Grande)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália, Porto Seguro
	Coroa Vermelha Plot C	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Jenipapeiro Farm	Atikum	Santa Rita de Cássia
	Mata Medonha (boundaries under review)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Surubabel	Tuxá	Rodelas
	Tuxá	Tuxá	Rodelas
Identified (5)	Barra Velha of Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Comexatibá	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré, Curaçá
	Tupinambá of Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi, Belmonte
	Tupinambá of Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema, Una
Declared (1)	Velha Village	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
No action (18)	Aratikum Village	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Renascer Village	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Alcobaça
	Tuxi Village	Tuxi	Abaré
	Kambiá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara and Renascer Villages	Kambiá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical, Cotegipe

Bahia (30) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (18)	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Serra do Ramalho
	Corumbauzinho	Pataxó	Prado
	Curaçá Farm	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
	Ramalho Mountain Chain	Fulni-ô	Serra do Ramalho
	Truká of Sobradinho	Truká	Sobradinho
	Truká-Tupan	Truká	Paulo Afonso
	Tupinambá of Itapebi	Tupinambá	Itapebi
	Xacriabá of Cocos	Xacriabá	Cocos

CEARÁ (31)

Status	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 of Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema
Declared (4)	Encantada Lagoon	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pituary	Pituary	Maracanaú, Pacatuba
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé of Queimadas	Tremembé	Acará
Approved (1)	Tremembé of Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
No action (23)	Gemeleira Village	Kariri, Tapuia	São Benedito
	Nazário Village	Tabajara, Potiguara	Crateús
	Cajueiro (Tabajara)	Tabajara, Kalabaça	Poranga
	Camundongo and Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
	Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Gemeleira / Fernandes Ranch	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Gavião (CE)	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kalabaça	Kalabaça	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Kariri / Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Neris Lagoon	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús, Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paicú	Beberibe
	Potiguara of Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Potiguara in Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Poço Dantas – Umari Ranch	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Olho D'Água of/Canutos Communities)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Tabajara of Fideles and Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras
	Tremembé of Arueira	Tremembé	Acará

FEDERAL DISTRICT (1)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
A identificar (1)	Bananal Farm/ Shamans' Sanctuary	Several peoples	Setor Noroeste

ESPÍRITO SANTO (3)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (3)	Ita Pará Village (Caparaó)	Guarani	Divino de São Lourenço, Doros do Rio Preto
	Chapada of A	Tupinikim	Anchieta
	Caparaó Mountain Chain	Guarani Mbyá	Doros do Rio Preto /Divino São Lourenço

GOIÁS (2)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Carretão (new study)	Tapuia	Rubiataba, Nova América
Approved (1)	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Colinas do Sul, Minaçu

MARANHÃO (13)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Governador/Pyhcop Cati Ji (new study)	Gavião	Amarante, Sítio Novo
	Taquaritiua	Akroá-Gamella	Viana; Penalva; Matinha
	Tremembé of Engenho	Tremembé	São José do Ribamar
	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
Identified (2)	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falção
	Porquinhos of Canela-Apãjekra	Kanela - Apãjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão, Formosa Serra negra
Declared (1)	Bacurizinho (new study)	Guajajara	Grajaú
No action (6)	Anapuru Maypurá	Anapuru Maypurá	Chapadinha, Brejo
	Frades Stream (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelandia / Imperatriz
	Kariu Kariri	Kariu Kariri	Estreito
	Tikuna of the Rodeador Indigenous Land	Tikuna	
	Tremembé of Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Vinhais Velho Village	Tupinambá	São Luiz

MATO GROSSO (55)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Areões (new study)	Xavante	Água Boa, Nova Nazaré
	Enawenê-Nawê (new study)	Enawenê-Nawê	Comodoro, Sapezal, Juína
	Eterãirebere	Xavante	Campinápolis, 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/Rênôá Bero	Karajá	Santa Terezinha
	Norotsurã	Xavante	Água Boa, Campinápolis, Nova Xavantina
	Rio Arraias / BR 080	Kayabi	Marcelândia
	Roro-Walu (Jatobá/Ikpeng)	Ikpeng	Paranatinga
	Sangradouro/Volta Grande (new study)	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
	Moia Mala Land (Jaguari)	Guarani	Cocalinho
	Wawi (new study)	Kisêdjê, Tapayuna	Querência
Identified (5)	Apiaká of Pontal and Isolated	Apiaká, Isolated	Apiacás/MT, Apuí/AM
	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã, Nova Canaã do Norte, Juara
	Menkü (new study)	Myky	Brasnorte
	Paukalirajausu	Nambikwara	Nova Lacerda, Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Wedese	Xavante	Cocalinho
Declared (7)	Chief Fontoura	Karajá	Luciara, São Félix do Araguaia
	Parecis Station	Paresi	Diamantino, Nortelândia
	Kawahiva of Rio Pardo	Kawahiva (Isolated)	Coliza
	Manoki	Irantxe	Brasnorte
	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 Lacerca
	Uirapuru	Paresi	Campos de Julio, Nova Lacerda

Mato Grosso (55) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Approved (2)	Guató Bay	Guató	Barão do Melgaço, Poconé
	Pequizal of Naruvôtu	Naruwoto	Canarana, Paranatinga
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Piripkura	Isolated Piripkura	Colniza, Rondolândia
No action (25)	Guajajara Village	Guajajara	Cláudia
	Pescaria Monte Cristo Village	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Arara of Rio Guariba	Arara	Colniza
	Aykatensu	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Bocaina	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cabixi	Isolados	Comodoro
	Capitain Marcos	Paresi	Comodoro
	Chiquitano of Baia Grande	Chiquitano	Vila Bela
	Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Tangará da Serra
	Fortuna	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Kanela of Araguaia	Kanela do Araguaia	Luciara, Santa Terezinha, Porto Alegre do Norte
	Morcegal	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Moreru-Pacutinga	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Nhandu-Braço Norte	Isolated	Guarantã do Norte
	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
	Bararati River	Isolated	Cotriguaçu
	Madeirinha River	Isolated	Aripuanã
	Tenente Marques River	Isolated	Juína
	Santa Mônica	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Porto dos Gaúchos, Juara
	Trumai / Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratan
	Nova Barbecho Village	Chiquitano	Porto Espiridião
	Xerente do Araguaia	Xerente do Araguaia	Porto Alegre do Norte, Confresa

MATO GROSSO DO SUL (151)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (15)	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Amambaipégua Basin (Guaivry, Joyvy)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira, Laguna Carapã
	Apapegua Basin (Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suvyrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatã, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire, Jaguari)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João, Jardim
	Brilhantepegua Basin (Laranjeira Nhanderu, Boqueirão)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante, Dourados
	Dourados Amambaipégua II Basin (Lechucha, Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi, Kurupa'i Mboka)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Naviraí, Juti
	Dourados Amambaipégua III Basin (Passo Piraju)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó, Dourados
	Dourados Amambaipégua IV Basin (Nu Porã)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Iguatemipegua II Basin (Ka'ajari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá, Kurusu Ambá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã
	Iguatemipegua III Basin (Mboiveve-Jety'ay, Karaguatay, Lampião Kue, Jukeri, Vaqueriami/Jaguapire Memby)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã
	Nhandevapegua Basin (Potrerito, Mocaja, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue, Vitoi Kue)	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo, Japorã
	Kinikinau of Agachi	Kinikinau	Miranda, Aquidauana
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Lalima (new study)	Terena, Kinikinau, Laiana	Miranda
	Pilad Rebuá (new study)	Terena	Miranda
	Remanso Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi

Mato Grosso do Sul (151) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (4)	Dourados-Amambaípegua I Basin (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, Naviraí and Juti
	Iguatemipegua I (Pyellito Kue, Mbarakay)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Panambi – Rica Lagoon	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 Porá
	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
Approved (5)	Arroio-Korá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Jarara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Ñande Ru Marangatu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Takuaraty/Yvykuarusu/Takuarussu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
No action (117)	Gua'akua Yvyrapyryaka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Água Bonita (Urban Village)	Terena, Guarani Nhandeva	Campo Grande
	Água Funda (Urban Village)	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
	Dourados Pegua Basin	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, others
	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	Deodópolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Carumbé	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Cerrito (repossession)	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva	Eldorado
	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guia Lopes da Laguna
	Che ru pai Kué	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Copa Vila	Terena	Campo Grande
	Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Darcy Ribeiro (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Espadim	Guarani	Paranhos
	Estrela da Manhã (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Favela do Noroeste (Former Dumping Site)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Gerovey	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aroeira

Mato Grosso do Sul (151) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (117)	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 (Urban Village / Santa Mônica)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Independent	Terena	Campo Grande
	Indú Brasil (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuarembuoy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jaguarete kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Jardim Noroeste	Terena	Campo Grande
	Javevyry	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
	Kunumi Poty Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kurupa'y Voca	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Ouro Lagoon	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Laranjal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim
	Laranjaty and 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 (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Mbaragui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbarakajá Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Mborevyry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Navirai
	Nova Canaã (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	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
	Paraíso dos Guerreiros	Terena e Kinikinau	Nioaque
	Paravá (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poiique	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 of Lagoa	Terena	Campo Grande
	São Pedro (MS)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Serrote	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sidrolândia
	Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju, Rio Brilhante
	Moreninhas Sector	Terena	Campo Grande
	Takuaju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim

Mato Grosso do Sul (151) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (117)	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 of Pardo	Terena	Santa Rita do Pardo
	Tereré	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Tico Lipú	Terena	Aquidauana
	Tiradentes	Terena	Campo Grande
	Toro Piré	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Tujukua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapá
	Valiente Kue	Guarani	Paranhos
	Bordom Village (Urban Village)	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

MINAS GERAIS (19)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Aranã	Aranã	Araçuaí, Coronel Murta
	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu, Pataxó	Araçuaí, Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Mocuriñ-Botocudo	Mocuriñ	Campanário
Identified (3)	Kaxixó	Kaxixó	Matinho Campos, Pompeu
	Krenak of Sete Salões	Krenak	Conselheiro Pena, Itueta, Resplendor, Santa Rita do Itueto
	Xakriabá (new study)	Xakriabá	São João das Missões
No action (13)	Arapowa Kakyia Village	Xucuru Kariri	Brumadinho
	Naõ Xohá Village	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	São Joaquim de Bicas
	Renascença Wakonã Village	Xucuru Kariri	Presidente Olegário
	Prates and de Jesus Family	Maxakali	Coronel Murta
	Gerú Tucunã	Pataxó	Açucena
	Kamakã Mongoió	Kamakã Mongoió	Brumadinho
	Luiza do Vale	Tembé	Rio Pardo de Minas
	Pataxó/Bertópolis	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Bertópolis
	Repossession Bragagá Sector	Tuxá	Buritizinhos
	Rikbaktsa	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Santo Antônio of o Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Candongá Mountain Chain	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Tuxá of Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora

PARÁ (53)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (13)	Amanayé (of Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Pará
	Aningalzinho	Tupaiú	Santarém
	Areal	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Lower Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu, Cara Preta	Aveiro, Tapajós
	Lower Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari of Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta, Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Karajá Santana of Araguaia (new study)	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Santareno Plateau	Munduruku	Santarém
	Sawré Juybu (São Luiz do Tapajós)	Munduruku	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião, Tucuruí

Pará (53) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (5)	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawre Ba'pim	Munduruku	Itaituba
	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
	Paquicamba (new study)	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapú, Sen, José Porfírio
Restriction ordinance (1)	Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio, Anapu
No action (29)	Akratikateje of Montanha	Gavião da Montanha	Nova Ipixuna
	Ororobá Village	Atikum	Itupiranga
	Atikum of Redenção	Atikum	Redenção
	Lower Tapajós/Arapiuns	Munduruku, Arapium	Santarém
	Barreira Campo	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Boa Vista Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Brinco das Moças	Kumarua	Santarém
	São Francisco Community	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Isolated, Zoé	Óbidos, Alenquer
	São João Plot	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão, Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara, Guarani Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
	Bom Jardim Stream (Jurucua Community)	Xipaia	Anapu, Vitória do Xingu
	Juruna of Buraco Community	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikum	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katuena	Kateuna	Oriximiná
	Kumarua	Kumarua	Santarém
	Maitapu	Maitapu	Margens do Tapajós
	Muratuba of Pará	Tupinambá, Cara Preta	Santarém
	Muruci	Arapium	Santarém
	Nênhogô	Kayapó	Cumaru do Norte
	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
	Encantados Land	Tupaiu	Itamarati
	Tupinambá	Tupinambá	Santarém
	Franca Village	Arapium	Santarém
	Yawaerete	Arapium	Santarém

PARAÍBA (3)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Barra do Gramame and Jacoca	Tabajara	Conde
Declared (1)	Potiguara of Monte-Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto, Marcação
No action (1)	Potiguara – Taepe Village	Potiguara	Rio Tinto

PARANÁ (35)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Apucarana (boundaries under review)	Kaingang	Londrina
	Emã Kaingang of Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Guarani of Ocoy	Avá-Guarani	São Miguel do Iguaçu
	Kaaguy Guaxy - Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua / Araçai	Guarani Mbya	Piraquara, Curitiba
	V'ya Renda/Guarani de Santa Helena	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena

Paraná (35) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Identified (4)	Cerco Grande	Guarani Mbya	Guaraqueçaba
	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
	Yvyaporã Laranjinha	Guarani Nhandeva	Abatia, Cornélio Procopio, Ribeirão do Pinha
No action (23)	Campo Largo Camp	Kaingang	Campo Largo
	Jataizinho Settlement	Guarani, Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Bom Jesus Village (Kuaray Haxa)	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba, Antonina
	Kakané Porã Village	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevândia
No action (23)	Arapoti	Guarani Mbya	Arapoti
	Aty Mirim/Itacorá	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Emã Kangrê of Barracão	Kaingang	Barracão
	Piraquara Forest	Kaingang, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva, Tukano, Krahô	Piraraquara
	Guarani / Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Peças Island and Pescada Island	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Pacas Mountain (Superagui)	Guarani Mbyá	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortiguera
	Tapera and Cavernoso Rivers	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

PERNAMBUCO (17)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Cristo Rei Farm	Pankaiuká /Pankararu	Volta do Moxotó, Jatobá
	Tapera Farm (Saint Felix Island)	Truká	
	Fulni-ô (new study)	Fulni-ô	Itaíba, Águas Belas
	Pankará of Serra do Arapuá	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
	Pankararu Opará	Pankararu	Jatobá
	Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba
Identified (1)	Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta
Declared (1)	Truká (new study)	Truká	Cabrobó
No action (9)	Altinho Village	Pankararu	Tacaratu
	Foklassa Village	Fulni-ô	Águas Belas
	Bom Sucesso	Atikum	Santa Maria da Boa Vista
	Brejinho da Serra	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Funil Farm	Tuxá	Inajá
	Varge, Caxoi and Cana Brava Islands	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Pankararu Angico	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
	Negra Mountain Chain	Kambiwá, Pipipã	Petrolândia

PIAUI (8)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
No action (8)	Ukair Village	Guajajara	Teresina
	Caboclos of Baixa Funda	Caboclos da Baixa Funda	Uruçuí
	Gamela	Gamela	Bom Jesus, Currais, Baixa Grande do Ribeiro, Santa Filomena and Uruçuí
	Gueguê of Sangue	Gueguê	Uruçuí and Baixa Grande do Ribeiro
	Kariri of Paulistana	Kariri	Paulistana
	Tabajara of Oiticica	Tabajara	Piripiri
	Tabajara of Piripiri	Tabajara	Piripiri
	Tabajara Ypy / Canto da Várzea	Tabajara Ypy	Piripiri

RIO DE JANEIRO (9)

Status	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 (Pequeno River)	Guarani, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Paraty
No action (5)	Camboinhas (Tekoha Itarypu)	Guarani Mbya	Niteroi
	Campos Novos Farm	Guarani Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Iri Kanã Patáxi 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)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
No action (7)	Amarelão Novo	Potiguara Mendonça	Natal
	Caboclos ofe Assú	Caboclos de Assú	Açu
	Eleotério-Catu	Potiguara do Catu	Canguaretama, Goianinha
	Apodi Lagoon	Tapuias Paiacus	Apodi
	Tapará Lagoon	Tapuias Tarairiús	Macaíba
	Mendonça of Amarelão	Potiguara Mendonça	João Câmara
	Índios River	Potiguara	Ceará-Mirim

RIO GRANDE DO SUL (78)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (26)	Arroio do Conde	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba, Eldorado do Sul
	Borboleta	Kaingang	Espumoso
	Cacique Doble II	Kaingang	Cacique Doble
	Campo do Meio (Re Kuju)	Kaingang	Gentil, Ciriaco
	Capivari / Porã	Guarani Mbya	Capivari do Sul
	Carazinho	Kaingang	Carazinho
	Carreteiro (new study)	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
	Caseros II Mountain	Kaingang	Moliterno, Ibiraiaras
	Coco Mountain	Guarani Mbya	Viamão / Porto Alegre
	Osso mountain	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Nonoai/ Varzea River-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)	Castelhano Bushes	Kaingang	Mato Castelhano
	Votouro/Kandoia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho, Benjamim Constant do Sul

Rio Grande do Sul (78) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Declared (5)	Guarani of Águas Brancas	Guarani Mbya	Arambaré, Camaquã, Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechin, Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande of Forquilha River	Kaingang	Sananduva, Cacique Doble
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Engenho Velho, Ronda Alta, Três Palmeiras, Constantina
Approved (1)	Índios River	Kaingang	Vicente Dutra
No action (44)	Três Soitas Village	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	Upper Rolante River	Guarani	São Francisco de Paula
	Arenal	Guarani Mbya	Santa Maria
	Caaró	Guarani Nhandeva	Caiboaté
No action (44)	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Zagaua Community	Xokgleng	Riozinho, São Francisco de Paula
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Guajayvi	Guarani Mbya	Charqueadas
	Guarani-Mariana Pimentel	Guarani Mbya	Mariana Pimentel
	Ibicuí	Guarani Mbya	Itaqui
	Grande Island	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 of Bento Gonçalves	Kaingang	Bento Gonçalves
	Kaingang/São Roque	Kaingang	Erechim
	Kapi'i Ovy / Maciel Colony	Guarani Mbya	Pelotas, Canguçu
	Konhuh Mág	Kaingang	Canela
	Lajeado	Kaingang	Lajeado
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Maquiné / Gruta / Espreado	Guarani	Maquiné
	São Lourenço Forest	Guarani Mbyá	São Miguel das Missões
	Santana Mountain	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Para Roké	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
	Passo da Estância	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Pekurutu/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	Sentinelado do Sul
	Repossessed Bugres Dam	Guarani Mbya	Canela
	Repossessed Mato do Júlio/Cachoeirinha	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeirinha
	Sinos River	Guarani	Caraá
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Tenh Mág (Butiá Village)	Kaingang	Pontão
	Torres	Guarani Mbya	Torres
	Três Forquilhas	Guarani	Terra de Areia
	São José Village	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)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Cassupá and Salamã (Cascata)	Cassupá, Salamã	Chupinguaia, Vilhena, Corumbiara
	Karitiana (new study)	Karitiana	Porto Velho
	Kujubin of Cautário River	Kujubin, Djeoromitxi - Jabutí, Kanoé	Guajará Mirim, Costa Marques
	Migueleno (São Miguel River)	Migueleno, Puruborá	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé
	Puruborá of Manuel Correia River	Puruborá	Seringueiras, São Miguel, São Francisco
Declared (1)	Negro Ocaia II River	Oro Wari	Guajara-Mirim

Rondônia (28) - Continuation

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupinguaia, Corumbiara, Parecis
No action (21)	Arikem (C, Estivado)	Arikem	Ariquemes
	Head water of Marmelo River	Isolated	Machadinho Deste
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Alta Floresta do Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	IKaripuninha Stream/ 3 Irmãos Mountain Chain	Isolated	Porto Velho, Lábrea
	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
No action (21)	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Corá Forest	Displaced	Costa Marques
	Guaporé Swamp	Isolated	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	Bom Futuro National Park	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso, Buritis
	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costas Marques
	Rebio Jaru	Isolated	Ji-Paraná
	Candeias River	Isolated	Porto Velho
	Cautário River/ Cutia Mountain Chain	Isolated	Costa Marques, Guajara-Mirim
	Formoso River/ Jaci Paraná	Isolated	Nova Mamoré, Guajará Mirim, Campo Novo de Rondônia, Buritis
	Jacundá River	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari, P. Velho
	Muqui River / Onça Mountain Chain	Isolated	Alvorado do Este, Urupa
	Mutum Paraná River / Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho, Nova Mamoré
	Novo River and Waterfall of the Rio Pacaas Novas River	Isolated	Guajara Mirim
	Sabanê	Nambikwara/Sabanê	Vilhena
	Wajuru	Wayoro/Ajuru, Sakirabiar	Alto Alegre do Parecis, Alta Floresta

RORAIMA (4)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pirititi	Isolated Piriutiti	Rorainópolis
No action (3)	Arapuá	Macuxi, Wapichana	Alto Alegre
	Anzol	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista
	Moça Mountain Chain (new study)	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista

SANTA CATARINA (22)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Cambirela	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Massiambu / Pira Rupa	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Mbiguaçu (boundaries under review)	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu
	Tekoa Dju Mirim/Amâncio Ygua Porã	Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu
Declared (10)	Guarani of Araça'i	Guarani Nhandeva	Cunha Porã, Saudades
	Ibirama-La Klãnõ	Xokleng, Kaingang, Guarani Mbya	Dr. Pedrinho, Itaiópolis, J. Boiteux, Vitor Mereles
	Alto Mountain	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Cavalos Mountain	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
No action (8)	Xapecó Plots A and B	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Luz, Ipuacu
	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
	Dona Francisca Mountain Chain	Guarani	Joinville
	Yaká Porã / Garuva	Guarani Mbya	Guaruvá

SÃO PAULO (33)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Renascença Village (Ywyty Guasu)	Guarani Nandeva	Ubatuba
	Guarani of 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
Identified (10)	Amba Porã	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu
	Boa Vista Sertão of Promirim (new study)	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/ Branquinho River	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
Declared (4)	Itaóca	Tupi Guarani, Guarani Mbya	Mongaguá
	Jaraguá (new study)	Guarani	São Paulo, Osasco
	Silveira Creek	Guarani Mbya	Bertioga, São Sebastião
	Tenondé Porã	Guarani Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente, Mongagua
No action (14)	Filhos Dessa Terra Village	Pataxó, Pankararu, Pankararé, Wassu Cocal, Tupy, Kaimbé, Kariri, Xukuru	Guarulhos
	Nova Aliança Village - Noiva da Colina Farm	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeinha	Tupi Guarani	Itanhaém
	Barigui	Tupi Guarani	Mongagua
	Kariboka	Kariboka	Ribeirão Pires
	Kariri	Kariri	Cotia, Jundiá
	Mboi Mirim	Guarani	São Paulo
	Nhamandu Ouá	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém
	Pakurity Jureia	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nandeva	Iguape
	Paraíso / Cumprido River/ 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)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Fulkaxó	Fulkaxó	Pacatuba
No action (2)	Kaxagó	Kaxagó	Pacatuba
	Xocó-Guará	Xocó-Guará	Gararu, Porto da Folha

TOCANTINS (11)

Status	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 Áwa	Avá-Canoeiro	Formoso do Araguaia
	Utaria Wyhyna/Irôdu Irana	Karajá, Javaé	Pium
No action (5)	Aldeia Pankararú	Pankararú	Figueirópolis, Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Fulni-ô of Tocantins	Fulni-ô	São Bento do Tocantins
	Kanela of Tocantins	Kanela	Araguaçu
	INCRA Environmental Reserve	Krahô Takaywrá	Lagoa da Confusão

Photo: Klenner Antonio da Silva/Cimi Regional Mato Grosso do Sul



Funeral of Vitor Fernandes, a member of the Guarani Kaiowá people, murdered during the Guapoy massacre

“ The actions of the Bolsonaro government in favor of mining and exploitation of indigenous lands, coupled with the interruption of demarcations, resulted in an escalation of conflicts involving indigenous peoples fighting for land and in pressure on territories already demarcated ”

CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

In 2022, 158 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were reported in 22 Brazilian states. The fourth year in which the federal government followed the decision to not demarcate “a single millimeter” of indigenous land, as announced also in the 2018 election campaign by then-candidate Jair Bolsonaro (PL), resulted in the escalation of conflicts involving indigenous peoples fighting for land and in increased pressure on previously demarcated territories.

In Mato Grosso do Sul and Bahia, with no prospect of seeing the demarcation processes of their lands advance, members of the Guarani and Kaiowá and Pataxó peoples were attacked and killed for their involvement in intense fights for the repossession of their lands.

In the case of the Guarani and Kaiowá, the confinement of large groups in small reserves, a reality to which the indigenous people have been subjected for decades, resulted in the murder of a young man, in May, who was fetching firewood in an area neighboring the Taquaperi Reserve, in the municipality of Coronel Sapucaia (MS). The brutal murder prompted a series of repossession operations in the region, which were repressed by violent and illegal police raids and ambushes against leaders, which left many people dead and wounded.

In Bahia, seeking to contain the advance of real estate speculation linked to the hotel sector, as well as of agribusiness and eucalyptus monocultures on lands that have already been identified and delimited as indigenous territory, the Pataxó also carried out repossession operations and fell prey to the attack of gunmen and groups that they characterized as “rural militias”.

In August, in the Barra Velha Indigenous Land, classes in Boca da Mata village were interrupted by an armed attack on the community. Less than a month later, in September, Gustavo Silva da Conceição, a 14-year-old Pataxó boy, was shot in the head and killed in another of the violent and frequent attacks against the group, which also left another young man, 16, injured with a gunshot wound. Three military police officers were arrested in October, suspected of involvement in the murder.¹

In the northeastern region of Pará, members of the Turiwara people were also the target of an armed attack, which left three indigenous people injured and resulted in the murder of a non-indigenous person who accompanied them. The victims of the attack are from the Ramal Braço Grande community, an area close to the Turé/Mariquita Indigenous Land, and whose demarcation is claimed by the Turiwara.

The region where the attack took place has been marked by intense conflicts involving indigenous, quilombola and riverine communities, and palm oil producing companies, with reports of threats and constant attacks on the communities.

Monoculture palm oil farms surround the Turé/Mariquita Indigenous Land and overlap the area claimed by the indigenous people.

In the southern region, the policy of non-demarcation of lands has kept several Kaingang, Guarani Mbya and Xokleng communities under constant tension and vulnerability, without access to minimum subsistence conditions, living in roadside camps and small spaces. The non-demarcation of indigenous lands was used also as part of fear and hate speeches during the 2022 election campaign.

In Amazonas, pressure from the company Potassium do Brasil, controlled by the Forbes & Manhattan Canadian bank, for the implementation of a mega mineral exploration project overlapping the territory of the Mura people, escalated with the open support of the federal government. The position of the Executive branch not only prevented the demarcation of the Mura territory from advancing but also attempted to make mining in the area viable.

In early 2022, President Jair Bolsonaro went so far as saying that the Russia-Ukraine war was a “good opportunity” to authorize mining on indigenous lands and, as a result, supposedly lessen dependence on the importation of Russian fertilizers.²

The statements of the President and the action of the federal government through AGU and FUNAI, resulted in increased pressure in the region. The Mura people denounced the company’s coercion to buy land from the indigenous people, and the Federal Court ordered the company to return the areas supposedly “acquired” from indigenous people and remove the signs that it had improperly placed in those sites.³

In recent years, the more than explicit actions of the Bolsonaro government in favor of mining on indigenous lands – summarized in Bill 191/2020, which was fast-tracked by the Chamber of Deputies – resulted in an increase not only in invasions, but also in the number of mining requests involving various indigenous lands.

Despite court decisions provoked by the MPF determining that the National Mining Agency (ANM) reject all applications involving areas overlapping indigenous lands, in early 2022 the Amazônia Minada platform reported at least 3,500 mining applications involving areas overlapping IL in the Amazon.⁴

1 **Policiais militares são presos por suspeita de envolvimento na morte de adolescente indígena na Bahia.** G1/BA, 10/06/2022. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/ba/bahia/noticia/2022/10/06/homens-sao-presos-suspeitos-de-envolvimento-na-morte-de-adolescente-indigena-na-bahia.ghtml>

2 **Como governo aproveita guerra na Ucrânia para acelerar votação de mineração em terras indígenas.** By Leandro Prazeres, BBC Brasil, 03/08/2022. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/geral-60657268>

3 **Mineradora é acusada de coagir indígenas para explorar potássio na Amazônia.** By Fábio Bispo, Infoamazonia, 04/28/2022. Available at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2022/04/28/mineradora-e-acusada-de-coagir-indigenas-para-explorar-potassio-na-amazonia>

4 **Agência do governo mantém 3500 requerimentos ilegais de mineração, mostra novo painel interativo do InfoAmazonia.** By Fábio Bispo, InfoAmazonia, 02/22/2022. Available at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2022/02/22/agencia-do-governo-mantem-3500-requerimentos-ilegais-de-mineracao-mostra-novo-painel-interativo-do-infoamazonia>

Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



Demonstration during ATL 2022

In the lawsuits filed by the MPF, the Bolsonaro government used the Attorney General's Office (AGU) to defend the validity of these applications as well as of mining in areas near indigenous lands or overlapping areas not yet approved, in a clear violation of the Brazilian Constitution.⁵

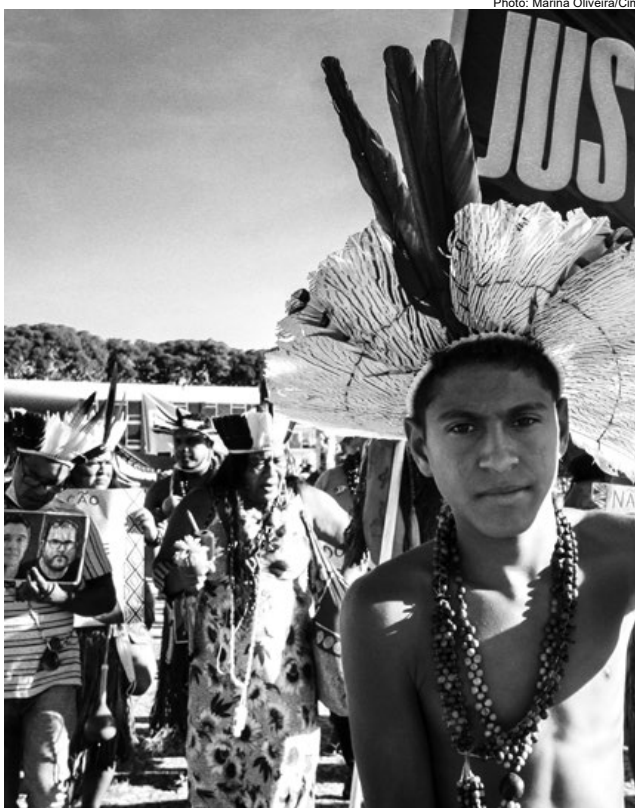
In the case of the Piripkura Indigenous Land in Mato Grosso, which is home to indigenous people in voluntary isolation, new applications for gold mining submitted to the ANM in 2022 totaled more than 30,000 hectares overlapping or surrounding the territory. The renewal of the IL restricted use ordinance for short periods of only six months encouraged pressure on the area.⁶

Another instrument that continued to be used and generated pressure on indigenous territories throughout the country was the inclusion of real estate in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Invaders and land grabbers use these self-reported registers to give an air of legality to the invasions. Similar situations had already been identified in previous years, with registers involving ILs in Rondônia and Tocantins, for example.

⁵ **Governo Bolsonaro utiliza AGU para defender mineração em terras indígenas mesmo sem lei.** By Vinicius Sassine, Folha de São Paulo, 04/02/2022, Available at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/ambiente/2022/04/governo-bolsonaro-utiliza-agu-para-defender-mineracao-em-terras-indigenas-mesmo-sem-lei.shtml>

⁶ **Mineradoras avançam sobre indígenas isolados Piripkura no Mato Grosso.** By ISA, 07/27/2022. Available at: <https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambiental/mineradoras-avancam-sobre-indigenas-isolados-piripkura-no-mato-grosso>

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Demonstration in Brasília, in June 2022, demanding justice for the deaths in the Javari Valley and the protection of indigenous territories

CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS - 158 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Conflicts over territorial rights**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Several	Several peoples	Invasion; logging; public land grabbing

ALAGOAS - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Karuazú	Karuazú	PAC works
Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Ore exploration project; environmental and human damage

AMAPÁ - 3 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Galibi	Galibi, Karipuna do Amapá	Execution of projects without prior consultation
Juminá, Galibi, Uaçá	Galibi, Karipuna do Amapá, Palikur	Oil exploration project; lack of prior consultation
Waiãpi	Waiãpi	Iron ore and gold extraction project; absence of consultation

AMAZONAS - 15 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Waimiri-Atroari	Waimiri-Atroari	Mining
Several	Mura	Mining defense in ILs
Soares/Urucurituba	Mura	Harassment by mining company for potassium exploration; delay in demarcating indigenous lands
Jacaréuba / Katawixi	Isolated	Non-renewal of the restricted use ordinance
Jacaréuba / Katawixi	Isolated	Overlapping real estate
Piripikura	Piripikura	Overlapping mining requirements; IL lacks protection
Mamoriá	Isolated	Lack of protection for the area of isolated peoples
Several	Several peoples	Highway construction; absence of consultation
Cué Cué Marabitanas	Several peoples	Settlement overlapping on indigenous land
Vale do Javari	Kanamari Marubo MaLLs Mayoruna	FUNAI's attempt to prevent IL surveillance
Waimiri-Atroari	Waimiri-Atroari	Invasions; conflicts; large projects; time frame
Several	Several peoples	Land conflict
Nove de Janeiro	Apurinã, Parintintin	Lack of consultation
Isolated	Isolated	Lack of protection of indigenous land
Apurinã do Igarapé Tawamirim; Apurinã Igarapé São João	Apurinã	Highway paving works; violation of the right to prior consultation

BAHIA - 7 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Threats; intimidation; armed siege
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Shooting attack
Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Pataxó	Gunmen attack
Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Pataxó	Shooting attack
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Shooting attack
Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Conflicts over land; violent action by farmers; threats
	Truka Tupã	Threats, intimidation, shooting

CEARÁ - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Anacé	Anacé	Obstruction of access to the lagoon; damage to the environment
Anacé	Anacé	Repossession

GOIÁS - 3 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Property overlapping indigenous land
Carretão I, Carretão II	Tapuia	Property overlapping indigenous land
Karajá de Aruanã I	Karajá	Property overlapping indigenous land

MATO GROSSO - 16 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Xavante	Invasions of ILs with the agreement of federal agencies
Menkü	Myky	Cancellation of demarcation review processes
Tadamarina, Teresa CrisILna	Bororo	Railway construction project; absence of consultation
Kanela	Kanela	Invasion; conflicts; damage to the environment
Several	Several peoples	Installation of port terminal
Lagoa dos Brincos	Nambikwara	Delay in the demarcation process;
Kayabi	Apiaká, Kayabi, Munduruku	Attempts at coercion to reduce the size of the territory
Several	Several peoples	Project to exclude MT from the Legal Amazon
Barbecho	Chiquitano	Conflict over land; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Chiquitano	Chiquitano	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL; conflict over land
Enawenê-Nawê, Erikbaktsa, Irantxe, Manoki, Tircatinga	Paresi, Irantxe/Manoki, Enawenê-Nawê, Myky, Nambikwara	HPP and SHPP construction projects; lack of prior consultation
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Highway paving
Pescaria Monte Cristo	Chiquitano	Threats; land grabbing; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	River water retention; invasion
Santo Ignácio	Chiquitano	Land conflict; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Urubu Branco	Tapirapé	Land conflict; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 18 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Yvy Katu	Guarani Nhandeva	Invasion and shooting
Laranjeira Nhanderu E Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Settlement implementation
Laranjeira Nhanderu E Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Eviction with use of police violence
Tekoha AraIlkuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Threats, intimidation, shooting
Amambai	Guarani-Kaiowá	Police attack
Dourados-Amambai Pegua Ii	Guarani-Kaiowá	Land conflict; armed attacks by gunmen and military police
Taquaperi	Guarani-Kaiowá	Police blockade
Mboreviry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Repossession order
Taquaperi	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sieges and threats to the community
Guapoy	Guarani-Kaiowá	threat of eviction; conflict with farmers
Taunay / Ipegue	Terena	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Cachoeirinha	Terena	Overlapping properties on Indigenous Land; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Apyka'I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Highway duplication; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Dourados Amambaipagua I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Iguatemipegua I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Threats; omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Remanso Guasu	Guarani Nhandeva	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Guayraro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL; threats
Dourados	Guarani-Kaiowá	Attacks

MINAS GERAIS - 7 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu, Pataxó	Energy company installed in reserved area
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Squatters preventing indigenous people from accessing water
Aldeia Arapoã Kakyá	Xukuru-Kariri	Land conflict
Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Lack of consultation on management plan
Geru Tucunã	Pataxó	Closing access to the village; threats
Kamakã Mongoió	Kamakã Mongoió	Eviction threats
Retomada Setor Bragagá	Tuxá	Hydroelectric plant construction project; repossession

PARÁ - 20 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé, Turiwara	Armed attack; land conflict; land grabbing
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé	Palm oil company in conflict with indigenous people
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé	Palm oil plantation; damage to the environment
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé	Invasion and threats with firearms
Several	Several peoples	Mining megaproject
Zo'É	Zo'É	Mining request in an area close to IL
Several	Isolated peoples	Logging
Several	Several peoples	Waterway construction
Several	Several peoples	Mining requirements superimposed on ILs
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Deprotection of Indigenous Land
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasion; harassment to deny the existence of Isolated peoples
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasions; land grabbing; environmental damage
Baú	Kayapó Menkragnoti	Implementation of a mining project
Several	Arara, Araweté, Juruna, Kayapó, Parakanã, Xikrin, Xipáya	HPP construction; lack of prior consultation
Several	Several peoples	Port constructions; destruction of the ecosystem
Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Several peoples	Invisibility of Indigenous Land on the map
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Threat of invasion by farmers
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion; logging; squatters
Praia do Índio	Munduruku	Construction of a port near IL; lack of prior consultation about the project
Baú, Xipaya	Kayapó, Kuruaya, Xipáya	Invasion of miners; lack of supervision

PARAÍBA - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tabajara	Tabajara	Delay in the demarcation process
Potiguara - Monte Mor	Potiguara	Delay in demarcating the IL

PARANÁ - 4 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
	Kaingang, Xokleng	Destruction and burning of shacks
Tekohá Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Invalidation of IL administrative process
Tekohá Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Construction of railway crossing ILs; lack of prior consultation
Tekoha Ocoy, Guarani/Santa Helena	Avá-Guarani	Non-regularization of land

PERNAMBUCO - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Kapinawá	Kapinawá	Wind farm project; lack of prior consultation
Several	Pankará Serrote dos Campos, Tuxá Campos, Tuxi	Construction of nuclear power plant on ILs

PIAUI - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Gamela	Akroá Gamella	Conflicts over land

RIO DE JANEIRO - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tekoha Jevy	Guarani Mbya	Attack on the community and death threats
	Several peoples	Eviction of indigenous families

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 27 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Guarita	Guarani, Kaingang	Internal conflicts
	Guarani Mbya, Kaingang	Privatization of areas occupied by indigenous people
Faxinal	Kaingang	Repossession process
Campo do Meio	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization
Carazinho	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization
Kandóia	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization; conflicts
Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization
Xingu	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization
Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Lack of land regularization
Passo Grande da Forquilha	Kaingang	Occupation by non-indigenous people
Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Occupation by non-indigenous people
Goj Vêso	Kaingang	Non-regularization of land
Acampamento Sertão	Kaingang	Non-regularization of land
Acampamento Goj Kusa	Kaingang	Non-regularization of land; sale of claimed traditional land
Retomada Gãh Ré	Kaingang, Xokleng	Invasions; land grabbing
Ponta do Arado	Guarani Mbya	Invasion of economic enterprise
Borboleta	Kaingang	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Capivari	Guarani Mbya	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Estiva	Guarani Mbya	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Irapuá	Guarani Mbya	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Itapuã	Guarani Mbya	Omission and delay in the demarcation of IL
Lami (Pindo Poty)	Guarani Mbya	Indigenous Land Subdivision
Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL; repossession
Passo Grande / Nhu Poty	Guarani Mbya	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL
Passo Grande da Forquilha	Kaingang	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL
Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Omission and delay in the demarcation of the IL
Serrinha	Kaingang	Leasing; agribusiness projects inside the IL

Rondônia - 6 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tanaru	Isolated	Invasions by land grabbers and farmers
Igarapé Ribeirão	Oro Waram (Oro Wari)	Construction of a hydroelectric plant; Lack of consultation
Igarapé Lourdes, Tenharim/Marmelos, Jiahui	Arara, Gavião, Isolated, Jiahui	HPP project; lack of consultation
Igarapé Lage	Several peoples	Hydroelectric power plant construction project
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia, Isolated	Overlapping properties on Indigenous Land; land grabbing
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Isolated peoples	Invasion; land grabbing

Roraima - 6 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining; conflicts and environmental damage
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal road; mining; mining
Yanomami	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Leak of anti-mining operation information
Yanomami; Several	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Release of mining in ILs
Waimiri-Atroari	Waimiri-Atroari	Power transmission line project over IL
Pium	Makuxi, Sapará, Wapixana	Attack by gunmen; destruction of houses

Santa Catarina - 3 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tarumã	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; destruction of material and spiritual assets
Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	FUNA's delay in reviewing the IL limits
Guarani do Araçá'I	Guarani Nhandeva	Lack of regularization of the IL

São Paulo - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tupã Reko/Itapu Mirim	Guarani Nhandeva	Harassment of FUNAI employees to reduce the size of the IL
Tenondé Porã	Guarani Mbya	Non-demarcation of indigenous territories

Tocantins - 9 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Taego Awá	Avá-Canoeiro	Reduction of IL by court decision; overlapping settlement
Apinayé	Apinajé	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Inawébohona	Javaé	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Kraolândia	Krahô	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Mata Alagada	Krahô-Kanela	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Parque do Araguaia	Karajá	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Xambioá	Karajá	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Xerente	Xerente	Properties overlapping indigenous lands
Taego Áwa	Avá-Canoeiro	Properties overlapping indigenous lands



Mining on the Munduruku and Sai Cinza ILs, in Alto Tapajós (PA) impacts not only the territory, but also the health of indigenous people through water contamination with mercury. Recorded in October 2021

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

In 2022, CIMI recorded 309 cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage assets throughout Brazil. The cases, which affected 218 Indigenous Lands (ILs) in 25 states in the country, represent a wide range of situations of destruction, invasion, and damage to the right of exclusive usufruct of their territory guaranteed to indigenous peoples by the Constitution.

In the last years, the interruption of land demarcation, the continuous dismantling of environmental and territorial inspection agencies and the very discourse of people who held public office, starting with the President of the Republic himself, created an environment of liberalization that stimulated invasions and illegal exploitation, including of approved and regularized lands.

In many cases, the action and discourse of the federal government and FUNAI, under the presidency of Marcelo Xavier, sent to invaders signals that fueled their expecta-

tion of having illegal properties inside indigenous lands legalized.

This was the case of the lands occupied by isolated indigenous peoples, whose restricted use ordinances – an administrative measure that prohibits entry into these areas and protects these peoples until the land in question is definitively demarcated – were renewed for short periods of time.

In the case of the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Land, in the middle Xingu region of Pará, the legacy of the four years of the Bolsonaro government was an accumulated deforestation of 20,400 hectares between 2019 and 2022, according to data from INPE's PRODES. In the same region, the Apyterewa Indigenous Land lost an incredible 31,900 hectares in the same period – one-third of them in 2022 alone.

In both cases, as in several other indigenous lands in the Amazon, land grabbers and squatters occupied and expanded large areas inside the lands with pastures, cattle ranching, and a huge illegal infrastructure.

The year 2022 was marked, in this sense, by the continuity and escalation of invasions that had already started in previous years, despite inspection and monitoring operations carried out during the year – in most cases by court decision and in specific areas.

The case of the Karipuna and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau ILs, in Rondônia, is an example of this situation. In the Karipuna Indigenous Land, the invaders not only built bridges of access to the indigenous land from nearby localities that were used as support points for the invasion of loggers, hunters, and land grabbers: they went so far as to destroy the bridge that gives access to the village of the Karipuna people, isolating the indigenous people and sending a clear signal of intimidation.

Police operations destroyed the illegal bridges, but it was not enough to stop the advance of land grabbing inside the demarcated land. The invaders felt free to leave written threats to leaders of the Karipuna IL and to embarrass public officials working in the maintenance of the road that gives access to the IL.

The reality of the invasions of the indigenous lands in the Amazon and the wide illegal network to which these cases are related, in articulations ranging from powerful economic groups to criminal factions, gained repercussions with the tragic murder of indigenist Bruno Pereira and British journalist Dom Phillips, in June, in the Javari Valley Indigenous Land; and then, in November, with the dramatic situation experienced by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples.

The violence and murders in the Javari Valley Indigenous Land drew society's attention to the actions of invaders engaged in predatory hunting and fishing in indigenous territories, in schemes often linked to money laundering and other crimes.¹ In 2022, CIMI recorded cases of illegal hunting and/or fishing in 45 indigenous lands; another 65 indigenous territories were affected by the illegal extraction of timber, sand, chestnuts, and other natural resources.

In the case of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, the tragedy that disturbed the entire country was linked to the actions of miners. Not only did they establish a true mining infrastructure in the indigenous territory, but they also took over the resources that existed to provide health care to the indigenous people.

The result was an unprecedented health and environmental tragedy – or, as the MPF of Roraima summarized it: “the serious health and food security situation experienced by the Yanomami people, among other groups, results from the failure of the Brazilian government to ensure the protection of their lands”.²

Not by chance, the Yanomami Indigenous Land, located between Roraima and Amazonas, ranked sixth in deforestation in the Legal Amazon between 2019 and 2022, when it lost nearly 7,000 hectares of forest, according to PRODES data.

The two ILs that ranked fifth and seventh in deforestation in the period, Kayapó and Munduruku, both in Pará, were also the target of continuous invasions by illegal miners. As a



Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi

result, these ILs also had their waterways contaminated with the mercury used in gold mining.

In April 2023, the MPF/PA recommended to the Ministry of Health's Health Surveillance Secretariat, the establishment of an administrative procedure and the declaration of a public health emergency of national importance, due to mercury contamination in the Tapajós River basin in Pará, especially regarding the Munduruku indigenous people.³ In 2021, studies by Fiocruz already pointed out that in 60 percent of the indigenous people of the Sawré Muybu Indigenous Land, the mercury level was above the limit tolerated by the WHO.⁴ The federal government did nothing to correct the situation.

In 2022, investigations by the Federal Police (PF) began to indicate the magnitude of the criminal network that involves the exploitation of indigenous lands in Brazil. In one of the investigations, the PF estimated that transactions by the companies involved in the purchase and sale of gold illegally taken from ILs totaled about R\$16 billion in just two years, between 2019 and 2021.⁵

1 **Cartéis de drogas e armas dominam região onde Bruno e Dom desapareceram.** By Vinícius Valfré, Estadão, 06/14/2022. Available at: <https://www.estadao.com.br/politica/carteis-de-drogas-e-armas-dominam-regiao-onde-bruno-e-dom-desapareceram>

2 **Nota pública: MPF destaca medidas adotadas para proteção de povos que habitam a TI Yanomami.** MPF/RR, 23/01/2023. Available at: <https://www.mpf.mp.br/pgr/noticias-pgr/nota-publica-6ccr-terra-yanomami>

3 **Abril Indígena: MPF quer declaração de emergência em saúde pública por contaminação por mercúrio na bacia do Rio Tapajós (PA).** 04/27/2023. Available at: <https://www.mpf.mp.br/pa/sala-de-imprensa/noticias-pa/mpf-quer-declaracao-de-emergencia-em-saude-publica-por-contaminacao-por-mercuro-na-bacia-do-rio-tapajos-pa>

4 **Todos os indígenas de três aldeias Munduruku no Pará estão contaminados por mercúrio do garimpo.** By Aldem Bourscheit, InfoAmazonia. 01/26/2021. Available at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2021/11/26/todos-os-indigenas-de-tres-aldeias-munduruku-no-para-estao-contaminados-por-mercuro-do-garimpo>

5 **PF mira compra de ouro de terras indígenas por grupo que movimentou R\$ 16 bi.** By Fabio Serapião and Marcelo Rocha, Folha de São Paulo, 07/16/2022. Available at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/ambiente/2022/07/pf-mira-compra-de-ouro-de-terras-indigenas-por-grupo-que-movimentou-r-16-bi.shtml>

In 2022, CIMI identified 45 cases of ILs directly affected by mining or, indirectly, by the contamination of waterways that supply indigenous communities, with damage to the health of their residents.

Water contamination, theft and sequestration also affected at least 27 indigenous territories in 2022 – a situation directly related to the damage caused by pesticides used in or near indigenous territories. These situations, in turn, were often related to the leasing of indigenous lands, which in many cases was encouraged by FUNAI itself.

The actions of the official indigenist agency were also reflected in the lands affected by Normative Instruction (IN) 09/2020, which authorized the certification of private properties overlapping indigenous lands pending approval, putting these areas back on the real estate market.

In the Cerrado region of Maranhão, the people living in three of the ILs most affected by the measure⁶ – the Bacurizinho, Porquinhos dos Canela Apãjekra and Kanela Memortumré ILs – saw deforestation and the infrastructure for the transportation of grains advance into their territory.

In the Kanela Indigenous Land, the invasions advanced into the already demarcated area of the territory. In the Bacurizinho Indigenous Land, members of the Guajajara people had their houses and a shed destroyed by farmers who invaded the area under demarcation.

Cases of violent attacks and damage to indigenous heritage assets have also been recorded in other regions. The destruction of indigenous assets was used, in many cases, to

deter or intimidate communities fighting for land, as happened to the Mbya Guarani of the Tarumã Indigenous Land, in Santa Catarina; the peoples of the Pium Indigenous Land, in Roraima; the Truká Tupã group in the north of Bahia; or the Turiwara and Tembê people of the Turé/Mariquita Indigenous Land.

Type of invasion or damage	ILs affected*
Deforestation	74
Illegal extraction of timber, sand, chestnuts, and other natural resources	65
Prospecting or mining	45
Illegal hunting and/or fishing	45
Agriculture (cattle raising, monocultures, land leasing)	37
Land grabbing and/or allotment	32
General damage to the environment	31
Removal, retention or pollution of watercourses and rivers	27
Damage to heritage assets (destruction of houses, fences, prayer houses, etc.)	25
Fires or slash and burn	25
Damage by pesticides	23
Possessory invasion by farmers and/or squatters	20
Works and projects inside or with a direct impact on the IL	16
Opening of illegal main or secondary roads	11
Several	11
Invasions involving armed attacks and/or threats	10
Drug trafficking or presence of drug dealers	8
Illegal tourism	4

*The same IL can be affected by various types of invasions, exploitation of natural resources, or damage to heritage assets

⁶ **Certificação de propriedades avança sobre terras indígenas no Maranhão, beneficiando empresas e fazendeiros.** By Tiago Miotto, CIMI, 07/21/2021. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2021/07/certificacao-propriedades-terras-indigenas-maranhao-in09>

Photo: Valentina Ricardo



Mining on the Yanomami IL recorded during an overflight by Greenpeace activists in December 2022

POSSESSORY INVASIONS, ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND VARIOUS DAMAGE TO HERITAGE VALUES - 309 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage values**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

Acre - 5 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Rio Purus	Huni Kui, Madijá, Jaminawa	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; logging
Jaminawa / Igarapé Preto	Jaminawá	Opening of a branch within IL
Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawá	Invasion of drug traffickers; cattle breeding
Kampa do Rio Amônia	Kampa	Invasion of hunters and others
Nawa	Apolima Arara, Huni Kui, Nawa, Nukini, Several peoples	Invasions; illegal hunting and fishing; squatters

Alagoas - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Possessory invasion; subdivision; tourism

Amapá - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Waiãpi	Waiãpi	Invasion by miners

Amazonas - 47 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apurinã do Igarapé Mucum	Apurinã	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; illegal extraction of timber and natural resources
Apurinã do Igarapé Tawamirim	Apurinã	Possessory invasion; land grabbing; logging; highway work
Apurinã Igarapé São João	Apurinã	Possessory invasion; land grabbing; highway work
Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumia	Apurinã	harassment of the community; attempted purchase of Indigenous Land; NFT trading
Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba, Kokama, ILkuna	Invasion by hunters, fishermen and loggers
Boca do Mucura	Kokama	illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Cacau do Tarauacá	Kulina (Madija)	Invasion by farmers; logging
Curriá	Apurinã	Invasion by hunters, fishermen and loggers
Deni	Deni	Timber exploration
Guapenu	Mura	Invasion; buffalo farming; water pollution; damage to the environment
Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Invasion; hunting and predatory fishing; illegal logging
Inaúni/Teuini	Jamamadi	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Jacareúba/Katauxi	Isolated peoples	Deforestation
Jacareúba/Katauxi	Isolated peoples	Deforestation; branch opening; illegal logging
Jurubaxi-Têa	Several peoples	Illegal mining
Jurubaxi-Têa, Rio Têa, Yanomami, Médio Rio Negro I, Médio Rio Negro II, Cué-Cué Marabitanas	Baré, Desana, Tukano, Pira-Tapuya, Maku, Arapaso, Baniwa, Nadöb, Kuripaco, Tariana, Tikuna, Warekena, Tuyuka	Illegal mining; damage to the environment
Kanamari do Rio Juruá	Kanamari	Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; illegal hunting and fishing
Kulina do Médio Juruá	Kulina (Madija)	Invasion by loggers, fishermen and hunters
Kulina do Rio Uerê	Kulina	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Lago Capanã, Ariramba	Mura	Invasion; opening of side roads
Lago Jauri	Mura	Invasion; opening of trails inside the IL; highway work
Mapari	Kaixana	Invasion; mining; illegal logging; predatory fishing
Maraã Urubaxi, Paraná do Paricá	Kanamari	Invasion; predatory fishing; mining; drug trafficking
Maraguá Pajy	Maraguá	Threats, intimidation, threats
Mawétek	Kanamari	illegal logging; illegal hunting and fishing
Médio Rio Negro I, Médio Rio Negro II	Baniwa, Baré, Maku, Tukano	prospector ferry invasion
Médio Rio Negro II	Several peoples	illegal mining
Miguel/Josefa	Mura	Invasion; damage to the environment
Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Deforestation; illegal logging
Pauzinho	Apurinã	branch opening
Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama, ILkuna	Illegal sand extraction
Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama, ILkuna	Invasion; illegal logging
Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Invasion by hunters, fishermen and loggers
Projeto Mapi, Igarapé do Pataú, Severino, Barreirinha, Nossa Senhora de Fátima, São José do Ginipaua, Andiroba, Bonfim, Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna, Kaixana, Apurinã, Kanamari, Miranha	Invasion; predatory hunting; extraction of natural resources; logging
Rio Manicoré	Mura	Invasion by farmers; land grabbing
Sepoti	Tenharim	Invasion; illegal logging; land grabbing; livestock breeding; logging
Severino	Apurinã	invasion by pirates and traffickers; robbery and intimidation with weapons
Soares/Urucurituba	Mura	Installation of private signs; illegal purchase of areas in IL for mining
Taquara (Am)	Kanamari	Logging; illegal logging
Tenharim do Igarapé Preto	Isolated peoples, Tenharim	Prospector invasion
Tenharim Marmelos (Gleba B)	Tenharim	Invasion; deforestation
Vale do Javari	Kanamari Tsohom Dyapah	Invasion by miners
Vale do Javari	Kanamari, Mayoruna	deforestation; illegal logging
Vale do Javari	Matsés Mayoruna	invasion by drug traffickers
Vale do Javari	Several peoples	invasion by mining ferries; illegal logging
Vale do Javari	Several peoples	Invasion by fishermen, miners, and loggers
Vale do Javari	Several peoples	Invasion by drug traffickers; illegal hunting and fishing

Bahia - 7 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Invasions; land grabbing; real estate developments
Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Pataxó	Invasion by farmers; tourism
Ponta Grande	Pataxó	Damage to property
Truká	Truka Tupã	Cutting indigenous fences; animal poisoning; fires
Truká-Tupan	Truka	Deforestation and logging
Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Invasion; real estate speculation
Xakriabá de Cocos	Xakriabá	Construction of SHP; water removal

Ceará - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Anacé	Anacé	Water pollution
Pitaguary	Pitaguary	Sale and rental of properties on IL

Espírito Santo - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Comboios	Tupinikim	Water contamination

Goiás - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Invasions; deforestation, illegal hunting and fishing

Maranhão - 25 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Turiaçu	Isolated peoples, Ka'Apor	Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging; opening of branches
Alto Turiaçu	Ka'Apor, Isolated peoples	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging; mercury pollution of rivers; pressure from prospectors and mining companies
Arariboia	Guajajara	Invasion; dissemination of alcohol and drugs; illegal hunting and fishing; soybean plantation; illegal logging
Arariboia	Guajajara, Isolated peoples	Invasion; deforestation; opening of side roads
Awá	Awá-Guajá	Damage to property
Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Deforestation
Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Invasion by farmers; destruction of property
Caru	Awá-Guajá	invasion by drug traffickers; illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Caru	Guajajara, Awá-Guajá, Isolated people(s)	Damage to the environment; illegal logging; livestock breeding; marijuana plantation
Geralda/Toco Preto	Krepym Cati Ji	Invasion by illegal loggers
Governador	Gavião	Invasion; predatory hunting; illegal logging
Governador	Pyhcop Cati Ji (Gavião)	Shale extraction
Kanela	Memortumré	Invasion; deforestation; deforestation of springs
Kanela	Memortumré	Invasion; illegal logging; illegal hunting
Kanela Memortumré	Memortumré Canela	Invasion; deforestation; soybean monoculture; water pollution
Krenye	Krenye	Invasion; illegal hunting
Krenye	Krenye	Invasion; land grabbing
Krikati	Krikati	Invasion; destruction of landmarks; deforestation
Porquinhos - Canela Apãjekra	Apãjekra Canela	Deforestation
Porquinhos - Canela Apãjekra	Kanela Apãjekra	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing
Porquinhos - Canela Apãjekra	Kanela Apãjekra	Invasion; planting soybeans and corn; livestock breeding; subdivision; logging; contamination of rivers
Rio Pindaré	Guajajara	Invasion; cattle breeding
Rio Pindaré	Guajajara	Illegal fishing
Taquaritia	Akroá Gamela	Delay in the demarcation process
Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	Subdivision of Indigenous Land

Mato Grosso - 46 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Nova Pukanu	Kanela do Araguaia	Invasion; deforestation; damage to the environment; land grabbing
Apiaká/Kayabi	Apiaká, Kayabi	Deforestation; illegal logging
Arara do Rio Branco	Isolated peoples, Arara	Invasion; deforestation; logging; slash-and-burn
Aripuanã	Cinta Larga	Deforestation; illegal logging
Aripuanã	Cinta Larga	Deforestation; illegal logging
Aripuanã	Cinta Larga	Deforestation; illegal logging
Aripuanã	Cinta Larga	Illegal mining
Chiquitano	Chiquitano	Deforestation, fencing and subdivision of IL
Erikbaktsa	Rikbaktsa	Pollution of waterways; use of pesticides
Jarudori	Bororo	Invasion by squatters
Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela do Araguaia	Invasion; land grabbing; logging; fire
Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Isolated peoples, Arara	Invasion; mining; logging; slash-and-burn
Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Isolated peoples, Kawahiva	Land grabbing; illegal logging
Kayabi	Kayabi	Possessory invasion
Lago Grande	Karajá	Subdivision
Manoki (Irantxe I)	Irantxe	Invasion; illegal logging; damage to the environment
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Fire
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Illegal leasing of IL by FUNAI coordinator
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Pesticide contamination
MenkragnoIL	Isolated peoples, Kayapó	Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging
Menkü	Myky	Invasion; deforestation; cattle breeding
Menkü	Mynky	Deforestation; illegal logging
Parabubure	Xavante	Illegal deforestation
Parque Indígena do Xingu	Kalapalo, Kamayurá, Kuikuro	Pollution of waterways with pesticides
Parque Indígena do Xingu	Several peoples	Deforestation; illegal logging
Parque Indígena do Xingu	Several peoples	Deforestation; illegal logging
Pimentel Barbosa	Xavante	Road construction

Mato Grosso - 46 Cases - Continuation

Terra Indígena	Povo(s)	Tipo de dano/conflito
Piripkura	Piripkura	Deforestation; cattle breeding
Piripkura	Piripkura	Fires; livestock breeding; invasion
Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	Retention of river water; invasion
Roosevelt	Cinta Larga	Deforestation; illegal logging
Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Xavante	Deforestation; lease; monoculture
Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Xavante	Deforestation; monoculture; lease
Sararé	Nambikwara	Deforestation; illegal mining
Sararé	Nambikwara	Invasion by miners
Sararé	Nambikwara	Invasion; Deforestation; illegal mining
Serra Morena	Cinta Larga	Deforestation; illegal logging
Tadamarina	Bororo	Pollution of watercourses; use of pesticides
Tirecatinga	Holotesu, Irantxe, Nambikwara, Paresi	Spraying of pesticides by plane
Umutina	Umutina	Social and cultural damage; Water pollution
Urubu Branco	Tapirapé	Spraying of pesticides by planes; squatters
Vale do Guaporé	Nambikwara	Deforestation; illegal logging
Wawi	Suyá/Kisedje	Deforestation; land grabbing; use of pesticides
Zoró	Isolated peoples, Zoró	Invasion; mining; deforestation
Zoró	Isolated peoples, Zoró	Invasion; mining; deforestation; slash-and-burn
Zoró	Zoró	Deforestation; illegal logging

Mato Grosso do Sul - 12 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Limão Verde	Guarani-Kaiowá	Arson
Amambai	Guarani-Kaiowá	Environmental damage; destruction of medicinal plants
Buriti	Terena	Leasing of indigenous area
Cachoeirinha	Terena	invasion and land grabbing
Dourados	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena	Use of pesticides
Dourados	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva, Terena	Indigenous Land Lease
Guató	Guató	Fires
Guyraroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Pesticide contamination
Guyraroka, Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Spraying of pesticides by planes; environmental damage
Kadiwéu	Kadiwéu	Invasion; illegal logging
Lalima	Terena	Deforestation; soybean monoculture
Yvy Katu	Guarani Nhandeva	Invasion; land grabbing; lease

Minas Gerais - 9 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Katurama	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Environmental damage caused by mining; threats
Aldeia Naó Xohã	Pataxó Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Environmental damage caused by mining; threats
Aranã	Aranã	Deforestation; use of pesticides; threats
Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu, Pataxó	Environmental damage; damage to property; mining
Fazenda Guarani	Pataxó	Mining; water pollution
Kaxixó	Kaxixó	Water contamination; sand extraction; use of pesticides
Krenak	Krenak	Rupture of dam; environmental damage
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Deforestation
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Deforestation and animal trafficking

Pará - 52 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Rio Guamá	Tembé, Timbira	Deforestation; illegal logging
Alto Rio Guamá	Tembé, Timbira	Invasion of squatters
Alto Rio Guamá	Tembé, Timbira	Invasion; marijuana plantation
Alto Rio Guamá	Tembé, Timbira	Spraying of pesticides by planes
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion; deforestation; cattle breeding
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion; deforestation; cattle breeding
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; mining
Baú	Kayapó	Invasion by miners
Baú	Kayapó Menkragnoti	Illegal mining
Borari Alter do Chão	Borari	Pollution of watercourses
Cachoeira Seca	Arara	Invasion; deforestation
Cachoeira Seca	Arara	Invasion; deforestation; cattle breeding
Cachoeira Seca	Arara	Invasion; illegal installation of electrical network
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasion; land grabbing
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasion; illegal installation of electrical network
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Invasions; land grabbing; deforestation
Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Several peoples	Invasion; transit of unauthorized people
Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Several peoples	Invasion; illegal tourism; water pollution
Kayapó	Kayapó	Illegal mining
Kayapó	Kayapó	Invasion of miners; destruction of the environment
Kayapó	Kayapó	Invasion; illegal mining
Kayapó	Kayapó	Illegal mining
Mãe Maria	Gavião	Arson
Menkragnoti	Kayapó	Invasion; threats; illegal hunting and fishing
Munduruku	Munduruku	Deforestation and illegal mining
Munduruku	Munduruku	Illegal mining
Munduruku	Munduruku	Invasion; illegal mining; logging; pollution of waterways
Munduruku	Munduruku, Isolated peoples	Deforestation; illegal mining
Munduruku (PA), Kayapó (PA), Yanomami (RR)	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana, Isolated peoples, Munduruku, Kayapó	Illegal mining

Pará - 52 Cases - Continuation

Terra Indígena	Povo(s)	Tipo de dano/conflito
Munduruku, Sawré Muybu	Munduruku	Illegal mining; river pollution; damage to the environment
Nhamundá / Mapuera	Several peoples	Tourism company; illegal fishing
Paquicamba	Juruna	Invasion; damage to the environment
Paquicamba	Juruna, Yudja	HPP construction impacts; river flow change
Paquicamba, Kuruaya, Arara	Arara, Juruna, Kuruaya, Xipáya, Yudja	Illegal mining
Saraua	Amanaye	Invasion; land grabbing; logging
Sawre Muybu	Munduruku	Mining; permission to explore ILs
Sawre Muybu	Munduruku	Invasion by prospectors
Sawré Muybu	Munduruku	Mining; contamination of rivers
Trincheira / Bacajá	Xikrin	Invasion; land grabbers; livestock breeding; illegal logging
Trincheira / Bacajá	Xikrin	Invasions; deforestation
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé	Use of pesticides in oil palm crops
Turé / Mariquita	Turiwara	Fire at the Cultural Center; invasions
Several	Several peoples	Deforestation; cattle breeding
Several	Several peoples	Destruction of archaeological sites
Several	Several peoples	Illegal manganese mining
Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Xikrin	Environmental damage caused by mining activity
Xipáya	Xipáya	Invasion by miners
Xipáya	Xipáya	Invasion by miners
	Munduruku	Overlapping off indigenous archaeological site

Paraíba - 3 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Potiguara - Monte Mor	Potiguara	Invasion and deforestation
Tabajara	Tabajara	Threats; sugar cane monoculture
Tabajara	Tabajara	Illegal logging; illegal sand extraction; real estate speculation

Paraná - 5 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Ilha da Cotinga, Sambaqui	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; irregular constructions
Mangueirinha	Kaingang, Guarani Nhandeva	Lease of IL
Rio das Cobras	Guarani, Kaingang	Lease of IL; use of pesticides
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Construction of a prison on the borders of the IL; lack of consultation
Tekoha Vera Tupã'l	Guarani	Construction of SHPs

Pernambuco - 4 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Entre Serras	Pankararu	Opening of clandestine road
Pankararu Opará	Pankararu	Deforestation of sacred area
Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging
Serrote dos Campos	Pankará Serrote dos Campos	Deforestation of sacred areas; illegal logging

Piauí - 1 Case

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Gamela	Akroá-Gamella	Invasion; land grabbing; reduction in the size of the territory

Rio de Janeiro - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tekoha Jevy (Rio Pequeno)	Guarani Mbya	Illegal sand extraction from the IL
Tekoha Jevy (Rio Pequeno)	Guarani Mbya	Subdivision and grabbing of indigenous land

Rio Grande do Norte - 2 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Lagoa do Tapará	Tapuia	Leasing of indigenous land; threats
Ligeiro	Kaingang	Leasing IL; use of pesticides

Rio Grande do Sul - 5 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Carreteiro	Kaingang	Leasing; use of pesticides and GMOs
Guarita	Kaingang	Leasing of IL
Nonoai	Kaingang	Leasing; use of pesticides
Serrinha	Kaingang	Invasions, leasing, pesticides
Ventarra	Kaingang	Leasing; use of pesticides

Rondônia - 37 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Cassupá Salamã	Cassupá	Damage to heritage assets
Guarasugwe	Guarasugwe	Environmental and archaeological damage
Igarapé Lage	Oro Waram (Oro Wari)	Invasion; deforestation; land grabbing
Igarapé Lage	Oro Waram (Oro Wari)	Invasions; land grabbing; deforestation; illegal hunting and fishing
Igarapé Ribeirão	Oro Wari	Invasion; deforestation
Igarapé Ribeirão	Oro Wari, Several	Deforestation
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Deforestation; illegal logging
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Destruction of bridge by IL invaders
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; deforestation; threats
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; subdivision; land grabbing
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasions; deforestation; illegal logging; land grabbing
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasions; land grabbing; subdivision
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasions; slash-and-burn
Karipuna	Isolated peoples, Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasions; theft of chestnut; illegal hunting and fishing
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion by farmers, loggers, and others

Rondônia - 37 Cases - Continuation

Terra Indígena	Povo(s)	Tipo de dano/conflito
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion by loggers; cattle breeding
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; chestnut
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; land grabbing; livestock breeding; illegal logging
Massaco	Isolated peoples	Fire
Migueleno	Migueleno	Deforestation; livestock; predatory fishing
Pakaas Novas	Oro Wari	Invasion; predatory fishing; deforestation
Parque Indígena do Aripuanã	Cinta Larga, Isolated peoples	Invasion; mining; illegal logging
Puruborá	Puruborá	Deforestation; livestock; predatory fishing
Rio Branco	Several peoples	Construction of SHPs; destruction of the ecosystem
Rio Guaporé	Canoé, Djeoromixi, Makurap, Several peoples	Water pollution
Rio Mequéns	Atikum, Makurap	Deforestation; illegal logging
Rio Negro Ocaia	Oro Wari	Invasion by squatters
Roosevelt	Cinta Larga	Invasion; mining
Sagarana	Oro Wari, Several	Deforestation; fires; illegal logging; invasion of farmers
Sete de Setembro	Suruí	Illegal mining
Tanaru	Isolated peoples	Invasion
Tubarão Latundê	Aikanã, Kwazá, Nambikwara	Invasion; illegal mining; illegal logging
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Mining
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Invasion; livestock breeding; deforestation g
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Isolated	Invasion; deforestation; opening of side roads
Zoró, Roosevelt, Sete de Setembro	Cinta Larga, Suruí, Zoró	Invasion; mining; deforestation
	Nambikwara, Paresi	Soybean plantation over indigenous cemetery

Roraima - 17 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Pirititi	Isolated	Invasion; illegal logging
Pium	Makuxi, Sapará, Wapixana	Destruction of houses and sheds
Raposa Serra do Sol	Ingarikó, Makuxi, Patamona, Taurepang, Wapixana	Deforestation
Raposa Serra do Sol	Ingarikó, Makuxi, Patamona, Taurepang, Wapixana	Mining; threats; damage to the environment
Raposa Serra do Sol	Makuxi	Arson
São Marcos	Makuxi, Wapixana	Invasion; fence construction within IL
Serra da Moça	Makuxi	Aerial spraying of pesticides
Yanomami	Yanomami	road opening; mining
Yanomami	Yanomami	Mining; Damage to the environment
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining; irregular license
Yanomami	Yanomami	Mining; contamination of water and fish with mercury
Yanomami	Yanomami	Mining; environmental damage and grooming
Yanomami	Yanomami	Arson
Yanomami	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Illegal mining
Yanomami	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Illegal mining; occupation of health center
Yanomami	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Mining; illegal hunting; destruction of the ecosystem
Yanomami	Yanomami, Yek'Wana	Mining; clandestine landing strips

Santa Catarina - 8 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Ibirama - La Klãno	Xokleng	Invasions
Morro Alto	Guarani Mbya	Invasions
Morro dos Cavalos	Guarani Mbya	Invasions
Pindoty	Guarani Mbya	Livestock breeding; sand mining; subdivision
Pirai/Tiarajú	Guarani Mbya	Invasions
Tarumã	Guarani	Invasion; destruction of houses; destruction of prayer house
Tarumã	Guarani Mbya	Destruction of access bridge to IL
	Kaingang	Destruction of houses; illegal seizure of personal and cultural belongings

São Paulo - 6 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Araribá	Guarani, Terena	Environmental damage; degradation of watercourses
Icatu	Kaingang, Terena	Use of pesticides; environmental damage; pollution of watercourses
Jaraguá	Guarani	Disposal of solid waste within the IL
Ka'Aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; installation of a gate to prevent the people from passing through
Ka'Aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Invasions; deforestation; land grabbing; sand extraction
Renascer (Ywyty Guaçu)	Guarani Nhandeva	Illegal extraction of sand and stones from IL

Tocantins - 10 Cases

Indigenous Land(s)	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Takaywrá	Krahô	Damage to the environment
Funil	Xerente	Possessory invasion; advance of farm fence over IL
Inãwëbohona	Isolated peoples, Javaé, Karajá, Avá-Canoeiro	Fire
Krahô/Kanela	Krahô-Kanela	Exploitation of water for agribusiness irrigation; use of pesticides; damage to the environment
Kraolândia	Krahô	Invasion by farmers
Mata Alagada	Krahô-Kanela	Damage to the environment
Parque do Araguaia	Several peoples	Illegal fishing and fish sale
Parque do Araguaia, Inawëbohona	Avá-Canoeiro, Javaé, Karajá, Isolated peoples	Deforestation; livestock breeding; illegal hunting and fishing
Xerente	Xerente	Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging
Xerente	Xerente	Invasion; deforestation; drug trafficking

CHAPTER II

Violence Against the Person



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Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi



During the Bolsonaro administration, the increase in reports of truculent actions by people holding management and coordination positions in the agencies responsible for assisting indigenous peoples, reflected the recurrent views of the president himself against the rights of these peoples

ABUSE OF POWER



In 2022, 29 cases of abuse of power were recorded in the states of Alagoas (1), Amazonas (4), Bahia (1), Federal District (2), Goiás (1), Minas Gerais (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Mato Grosso (2), Pará (3), Paraná (1), Roraima (2), Rio Grande do Sul (2), Rondônia (1), and São Paulo (4).

The cases represent a small sample of the abuses and excesses perpetrated by people in positions of power who, in different public spheres, used their prerogatives to violate rights and attack indigenous communities or individuals. It should be noted that many of the cases involved people in coordination or management positions at FUNAI, the indigenist agency of the federal government, whose institutional duty is to safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples and ensure compliance therewith.

In Alagoas, in 2022, indigenous people of various groups reported that the Local Technical Coordination Office (CTL) of FUNAI, located in the municipality of Delmiro Gouveia, had been operating under a “guardianship logic”. In other words, it was “disrespecting the local organization of indigenous peoples, thus promoting internal divisions” and segregating leaders who opposed the agribusiness agendas defended by the agency, such as monoculture and the exploitation of Indigenous Lands (ILs).

In Mato Grosso and Pará, investigations by the Federal Police (PF) identified FUNAI coordinators suspected of participating in illegal IL exploitation schemes. In one of the cases, in the Aripuanã Indigenous Land, in Mato Grosso, territory of the Cinta Larga people and groups in isolation, the PF caught a FUNAI employee working as a “double agent”, using his public office to obtain privileged information about inspection operations conducted by the PF and IBAMA and sell them to miners.

In another case in the same state, the coordinator of FUNAI’s Regional Coordination Office in the municipality of Ribeirão Cascalheira (MT) – a former marine – was arrested, along with a police officer and a former police officer, accused of involvement in an illegal scheme of leasing indigenous lands and of demanding bribe for leasing pastures. The PF intercepted a call in which the then president of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, who is also a chief of police, lent support to the former coordinator and said that he was trying to intervene in the investigations.

Investigations into deforestation and the blatant and shameless advance of land grabbers on the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Land (PA), a territory of isolated indigenous people in the middle Xingu, led to the execution of search and seizure warrants against the then coordinator of the CGIIRC, Geovanio Katukina, suspected of interfering in the protection of the territory.

The operation, called “Avarus” and launched by the PF, IBAMA, the National Force and the MPF, investigates the sale and grabbing of indigenous lands. In July, amidst the crisis caused by the murder of his predecessor in the coordination of the CGIIRC, Bruno Pereira, in the Javari Valley, Geovanio decided to go on vacation.

In São Paulo, Guarani Nhandeva leaders of the Tupã Reko/Itapu Mirim Indigenous Land reported that the regional coordinator of the FUNAI office in Itanhaém (SP), along with other employees of the agency, harassed the indigenous people into accepting the reduction in the size of their territory. The pretext used by the employees was that this could speed up the demarcation process and prevent them from “losing everything” should the then president of the Republic, Jair Bolsonaro, be re-elected.

The increase in reports involving truculent actions by people holding management and coordination positions in public agencies responsible for assisting indigenous peoples, during the four years of the Bolsonaro administration, was consistent with the recurrent views of the president himself against the rights of indigenous peoples.

At an event held by the Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil (CNA), in Brasília (DF), the Brazilian president indicated that he would not comply with the Supreme Court’s decision on the “time frame” for the demarcation of indigenous lands if the Court’s decision was favorable to indigenous peoples.

Bolsonaro repeated, without any legal or factual basis, the fallacy that the area occupied by ILs in Brazil would “double” in size if the time frame, which is not provided for by the Constitution, was defeated. “Isn’t this measure, if passed, a crime against the fatherland? Is it or isn’t it? Don’t worry. I know what should be done”, he said.

Earlier this year, Bolsonaro had already said that the war between Russia and Ukraine was a “good opportunity” for Brazil to approve mineral exploration on indigenous lands. The government submitted to Congress Bill 191/2020 authorizing mining in ILs and began to use the war to defend the measure as a way to “overcome dependence” on Russian fertilizers.

“This issue of the crisis between Ukraine and Russia ... a good opportunity for us emerged from the crisis. We have a

project that allows us to explore indigenous lands according to the interest of the Indians. Because of this international crisis, of the war, the National Congress has agreed to consider fast-tracking the voting of this bill”, Bolsonaro said in an interview to Folha de Roraima radio station.

In the same week of the president’s speech, the Chamber of Deputies agreed to fast-track the processing of the bill submitted by the leader of the government in the Chamber of Deputies, Ricardo Barros (Progressistas-PR). In the interview, Bolsonaro also attacked indigenous lands in Roraima. “If I were king of Roraima, in ten years we would have an economy similar to that of Japan”, he said. “This has all been lost, but it can be recovered. It is inadmissible, two-thirds of the country are unviable [with the ILs].”

The discourse of disrespect for the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples and the institutions themselves propagated by the highest representative of the Republic, was also reflected in speeches and actions of politicians in different regions of the country. In one of these cases, in Rondônia, state deputy Geraldo da Rondônia (PSC) instigated invaders to attack environmental agents.

“When it [the inspection] comes, use my name. Call me and I’ll help you guys set their pickup truck on fire. We will set fire to their trucks, to their cars [of the environmental inspection agents]”, said the congressman during an event in the district of Jacinópolis, in Nova Mamoré (RO), near the Karipuna and Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau ILs.

Situations involving the truculent action of police forces against indigenous people, in some cases using threats and physical assaults, were recorded in Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Mato Grosso do Sul. In the latter, the eviction of indigenous communities with the use of a strong police apparatus without a warrant or court order became recurrent. Police forces have also been used as escorts to rural landowners in the use of poison or harassment in areas near Guarani and Kaiowá camps.

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



ABUSE OF POWER - 29 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Abuse of power** category, organized by state.
For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ALAGOAS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Katokim, Jeripankó, Karuazu	Several	Abuse of authority and threats

AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Mura	Soares/Urucurituba	Action by the indigenous agency against indigenous rights
Terezinha Ferreira de Souza	Saterê-Mawe		Intimidation
	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Reduction in security personnel
	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Vacation during crisis in the region

BAHIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Priscila Muniz; Priscila's husband	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Bludgeoning

Distrito Federal - 2 cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous peoples	Several peoples	Several	Abuse of power; anti-indigenous speech
	Several peoples	Several	Abuse of power; anti-indigenous speech

GOIÁS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Man	Tapuia	Carretão I	Abuse of authority; intimidation, prejudice

MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Cinta Larga	Aripuanã	Participation of FUNAI employee in illegal mining scheme
Community	Xavante	Maraiwatsédé	Support for employee arrested for leasing ILs

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Use of poison by farmers with Military Police (MP) support
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laranjeira Nhanduru E Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Eviction by MP using violence and without a court order
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Truculent action and threats by MP officers and private security guards
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperí	Access to the tekoha obstructed by MP

MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous protesters	Several		Threat with firearm by an MP officer

PARÁ - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Isolated	Isolated	Ituna/Itatá	Use of management position in FUNAI to negotiate ILs
Communities	Kayapó, Xikrin	Trincheira / Bacajá	Lack of support for the removal of invaders from ILs
Indigenous girl	Parakanã	Apyterewa	Removal of a child from the family environment

PARANÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Pyahu	Unauthorized police action

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Clarice Mbya Guarani	Guarani Mbya	Guarani Barra do Ouro	Abuse of power; racism
Indigenous families	Xokleng		Abuse of authority and intimidation

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous community	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Threats from a member of parliament against environmental inspection

RORAIMA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous teachers	Several peoples	Several lands	Appointment to educational position without consultation with indigenous people
Indigenous families	Warao		Forced removal from refugee shelter

SÃO PAULO - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani	Ka'Aguy Hovy	Abuse of authority
Community	Guarani Nhandeva	Tupã Reko	Intimidation; interference in the demarcation process
J.M.P.	Pankararu		Denial of rights of imprisoned indigenous people
F.A.S.			Denial of rights of imprisoned indigenous people



Guardians of the Ka'apor Forest. For monitoring and protecting their territories, they are constantly subject to threats and harassment by invaders

DEATH THREATS

In 2022, 27 cases of death threats against indigenous people were reported as follows. Two cases were recorded in Amazonas. The states of Bahia, Ceará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Roraima, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Tocantins recorded one case each, involving threats against entire communities.

In the seven cases recorded in Maranhão, the main victims were the leaders who participate in the groups known as “Guardians of the Forest”, responsible for monitoring and protecting the territory - and who have become even more exposed to pressure from invaders in recent years, as enforcement measures by the competent agencies were reduced by the federal government.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, four cases were recorded, two of them involving the entire community and two related to leaders; it is worth mentioning that, in this state, the indigenous people report that they are subject to daily

threats. Therefore, the records contained in this report are but a small sample of the cases, given the large number of incidents. Four cases were reported in Pará, all of them involving leaders engaged in the fight against invasions and illegal mining in the region. In Rio de Janeiro, two cases of death threats were reported, one involving a community and the other a leader.

In the state of Amazonas, the cases mentioned occurred in the Javari Valley, the stage of the extremely cruel murders of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips. In one of the cases, a group of approximately 30 members of the Kanamari group, including children and women, was threatened by armed illegal fishermen. One of them pointed the shotgun at a leader, saying that he would have the same fate as Bruno and Dom. And added: “I’m not going to kill you now only because there’s a lot of children and witness here. But you were already on the list”.

Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi



Adriano Karipuna, from Rondônia, reported to the UN: “We are surrounded by the invaders of our territory. We fear being murdered inside our own village. The Brazilian government facilitates the invasion and devastation of territories”

In the southernmost part of Bahia, the threats to the Pataxó people, in many cases, materialized in violent armed attacks against entire communities, in the Comexatibá and Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal ILs. Members of the Pataxó people had the communities surrounded at the entrances and exits by heavily armed gunmen, at the behest of local farmers, with orders to “shoot” any indigenous person who tried to walk through the farms that cut through the territory.

In Maranhão, threats against members of the Guardians of the Forest came from invaders such as hunters, fishermen, loggers, and drug dealers. In the Porquinhos Indigenous Land, for example, indigenous leaders report the presence of electric fences, airstrips for small aircraft, armed gunmen, time to travel the roads inside the land itself limited by companies and farmers in the region.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the threats are constant. In one of the cases reported in the Yvy Katu Indigenous Land, leaders were threatened by armed men who pressured the Guarani Nhandeva families to put their land up for lease, encouraged by the Bolsonaro government and local authorities. One of the leaders threatened was Leila Rocha, 61, who denounced the invasions of the territory and illegal leases for soybean plantations and cattle breeding. Leila reports that the attackers threatened her in front of her daughter and six-year-old grandson.

In Pará, the threats against the leaders who denounce illegal mining escalated and revealed the reflection of the violence committed against Bruno and Dom in other Amazon regions that face situations similar to the one that they fought and reported in the Javari Valley.

In one of these cases, indigenous men patrolling the Xingu River approached vessels to provide their occupants with guidance to prevent poaching, which is common in the region. The indigenous men were interrupted by an angry fisherman demanding an explanation. In a threatening tone, the man showcased a “12-gauge semi-automatic shotgun.” When denouncing the case, one of the indigenous men said that “the fisherman used the same speech that we saw on TV in the case of the Javari Valley. He said that the area is not indigenous, that they had the right to fish there and that their access cannot be impeded”.

In Rondônia, the Karipuna people appealed to the UN Human Rights Council to denounce the threats to which they have been subject for years on their demarcated land. Adriano Karipuna reported: “My people are desperate. We are surrounded by the invaders of our territory. We fear being murdered inside our own village. We are at a high risk of ceasing to exist as a people”. The leader stated that “the Brazilian government facilitates the invasion and devastation of indigenous territories. President Bolsonaro, with his hate speeches and measures against our rights, seriously endangers our territorial, cultural, and physical integrity”.

In São Paulo, it was the Guarani Mbya who were threatened. The day after Lula’s victory in the presidential elections, a man unknown to the community of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land, in the state capital, drove by shouting that the Guarani were Lula’s voters and, therefore, they should all be killed. The children playing in the square were frightened and the women rushed to them and took them into the village. According to the Mbya women, it was not the first time that this kind of threat had happened.

DEATH THREAT - 27 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Death threat** category, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous leader	Kanamari	Vale do Javari	Intimidations with firearms
Indigenous people and civil servants	Vale do Javari		Death threat

BAHIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous leader	Anacé	Anacé	Death threats and intimidation with firearms
Men, women, and children	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Siege and death threats

MARANHÃO - 7 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Tatuxá'a	Awá-Guajá	Carú	Invasion; death threats
Indigenous leaders	Awá-Guajá	Carú	Invasion; threats
Guardians of the Forest	Canela Apãjekra	Porquinhos - Canela Apãjekra	Death threats
Indigenous leaders	Gavião	Governador	Invasion and threats
Indigenous leaders	Guajajara	Arariboia	Invasion and threats
Manoel Caru Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Intimidation
Guardians of the Forest	Krikati	Krikati	Invasion and threats

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Vandermiro Pereira Rocha	Kanela	Kanela do Araguaia	Threats and physical assault

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Kunha Poty	Guarani Nhandeva	Ivy Katu	Threat by armed men
Leila Rocha	Guarani Nhandeva	Yvy Katu	Death threat using sickle and stones
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Death threats
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Threats using weapons and tractors

PARÁ - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous leaders	Kayapó	Menkragnoti	Threats by letter
Indigenous sentries	Kayapó	Menkragnoti	Verbal and firearm threats
Arnaldo Kaba Munduruku	Munduruku	Munduruku	Death threats by miners
Maria Leusa Munduruku	Munduruku	Munduruku	Death threats

RIO DE JANEIRO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Tekoha Jevy	Death threats; intimidation
Neusa Kunha Martins	Guarani Mbya	Tekoha Jevy	Death threats

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Kaingang		Seizure of indigenous objects

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men, women, and children	Karipuna de Rondônia	Karipuna	Constant threats by loggers, farmers, and land grabbers

RORAIMA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Júnior Hekurari	Yanomami	Yanomami	Death threats

SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men, women, and children	Guarani Mbya	Jaraguá	Racist speeches; death threats

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Davi Avá Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Taego Awá	Death threats



Shell casings found by members of the Guarani and Kaiowá groups after one of several attacks during repossession operations in Mato Grosso do Sul in 2022

VARIOUS THREATS

In 2022, 60 cases of various threats against indigenous peoples were recorded in the states of Acre (1), Amazonas (12), Bahia (2), Maranhão (4), Minas Gerais (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (5), Piauí (1), Paraná (2), Rondônia (5), Roraima (4), Rio Grande do Sul (6), Santa Catarina (2), São Paulo (2), and Tocantins (2).

The various types of threats and violations recorded reflect the context of widespread dismantling of the agencies charged with protecting the rights and territories of indigenous peoples, during the four years of the Bolsonaro government. This context aggravated the situation of vulnerability of indigenous groups, communities, and people.

A recurring situation, despite repeated complaints year after year, is the withholding of debit cards of indigenous people by shop owners. The violation occurs when indigenous people go to the cities to access social benefits, seek assistance in public agencies and shop. In Eirunepé (AM), in addition to having their cards withheld by shop owners, members of the

Madijá and Tukuna peoples are exploited by having to buy overpriced and even expired products.

In Atalaia do Norte (AM), indigenous people from the Javari Valley Indigenous Land are harassed into surrendering their cards and passwords as collateral for the payment of goods or previous debts. In 2022, similar situations were occurred in Minas Gerais with the Maxakali people, and in Itacajá (TO), where there are reports of overpriced products sold to indigenous people and of loans taken in the name of the Krahô without their knowledge.

Still in the Javari Valley, the brutal murder of Dom Phillips and Bruno Pereira exposed the situation of vulnerability and enormous pressure to which the indigenous people of the territory are subjected. The violence against the journalist and the indigenist also revealed several cases of threats against indigenous people and FUNAI employees, who have no security to carry out their work and, consequently, no conditions to give the necessary support to the indigenous people.

In addition to pressure from miners, loggers, fishermen and hunters, the link between the illegal exploitation of resources in indigenous territories, especially in the Amazon, and criminal factions associated with drug trafficking had great repercussions. Threats, harassment, and co-optation of young people by these groups were also recorded in Acre, against the Jaminawa people from the Jaminawa do Rio Caeté land.

In the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, two Kanamari teenage girls disappeared after drug dealers offered them work as cooks on the Peruvian side of the river. The chief rejected the proposal, and the next day the two girls disappeared. One of them returned to the community in December, but the other was still missing and was considered by the indigenous people as having been “kidnapped”.

There were several cases of threats related to territorial disputes, in states such as São Paulo, Rondônia, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Pará, Maranhão, and Minas Gerais, where the Xakriabá people began to be charged by squatters for the supply of water. An elderly leader of the people, who refused to pay the illegal price, was denounced and sued by the squatters’ association.

In the Bacurizinho Indigenous Land, in Maranhão, members of the Guajajara people were repeatedly threatened and had their houses burned by a farmer, who claimed to have the support of the “head of FUNAI in Grajaú (MA)” to

remove the indigenous people from the area. The indigenous land of the Guajajara people is in the process of having its boundaries reviewed.

In the middle Xingu, in the Apyterewa Indigenous Land, in Pará, dozens of members of the Parakanã people were “hired” by land grabbers and taken to work for a month opening a trail in the forest, which would be used to demarcate the reduced size of the territory, which is under discussion in court. The indigenous people were paid R\$70 a day, were watched by armed men and had no transportation out of the place. Those who decided to abandon the job had to walk 70 km on foot to the village.

In Pará, the spread of shooting clubs near indigenous territories represented a new facet of the threats to indigenous peoples. Four shooting clubs, opened in recent years in Redenção (PA), are less than 140 km away from Gorotire village, in the Kayapó Indigenous Land, which is surrounded by three other spaces of the same type, located in the cities of São Félix do Xingu, Ourilândia do Norte and Tucumã.

The presence of these clubs is another indication of the increased presence of firearms in the region, where the indigenous people are under constant pressure from miners – who, according to leaders and civil servants, are also more armed and equipped and ready to face the increasingly precarious security and inspection forces.

Photo: Adriano Machado/Greenpeace Brasil



In 2022, Karipuna leaders and elders denounced to foreign embassies and the UN, the threats and incessant pressure of invaders on their territory

Direct threats to the physical integrity of isolated indigenous peoples, through improper access to protected areas, were also recorded in the Karipuna IL, in Rondônia, and in Hi-Merimã IL, in Amazonas.

The electoral period also resulted in various threats to indigenous peoples in states such as Rio Grande do Sul and Rondônia, where videos with messages inciting fear and hatred against indigenous people were posted on social media. The videos link the possible victory of candidate Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (PT) to the transformation of properties and entire cities into “indigenous reserves.”

In Tocantins and Mato Grosso, there were also reports of attempts to buy votes from indigenous communities – in both cases, to favor the re-election of the then candidate Jair Bolsonaro (PL) and local allies. The situations were reported

in the Xingu region, in Mato Grosso, and among the Krahô people, in northern Tocantins. The offers involved money, parties, gifts, soccer games with prizes, and cattle in exchange for votes.

In Bahia and Pará, on the other hand, members of the Pataxó and Parakanã peoples were prevented from exercising their right to vote due to threats and harassment linked to territorial disputes in the region.

Finally, also in 2022, indigenous people from Mato Grosso do Sul and Pará were rescued from situations analogous to slavery. While in the first state the rescues took place on farms located in the municipalities of Iguatemi and Ponta Porã, in Pará, two indigenous people aged 15 and 19 were removed from their village and taken to the city of Porto Grande (AP) to sell watermelons in working conditions analogous to slavery.

MULTIPLE THREATS – 60 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Multiple threats** category, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous youth and families	Jaminawá	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Co-optation of young people by criminal groups

AMAZONAS - 12 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Isolated people	Isolated people	Hi-Merimã	Attempt to invade and contact isolated peoples
Indigenous people in voluntary isolation	Isolated people	Vale do Javari	Threat to isolated peoples
Two teenage girls	Kanamari	Vale do Javari	Kidnapping of minors
Young indigenous woman	Kokama		Denial of civil birth registration
Men and women	Kulina (Madija), Tukuna	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Misappropriation of bank card; overpricing
	Matis	Vale do Javari	Intimidation with firearms
Residents of Lago Grande	Matsés	Vale do Javari	Intimidation and co-optation by drug traffickers
Community	Mura	Soares/Urucurituba	Threats and coercion of indigenous people
Community and city residents	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Misappropriation of bank card
indigenous leaders	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Multiple threats by assailants and criminals
indigenous leaders	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Threats against human rights advocates
Four unidentified indigenous people			Fraud

BAHIA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Entire communities	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Dissemination of fake news and multiple threats
Communities	Pataxó	Comexatibá, Barra Velha	Threats, coercion, and intimidation

MARANHÃO - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guajajara	Bacurizinho	Verbal threats and destruction of houses
Community	Juruna	Parque Indígena do Xingu	Attempt to buy votes
Leaders	Ka'Apor	Alto Turiaçu	Pursuit by vehicle and intimidation
Leaders	Ka'Apor	Alto Turiaçu	Death threat; invasion
	Tremembé	Tremembé de Engenho	Intimidation; poisoning of animals and destruction of crops

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Fire
Alda - Nhandesi; Getúlio - Nhanderu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Threats to burn prayer house
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Shooting attack near community
Nine indigenous people	Guarani-Kaiowá		Slave-like labor
Two indigenous youth and one teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aldeia Campestre	Slave-like labor
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laranjeira Nhanderu e Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Attempt to co-opt leaders
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperí	Threats and siege by farmers and security guards

MINAS GERAIS - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Maxakali	Maxakali	Misappropriation of documents, bank cards, and passwords
Community	Pataxó, Pankararu	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Threats and intimidation with firearms
Several Communities	Several peoples	Several lands	State measure restricting prior consultation
Community	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Charging for water supply by squatters; criminalization of leader

PARÁ - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous youngster and adolescents		Alto Rio Guamá	Slave-like labor
Community	Kayapó	Kayapó	Shooting clubs near ILs
Community	Parakanã	Parakanã	Hate speech on social media
	Parakanã	Parakanã	Prohibition to vote
Men	Parakanã	Apyterewa	Intimidation and co-optation of indigenous people

PARANÁ - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous woman; indigenous child	Guarani	Tekoha Y' Hovy	Police pursuit inside the IL
Child	Kaingang		Hit-and-run
PIAUÍ - 1 Case			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Valdenúzia Tavares Pankararú Opará	Pankararu	Pankararu Opará	Police pursuit inside the IL

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Kaingang	Serrinha	Eviction and prohibition of returning to the IL
Community	Kaingang	Rio dos Índios	Criminalization of leaders
Community	Kaingang	Kandóia	Criminalization of leaders
Indigenous families	Kaingang	Retomada Gãh Ré	Threats with firearms; racist speeches
Indigenous families	Several peoples	Several lands	Dissemination of lies and intimidation on social media
Indigenous families	Xokleng, Kaingang	Retomada Gãh Ré	Threats from land grabbers

RONDÔNIA - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Tanaru - "Pit Indigenous Man"	Isolated	Tanaru	Denial of the right to burial
Community	Isolated, Kariyuna	Kariyuna	Multiple threats
Indigenous leader	Kariyuna	Kariyuna	Intimidation of community and chief
	Kariyuna	Kariyuna	Verbal threats
Communities	Puruborá, Migueleno, Kujubim	Puruborá	Dissemination of false and prejudiced news

RORAIMA - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Two Indigenous leaders	Makuxi	Raposa Serra do Sol	Illegal arrest
	Makuxi	Raposa Serra do Sol	Delay in solving police assault case
Indigenous families	Yanomami	Yanomami	Multiple threats as a result of mining
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Embezzlement of funds allocated to indigenous health

SANTA CATARINA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani	Morro dos Cavalos	Tactical training of MP officers inside the IL
Indigenous families	Guarani	Pirai, Pindoty, Tarumã	Multiple damages caused by a company; lack of dialogue and consultation

SÃO PAULO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani Mbya	Tenondé Porã	Threats with firearms
Community	Guarani Mbya	Jaraguá	Verbal threats and intimidation

TOCANTINS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Krahô	Kraolândia	Attempt to buy votes
Indigenous elderly	Krahô	Kraholândia	Misappropriation of bank card and password



Funeral of Vitor Fernandes, a member of the Guarani Kaiowá people, in tekoha Guapoy, in Amambai (MS), where he was murdered during an illegal police raid

MURDERS

OFFICIAL DATA

In 2022, data obtained from SESAI, the Mortality Information System (SIM) and health secretariats in Roraima, Bahia and Mato Grosso do Sul showed 180 murders of indigenous people in Brazil. The states with the highest number such cases were Roraima (41), Mato Grosso do Sul (38) and Amazonas (30).

The crimes, which were recorded in 25 Brazilian states, victimized 137 men, 41 women and two people of unknown sex. Most of the victims (119) were between 20 and 59 years old, and 48 - more than a quarter of the total - were under the age of 19.

It is important to note that the data are partial and continue to be updated throughout the year and, therefore, may change as the databases are updated. Hence, we seek to include information from the most up-to-date sources among SIM, secretariats and SESAI.

There are also possible differences in scope between the three databases, since the information provided by SESAI and obtained by CIMI via the Access to Information Law (LAI) is restricted to deaths recorded within the communities and o peoples assisted by the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEIs).

Because the specification of the groups to which the victims belonged is not provided by SESAI and this field does not even exist in the data provided by the secretariats and SIM, it is not possible to provide details and more in-depth analyses of the information obtained.

Seeking to provide an assessment of the murders of indigenous people during the four years of the government of Jair Bolsonaro (PL), updated data for the years 2019 to 2021 were also compiled.

In the entire period, according to data collected in July 2022, 795 indigenous people were murdered in Brazil: 196 in 2019; 216 in 2020; and 203 in 2021. The average number of

indigenous people murdered from 2019 to 2022, therefore, was 198.75 a year.

Over the four years, Roraima (208), Amazonas (163) and Mato Grosso do Sul (146) were the three states with the highest number of murders. Together, the three states accounted for 65 percent of the homicides committed against indigenous people in the period.

MURDERS BETWEEN 2019 AND 2022, BY STATE¹

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2019-2022
Acre	3	3	3	4	13
Alagoas	0	2	1	3	6
Amapá	3	0	0	2	5
Amazonas	49	43	41	30	163
Bahia ⁴	1	5	6	7	19
Ceará	1	0	6	3	10
Federal District	1	0	0	2	3
Espírito Santo	0	1	1	2	4
Goiás	0	0	1	0	1
Maranhão	10	6	10	6	32
Mato Grosso	1	4	3	2	10
Mato Grosso do Sul ⁵	39	34	35	38	146
Minas Gerais	0	4	1	2	7
Pará	7	14	8	9	38
Paraíba	2	1	2	3	8
Paraná	5	5	5	6	21
Pernambuco	2	5	4	1	12
Piauí	0	1	0	1	2
Rio de Janeiro	2	4	7	1	14
Rio Grande do Norte	2	7	3	2	14
Rio Grande do Sul	7	4	8	4	23
Rondônia	3	2	2	0	7
Roraima ^{2 3}	51	67	49	41	208
Santa Catarina	5	3	2	3	13
São Paulo	0	1	2	4	7
Sergipe	0	0	0	1	1
Tocantins	2	0	3	3	8
Total	196	216	203	180	795

¹ Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – March 2023. Data subject to review, collected on 07/05/2023.

² Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review, collected on 07/05/2023.

³ Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Data subject to review, collected on 02/02/2023.

⁴ Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/SIM. Data subject to review, collected on 07/07/2023.

⁵ Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE/SIM. Data subject to review, collected on 07/07/2023.

MURDERS IN 2022, BY AGE GROUP

Age group	No. of murders	%
0-19	48	26.7%
20 - 59	119	66.1%
60+	11	6.1%
Unknown	2	1.1%
Total	180	100%

MURDERS IN 2022, BY GENDER

STATE	Women	Men	Unknown
Acre	1	3	0
Alagoas	0	3	0
Amapá	0	2	0
Amazonas	11	19	0
Bahia ⁴	1	6	0
Ceará	0	3	0
Federal District	0	2	0
Espírito Santo	0	2	0
Goiás	0	0	0
Maranhão	0	5	1
Mato Grosso	0	2	0
Mato Grosso do Sul ⁵	7	31	0
Minas Gerais	0	2	0
Pará	1	7	1
Paraíba	1	2	0
Paraná	1	5	0
Pernambuco	0	1	0
Piauí	0	1	0
Rio de Janeiro	0	1	0
Rio Grande do Norte	0	2	0
Rio Grande do Sul	0	4	0
Rondônia	0	0	0
Roraima ^{2 3}	15	26	0
Santa Catarina	2	1	0
São Paulo	1	3	0
Sergipe	0	1	0
Tocantins	0	3	0
Total	41	137	2
%	22.8%	76.1%	1.1%

Photo: personal file



14-year-old Gustavo Silva da Conceição, of the Pataxó indigenous people, was brutally murdered by gunmen in the Comexatibá IL

CIMI DATA

In 2022, based on information obtained by teams from different regions of the country and on news published in various media outlets, CIMI recorded 69 murders of indigenous people in the states of Acre (3), Amazonas (9), Bahia (9), Amapá (1), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (19), Mato Grosso (1), Paraíba (6), Pernambuco (1), Paraná (4), Roraima (5), Santa Catarina (3), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (2).

The year was marked by a series of conflicts and murders of leaders and indigenous people linked to the struggle for land and the protection of their territories. In Mato Grosso do Sul, four indigenous people were murdered in this context, between the months of May and September.

In May, 18-year-old Alex Recarte Vasques Lopes, a member of the Guarani-Kaiowá people, was murdered in the municipality of Coronel Sapucaia (MS), on the border with Paraguay, after leaving the Taquaperi Indigenous Reserve to fetch firewood in an area surrounding the IL. There, he was reportedly murdered, and his body was found on the Paraguayan side of the border. The situation caused indignation among the Kaiowá and Guarani peoples and motivated an intense movement of repossession operations, to which the farmers responded by murdering indigenous leaders.

In June, Vitor Fernandes, 42, of the Guarani Kaiowá people, was murdered during a truculent police raid to evict the indigenous people from the repossessed land called Tekoha Guapoy, in an area that the Guarani and Kaiowá claim to have been subtracted from the Amambai Indigenous Reserve (MS).

The violent and illegal attack by the Military Police, which was carried out without a court order and left other indigenous people injured, became known as the “Guapoy massacre”.

In the following months, two other members of the Guarani Kaiowá group linked to the Tekoha Guapoy were murdered: Márcio Moreira, leader of the repossession operation, was shot dead in what looked like an ambush in July, and Vitorino Sanches, a shop owner and supporter of Guapoy, was shot dead in the center of the city of Amambai (MS), in September. Vitorino, a 60-year-old leader, had already survived an ambush in August, in which he was injured and hospitalized.

In addition to Vitorino, the months of September and October were marked by a series of severe and impactful cases in different regions of the country. In the southernmost part of Bahia, Gustavo Silva da Conceição, a 14-year-old Pataxó teen, was murdered during a violent attack to a repossession operation in the Comexatibá Indigenous Land.

The attacks by gunmen and armed groups - which the indigenous people characterize as “militiamen” - became recurrent against the Pataxó communities of the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal and Comexatibá ILs. The interruption of demarcation processes and invasions by farmers and real estate speculation motivated the indigenous people to carry out repossession operations, which were responded to with acts of extreme violence.

Months earlier, in March, 22-year-old Vitor Braz, a member of the Pataxó people, was shot dead in Porto Seguro (BA), after complaining about the noise coming from a clandestine party on Ponta Grande beach. The location of the party was close to Novos Guerreiros village, in an area that

Photos: personal files



Janildo Oliveira, of the Guajajara people (MA); Vitorino Sanches (60), Márcio Moreira (40) and Alex Recarte Vasques Lopes (18), of the Guarani Kaiowá people (MS): all murdered in 2022

is claimed by the Pataxó people as part of the Ponta Grande Indigenous Land.

In the space of just one week, three Guajajara men from the Arariboia Indigenous Land were murdered in similar circumstances in Maranhão. Two of the men – Jael Carlos Miranda Guajajara and Janildo Oliveira Guajajara – were murdered in the early hours of September 3, and the other, Antônio Cafeteiro Sousa Silva Guajajara, in the early hours of the 11th.

Janildo was a member of the Guardians of the Forest group, which protects the territory and monitors activities in the Arariboia Indigenous Land – where invasions and threats from loggers, hunters and squatters are frequent. He was shot in the back in the municipality of Amarante do Maranhão.

Jael was found dead by indigenous people on the banks of the MA-006 highway, which cuts through the IL, near a settlement called “Jacaré”. The Guajajara community claims that the body had marks of beating and that Jael had possibly been beaten to death. Antônio Cafeteiro, from Lagoa Vermelha village, was murdered with six shots on the road that leads to Jiboia village, located in the municipality of Arame (MA), near the IL.

In October, an indigenous leader of the Xirixana group, identified only as Cleomar, was killed in a shooting attack by miners in the Uraricoera region, inside the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in the state of Roraima. On the same occasion, a 15-year-old boy was injured by a gunshot wound.

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



MURDER – 64 Cases – 69 Victims

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Murder** category, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
João Barbosa Marcelino Kaxinawá	Kaxinawá		Cold weapon
José Ribamar Kaxinawá	Kaxinawá	Kaxinawá Nova Olinda	Cold weapon
Anita Kulina	Kulina	Kulina do Rio Envira	Cold weapon

AMAPÁ - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Valdo Forte		Uaçá	Cold weapon

AMAZONAS - 9 Cases - 9 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Sherry Mylena Kokama	Kokama		Cold weapon
Donia Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Cacau do Tarauacá	Physical assault; cruel method
Roberto Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Unknown
Nuju Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Firearm
Kukuini Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Unspecified weapon; extreme violence
Bara Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Cold weapon
Delso Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Cold weapon
Nori Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Beating
Jair Cordovil Trindade Miranda	Miranda		Firearm

BAHIA - 9 Cases - 9 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Gustavo Silva da Conceição	Pataxó	Comexatibá	Firearm
Carlone Gonçalves da Silva	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Unknown
Josimar Silva Araújo	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Cold weapon
Íris Braz dos Santos	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Firearm
Wellington Barreto de Jesus	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Firearm
Geferson Novais dos Santos	Pataxó		Firearm
Ailton Rozário dos Santos	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Firearm
Vitor Braz de Souza	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Firearm
Elton Barros de Souza	Tupinambá de Olivença		Firearm

MARANHÃO - 5 Cases - 5 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Soko Awá Guaja	Awá-Guajá	Caru	Unknown
Janildo Oliveira Guajajara	Guajajara	Araribóia	Firearm
Jael Carlos Miranda Guajajara	Guajajara	Araribóia	Assault
Antônio Cafeteiro Silva Guajajara	Guajajara	Araribóia	Firearm
Sarapó Kapor	Ka'Apor	Alto Turiaçu	Poisoning

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Eliseu dos Santos Cardoso	Kanela	Kanela	Cold weapon

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 19 Cases - 19 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Vidal Ribeiro	Guarani	Caarapó	Cold weapon
Celso Mendes Espíndula	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Beating
Lurdes Recard	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Ariane Oliveira Canteiro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Strangulation
Emiliano Basílio Oliveira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Estela Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Yvy Katu	Cold weapon
Reginaldo da Silva Colman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sucuriy	Cold weapon
Girl	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	Cold weapon
Vitorino Sanches	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Firearm
Alex Recarte Vasques Lopes	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperi	Firearm
Anciã Guarani-Kaiowá	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sassoró	Beating
Adelino Martins	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperi	Cold weapon
Cleijomar Rodrigues Vasques	Guarani-Kaiowá	Limão Verde	Beating and blows to the head
Alonso Cabreira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Vitor Fernandes	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Firearm
Marceliana Guarani	Guarani-Kaiowá	Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Unknown
Rosa Guimarães	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Strangulation
Márcio Moreira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Firearm, cold weapon, and physical violence
Sidney Terena	Terena	Lalima	Cold weapon

PARAÍBA - 1 Cases - 6 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Three women; three men	Potiguara	Potiguara - Monte Mor	Massacre using firearms

PARANÁ - 4 Cases - 4 Victims

Indigenous man	Ivaí		Unknown
Indigenous woman	Kaingang	Ivaí	Physical and sexual violence
Susana Mura Bandeira	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Rape and femicide
Indigenous man			Beating

PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Edinaldo Manoel de Souza	Atikum	Atikum	Beating; torture

RORAIMA - 5 Cases - 5 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Janielly Grigório André	Wapixana		Unknown
Lucivan Aldeisio da Silva	Wapixana	Tabalascada	Head wound and strangulation
Teenager	Yanomami	Yanomami	Rape followed by death
Cleomar Xirixana	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
Ana Yanomami	Yanomami		Firearm

SANTA CATARINA - 3 Cases - 3 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Graciane Gonçalves Feliciano	Kaingang	Xapécó	Beating
Elizama Lucas	Kaingang	Xapécó	Cold weapon
Man	Kaingang	Toldo Chimbanguê	Cold weapon

SÃO PAULO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Osmildo Amândio	Guarani Mbya	Rio Branco Itanhaém	Cold weapon

TOCANTINS - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Rarajuty Karajá	Karajá	Parque do Araguaia	Beating
Marinalva Karajá	Karajá		Cold weapon



Without demarcation, indigenous communities are forced to live in small areas, camped by the side of highways. In the photo, Mbya Guarani children from the Arroio Divisa IL, in Eldorado do Sul (RS)

MANSLAUGHTER

In 2022, 16 cases of manslaughter against indigenous people were recorded, with 17 victims. Of these, 15 were run over, one was accidentally shot, and one was electrocuted. The cases were reported in Acre (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Paraná (5), Rio Grande do Sul (2 cases and 3 victims), Roraima (2), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (1).

Two of the victims were children; two others were mothers of four and six children, respectively. In all cases in which the victims were run over, the drivers fled without stopping to help the victims. The disregard and disrespect for indigenous people has been recurrent over all these years.

In almost all the editions of this publication, we have been saying that there are doubts about the circumstances of these incidents – whether they are unintentional, accidental, or intentional crimes against indigenous people. It is noticed

that most of these accidents occur on highways and on the side of roads that are very close to the villages or cut through indigenous territories, hence denoting the disregard of public authorities towards this population.

This year, once again, the highlight in this category of violations is the southern region of the country, where eight deaths involving motor vehicles and pedestrians were recorded. It is a region where recurrent situations of racism and prejudice against indigenous peoples are under investigation. The lack of land demarcation adds to this context and causes many communities to live in roadside camps, in a situation of vulnerability and susceptibility to road accidents.

In Rio Grande do Sul, 19-year-old Cristiano Ronaldo Acosta, of the Mbya Guarani people, was run over in RS-401,

while crossing the road in front of Guadjayvi village. The vehicle was not identified, and the driver did not stop to help Cristiano, who died. The community has been demanding for many years that speed reducers be installed on the highway, as well as signs indicating the presence of an indigenous community in the region.

In Acre, a 10-year-old Katukina boy was hit by a truck on his way home from school in the Campinas Katukina IL and, after days in the hospital, did not resist his injuries and died. The driver fled the scene.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, Teodácia Ornello, a mother of six from the Guarani-Kaiowá people, was run over and killed on the highway that cuts through the Yvy Katu repossessed area. On this same highway, months before the indigenous

woman Márcia Rodrigues, a mother of four, had been run over. In both cases, the drivers fled without rendering aid to the victims.

In Tocantins, an indigenous man was electrocuted on Bananal Island. According to the chief José Tehybi Javaé, the victim, himself and a friend went fishing in a river near the village. He said they set up camp and were about to prepare a fishing net, when they came across electrical wires left by people camping in the area. “The people use electrical wires, they could have removed them, but they left them here on the edge of the river in this weather [rainy season]. They should turn it off or take it out,” said the leader. His friend was electrocuted when he touched the wires, which were connected to the power grid; he was taken to hospital but did not resist his injuries.

MANSLAUGHTER - 16 Cases - 17 Victims

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Manslaughter** category, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 1 Case - 1 Victim			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Child	Katukina	Campinas / Katukina	Truck
MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 4 Cases - 4 Victims			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Teodácia Ornello	Guarani Nhandeva	Yvy Katu	Motor vehicle
Márcia Rodrigues	Guarani-Kaiowá	Yvy Katu	Motor vehicle
Richarlyson Guarani	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guaimbé	Firearm
Timi da Silva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aldeia Limão Verde	Vehicle
PARANÁ - 5 Cases - 5 Victims			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
J.G.M.	Rio das Cobras		Motor vehicle
Indigenous person			Motor vehicle
Indigenous teenager			Motor vehicle
Indigenous man			Motor vehicle
Indigenous youngster		Rio das Cobras	Motor vehicle
RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases - 3 Victims			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Cristiano Ronaldo	Guarani Mbya	Guajayvi	Motor vehicle
Leonira Leopoldino; Jandir Raimundo	Kaingang	Guarita	Motor vehicle
RORAIMA - 2 Cases - 2 Victims			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Man			Motor vehicle
Indigenous woman			Motor vehicle
SÃO PAULO - 1 Case - 1 Victim			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Jorge Figueiredo Alves	Desana		Motor vehicle
TOCANTINS - 1 Case - 1 Victim			
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Mazinho Javaé	Javaé	Parque do Araguaia	Electrocution

GRIEVOUS BODILY INJURIES

In 2022, 17 cases of bodily injury against indigenous people were reported in the states of Amazonas (2), Bahia (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (10), Mato Grosso (1), Pernambuco (1), and Paraná (2).

In Mato Grosso do Sul, attacks against indigenous peoples are recurrent and daily, including with the participation of public security forces in illegal actions. Despite being the state with the largest number of records, the number of cases does not reflect the reality experienced by the indigenous peoples, since not all cases are reported or made public.

Many of these truculent attacks were perpetrated by the police themselves, as in the case during the repossession of Tekoha Guapoy, when farmers from the region and military police officers invaded the place, to forcibly remove the Guarani and Kaiowá who had carried out a repossession operation in the area they claim as part of the Amambai Indigenous Reserve.

The operation – as has been recurrent in the state – took place without a court order and, due to the gravity and truculence of the attack, the indigenous people refer to it as the “Guapoy massacre”. At the time, military police officers fired rubber bullets and gunshots at the indigenous people, leaving at least nine injured and one dead – 42-year-old Vitor Fernandes Guarani Kaiowá.

In a similar case, also in Mato Grosso do Sul, in the Laranjeira Nhandaru and Boqueirão Indigenous Land, during the illegal and violent eviction carried out by the Military Police shock battalion against Guarani and Kaiowá families who had repossessed the territory claimed as part of the Laranjeira Nhandaru tekoha, at least three indigenous people were injured by rubber bullets. According to the indigenous people’s account, when the leaders began to talk with a FUNAI team, the PM shock battalion arrived by surprise and attacked the community – which includes elderly people and children – with sound and light bombs, tear gas and rubber bullets.

In Bahia, a case of attack by the military police was also recorded. Priscila Muniz, 31, of the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe people, was attacked by military police officers and was seriously injured in the head, as well as injuries all over the body, in the city of Pau Brasil (BA). She was attending the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the municipality with her husband, who was hit with a baton while walking by the officers. She reported that he was assaulted when asking for permission to walk by, and that the officers attacked her when she tried to ask them to stop.

In Mato Grosso, an indigenous man of the Xavante people was beaten by at least six men and left naked in

Attacks against indigenous peoples are recurrent and daily, including with the participation of public security forces in illegal actions



Photo: Guarani and Kaiowá peoples

Shell casing found by members of the Guarani and Kaiowá groups after a police attack in June, during the Guapoy massacre, in Amambai (MS)

Confresa. The president of the Indigenous Association of the Araguaia Valley (ASIVA), Eliana Karajá, reported that the man was admitted to the local hospital and that the community was outraged: “nothing justifies what they did. We are frequent victims of beatings, we are raped, indigenous people die because of people’s hatred of indigenous peoples”.

In Pernambuco, Valdeila da Silva, a firefighter with the PrevFogo program who is engaged in environmental preservation in the Xukuru territory of Ororubá, was surprised and attacked by two hooded men carrying firearms. They tortured her physically and psychologically; she reported that she was beaten, thrown to the ground over cattle feces, and received death threats, directed at her and the entire IBAMA brigade team that works to protect the Xukuru territory.

GRIEVOUS BODILY INJURY - 17 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Grievous bodily injury** category, organized by state.
For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

AMAZONAS - 2 Cases - 4 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Two indigenous men	Maraguá	Maraguá	Beating
Humberto de Oliveira; Humberson da Silva de Oliveira	Sateré-Mawé	Andirá-Marau	Beating

BAHIA - 1 Case - 2 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Priscila Muniz; Priscila's husband	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Bludgeoning

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Man	Xavante		Beating

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 10 Cases - 16 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Aline de Souza da Silva	Guarani Nhandeva	Reserva Indígena de Dourados	Physical assault; beating
Clara Lúcia Martins; Roberley	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Bludgeoning
Marcinho Rocha Vilhalva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Bludgeoning
Indigenous woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Bludgeoning
Indigenous woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	Physical assault
Indigenous woman; indigenous man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	Piercing object
Indigenous woman; indigenous man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Iron pipe; domestic violence
Elderly, women, children and men	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laranjeira Nhandaru E Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Eviction using gas, bombs, and rubber bullets
Nine men e women	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Attack on repossession with firearms
Indigenous woman; indigenous man			Bludgeoning

PARANÁ - 2 Cases - 2 Victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous woman	Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavira	Machete blows
Indigenous woman			Hit by a vehicle

PERNAMBUCO - 1 Case - 1 Victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Valdeila da Silva	Xukuru	Xukuru	Assault

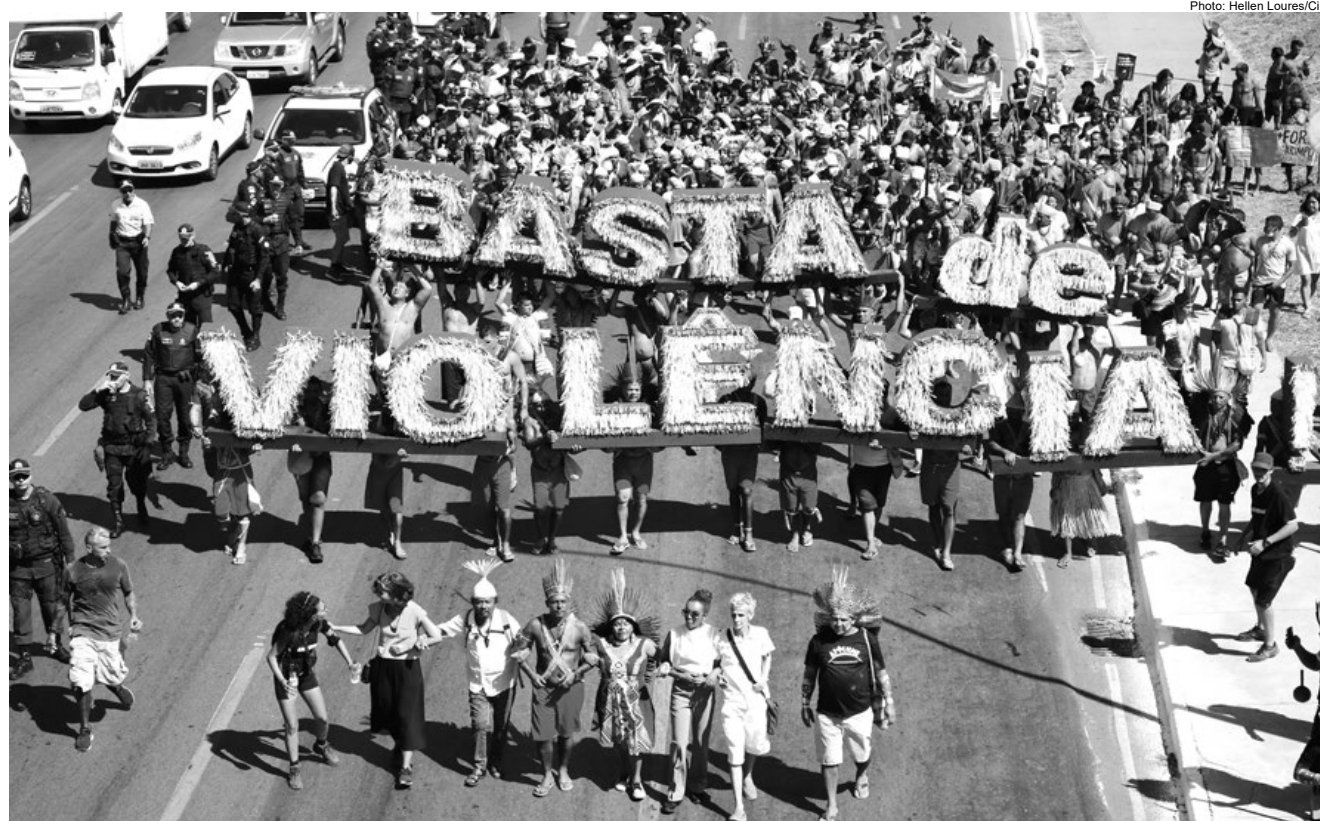


Photo: Hellen Loures/Cimi

RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

In 2022, 38 cases of racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination were recorded, as follows: Amazonas (6), Bahia (1), Federal District (4), Goiás (1), Minas Gerais (2), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Pará (4), Piauí (1), Paraná (3), Rondônia (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (2) and Tocantins (1), in addition to one case of national repercussion.

These figures are but a small sample of the situations to which indigenous groups and people are often subjected. During the years of the Bolsonaro government, the dissemination of hatred speeches also by public figures holding high-ranking positions in the federal government – starting with the president himself – became a pattern. In 2022, it was no different: the president, once again, spread prejudiced and integrationist speeches.

In an interview to Jovem Pan radio station, the then-president Jair Bolsonaro, while commenting on the Supreme Court's decision on the so-called “time frame” thesis said that Brazil “can no longer stand indigenous reserves” and that if the areas demarcated and claimed by indigenous peoples were painted, the map of the country would look like “a body with chickenpox.” In addition to using the image of a sick body to refer to indigenous territories, Bolsonaro repeated fallacious arguments about the demarcation of lands, which is the responsibility of the executive branch headed by him. “If an indigenous person sets up a tent in front of the Alvorada Palace, the area becomes indigenous land”.

On another occasion, in one of his usual live broadcasts, the president said that “many indigenous people have already adapted and integrated. Just bring knowledge to them and they will get it quickly.” The speech, despite its apparent benevolent tone, reproduces the integrationist logic that prevailed during the Military Dictatorship and that was eliminated by the Constitution of 1988.

This type of manifestation, which links indigenous cultures to a supposed “lack of knowledge”, is also reflected in discourses that delegitimize the identity of indigenous people and situations in which it is difficult for members of indigenous peoples to access rights or services.

This is the case of the report on the naturalization of discrimination against indigenous families from the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, who travel to the city of Atalaia do Norte (AM) to seek social benefits and various services. In bank lines, shops or hospitals and government agencies, they are treated with disdain and occasionally harassed. Similar reports are made by the Madijá and Tukuna peoples, from the Kulina do Médio Juruá Indigenous Land, when they seek services and assistance in the city of Eirunepé (AM).

In Campo Grande (MS), members of the Terena people living in an urban context, without access to public health and education policies, have gotten used to denying their ethnic identity to access health care. Some families have stopped teaching their mother tongues because of prejudice against indigenous children in conventional schools.

Cases of more explicit and direct racist attacks were also recorded, both on social media and in person. On at least two occasions, discriminatory acts were perpetrated by police officers.

In one of them, in Goiás, a man from the Tapuia people was arrested for hunting within the limits of his own territory, the Carretão Indigenous Land. When arguing that he was an indigenous man and that hunting was a cultural and subsistence practice, he was harassed by police officers, who denied his identity and said that he was “white, paunchy and bald”. Leaders who went to the police station of Rubiataba (GO) were also discriminated against by being asked to “prove” that they were “real Indians”.

In another case, a police officer, in an extremely aggressive manner, approached an indigenous woman in Osório (RS), who was traveling from one community to another in a ride-hailing vehicle. When she identified herself as a Guarani woman, she was humiliated and verbally assaulted. The police officer said that “there was no indigenous community” in the city and demanded that the Guarani Mbya woman spoke in Portuguese, which is not her native language.

Verbal assaults of a racist nature were also recorded in traditional media outlets, such as radio stations. In Santarém (PA), for example, a group of indigenous people attending a meeting was approached by a lawyer in a restaurant. According to the account of an MPF prosecutor who witnessed the scene, the man went so far as saying that “he was like President Bolsonaro, he only liked Indians who worked”. In the same city, the MPF filed two lawsuits against a radio broadcaster who accused indigenous and quilombola people in the region of having been “invented” to hinder local economic development.

The national elections were also used as a justification for a series of prejudiced actions and speeches against indigenous peoples. In Rondônia, prejudice against these peoples was incited to try to influence voters, based on a discourse of panic regarding the demarcations of indigenous lands.

In Mato Grosso, members of the Apyãwa/Tapirapé people were harassed on social media after the results of the electoral session in the Urubu Branco Indigenous Land, following the announcement that candidate Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva had received 100 percent of the votes.

Indigenous candidacies, which reached a record high in the 2022 election, with 186 candidates running for elective offices throughout the country, were also the target of discrimination, including in the distribution of electoral funds. A survey by the portal Jota¹ identified that 29.6 percent of indigenous women and 28.1 percent of men who ran for a seat in the Federal Chamber of Deputies did not receive a single cent from their political parties to finance their campaigns, which became practically unfeasible due to lack of resources.

1 **30% das candidatas indígenas à Câmara não receberam recursos para campanha.** By Letícia Paiva, Jota, 09/30/2022. Available at: <https://www.jota.info/eleicoes/30-das-candidatas-indigenas-a-camara-nao-receberam-recursos-para-campanha-30092022>

RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION - 38 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

AMAZONAS - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Kulina	Vale do Javari	Discrimination and neglect in assistance to indigenous people
Men and women	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Racism; denial of care
Men and women	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Racism; prejudice
Indigenous women	Several peoples	Several lands	Discrimination in assistance to indigenous people
Vanda Witoto	Witoto		Racism, prejudice, misogyny; hate speech
Joaquina Brazão			Denial of access to justice

BAHIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous people of Bahia	Several peoples		Dissemination of fake news on social media

DISTRITO FEDERAL - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
	Several peoples		Plenary of the Chamber of Deputies
	Several peoples		Prejudiced speech
Indigenous women	Several peoples		Disrespectful speech with sexual innuendo
Indigenous peoples	Several peoples	Several lands	Disrespectful and racist speeches

GOIÁS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Man	Tapuia	Carretão I	Discrimination

MATO GROSSO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Eliane Xunakalo	Kurã Bakairi	Several	Discrimination
Men and women	Tapirapé	Urubu Branco	Racism and prejudice

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí	False and prejudiced speeches
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí	Abuse of power, racism, and false information
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí	Fake messages on WhatsApp
Students at Bradesco Foundation	Terena		Racist posts on social media
Indigenous family	Terena		Denial of ethnicity registration in the 2022 Census
Indigenous people in an urban context	Terena		Racism
People of Mato Grosso do Sul	Several peoples	Several	Prejudiced statements

MINAS GERAIS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Maxakali	Maxakali	Racism and prejudice
Indigenous leaders	Pankararu	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Threats and racist speeches

PARÁ - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Arlene Pereira dos Santos	Arapium	Maró	Use of racist and derogatory words in the classroom
Communities	Parakanã	Parakanã	Racism
Communities	Several peoples	Several lands	Hate speech on radio and social media
Indigenous communities; Antônio Marcos Sena Leal Karajá	Several peoples	Santarém	Racist statements

PARANÁ - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Romancil Gentil Kretã	Kaingang		Racist and prejudiced comments
Dayane Padilha			Denial of transportation for being an indigenous person
Indigenous family			Manipulation; eviction from the city
Indigenous electoral candidate	Several peoples	Several lands	No access to electoral fund resources

PIAUI - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Members of the Gueguê people			Denial of identity

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Clarice Mbya Guarani	Guarani Mbya	Guarani Barra do Ouro	Racism

RONDÔNIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
	Migueleno, Kujubim, Puruborã	Several lands	False and racist messages and intimidation

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Joziléia Kaingang	Kaingang		Racist and discriminatory attacks

SÃO PAULO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani	Ka'Aguy Hovy	Racist speeches
Indigenous families	Several peoples	São Paulo	Racism and prejudice

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Xerente	Funil	Racism

ATTEMPTED MURDERS

In 2022, 28 cases of attempted murders of indigenous people were reported in Brazil. The last year of the Bolsonaro government was marked by the escalation of violence and rights violations against indigenous peoples in the country. The state with the highest number of cases was Mato Grosso do Sul, with 12 cases, followed by Bahia and Maranhão with 3 cases each; Acre, Amazonas, and Roraima with two cases each; and Amapá, Pará, Santa Catarina and Tocantins with one case each.

In Amazonas, in the Maraguá IL, indigenous people were surprised by drug dealers roving around the region, asking them if they could play soccer in the community – which, according to the report, the indigenous people agreed to avoid problems. The dealers, who had been drinking and were showing signs of intoxication, left the village at the end of the game, around 5:30 p.m., without problem. Around 10 p.m., however, they went back shooting at the houses and hitting two of them. The families ran into the bushes with the children. Before leaving, the men beat two indigenous people and stole a boat engine.

In the southernmost part of Bahia, in a context of extreme and continuous violence against the Pataxó people, 38 indigenous families were attacked by gunmen between the night of September 6 and the early hours of September 7. The superintendent of the State Secretariat of Justice, Human Rights and Social Development (SJDHDS), Jones Carvalho, who went personally at the area, described the scene as one of “extreme desolation and fear, because it was a very violent attack. They are children, elderly people, women – including pregnant women – who were attacked with heavy weaponry, tear gas. The attack on indigenous communities, whose land has been recognized by FUNAI, is promoted by farmers through land grabbing”.

It is difficult to specify the number of armed attacks in the region during the year, as the actions of gunmen and groups that the indigenous people refer to as “rural militias” escalated – fostered by territorial disputes and aggravated by the interruption in the demarcation of Pataxó lands.

In Maranhão, attacks and attempted murders by invaders of indigenous lands are frequent. A 14-year-old teenager and his uncle, Janildo Oliveira Guajajara, were shot in the back in the city of Amarante do Maranhão (MA), in September. Janildo, who was a member of the territorial protection group Guardians of the Forest, died, and the teenager was seriously injured.

Another case, also in Maranhão, involved a member of the Guardians of the Forest, Peu Guajajara. He and his wife, who were on a motorcycle, were chased by gunmen on two motorcycles. During the escape, the indigenous man and woman managed to get inside a shop, where they hid from the gunmen, who waited in the street for some time and then left.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, where 12 attempted murders were reported, an emblematic case was that of Vitorino Sanches, of the Guarani Kaiowá people, who was ambushed in the late morning of August 1st, while entering the Amambai Indigenous Land. He was shot twice but was hospitalized and survived. According to Aty Guasu, at least ten bullet marks were found on Vitorino’s car.

Aty Guasu expressed concern and suspicions regarding the attack, as Vitorino, an influential community leader, openly supported the repossession of Guapoy and was sympathetic to the tekoha families. A month after this attack, on September 13, Vitorino was killed in another attack in the center of the city of Amambai.

In Pará, four masked men in a vehicle with the logo of the company Stive Segurança, shot at a group of twelve

It is difficult to specify the number of armed attacks reported in southernmost part of Bahia, due to the escalation - fostered by territorial disputes and aggravated by the interruption in the demarcation of Pataxó lands - of the actions of gunmen and groups that the indigenous people call “rural militias”

indigenous people from the Turiwara community in Tomé-Açu. According to the police report, about thirty shots were fired and an indigenous man was hit in the chest and taken to hospital. Indigenous people report that threats and attacks in the region have been frequent, due to conflicts involving palm oil-producing companies.

In Roraima, a young Yanomami man was injured after being attacked by armed miners in the Homoxi Region, in the Yanomami Indigenous Land. The victim was on his way to the health clinic when he was attacked by drunk miners with three shots in the hand and ear. Condisi-YY president Junior Hekurari said the case was “a clear picture of what we have suffered inside our homes, in the midst of our family. We are tired of being hurt by invaders, tired of being hurt and killed”.

In Santa Catarina, a 6-year-old indigenous child was seriously beaten in the city of José Boiteux, in the Itajaí Valley, and had to wait ten days to be transferred to the ICU. The Police said they were investigating the incident, which was reported by the child’s mother.

The number of cases recorded in 2022 is twice as high as that of the previous year, when 12 cases were reported; however, underreporting is undoubtedly still very high.

ATTEMPTED MURDER - 28 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Attempted murder** category, organized by state.
For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Teenager	Kulina	Kulina do Rio Envira	Cold weapon
Zequinha Kulina	Kulina	Kaxinawá do Médio Purus	Bludgeoning

AMAPÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Two indigenous teenagers		Uaçá	Knife attack

AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Kimu Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Knife attack
Community families	Maraguá		Firearm

BAHIA - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Families	Pataxó	Comexatibá	Firearm
Indigenous families	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Firearm
Maria Erineide	Truka Tupã	Truka Tupã	Firearm

MARANHÃO - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Peu Guajajara and wife	Guajajara	Arariboia	Pursuit by vehicle and threats with a weapon
Indigenous teenager	Guajajara	Arariboia	Firearm
Indigenous teenager	Guajajara	Araribóia	Attempted to run over

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 12 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Adrielisson Benites	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Machete attack
André Batista Marques	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
indigenous man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Beating
indigenous man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
indigenous man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon; beating
Indigenous youngster	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Jussailton Porto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Beating with a firearm
Vitorino Sanches	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Firearm
Two leaders	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Firearm, cold weapon, physical assault
Indigenous woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperi	Cold weapon
Indigenous woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Assault and burns in a wood stove

PARÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
12 members of the Turiwara people	Turiwara	Turé / Mariquita	Firearm

RORAIMA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Youngster	Yanomami		Firearm
Indigenous youngster	Yanomami	Yanomami	Shooting; assault

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Child			Beating

TOCANTINS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Method used
Indigenous youth	Krahô	Kraolândia	Machete attack



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2022, 20 cases of sexual violence against indigenous children, adolescents and women were recorded. The reports cause astonishment and indignation not only for the cruelty of the cases, but also for the characteristics of the victims: of the 20 cases recorded, 18 involved children and adolescents, almost all between the ages of 5 and 14; in one of the cases, a teenage girl reported that she was being raped since she was 6. One of the victims, however, was a 23-month-old baby girl. The cases were recorded in the states of Alagoas (1), Amazonas (2), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (1), and São Paulo (3).

The records show the number of cases reported; in addition to clear underreporting, there are cases in which the reports cover many victims, as is the case of the desperate reality experienced in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima and Amazonas, already portrayed in previous editions of this report.

The reports of the communities are impactful, and the violations and violence continued to escalate in 2022 with no solution by the government, making it impossible to quantify the real number of victims. Indigenous girls and women continued to suffer sexual violence from gold miners who invade the indigenous territory.

Cases of grooming and exchange of sex for food were daily in that region. If the desolate situation of extreme poverty, diseases and hunger were not enough, in 2022 indigenous women and children continued to be the victims of one of the most cruel and traumatic forms of violence: sexual violence.

Female leaders gathered at the 13th Annual Meeting of Yanomami Women delivered a letter to the president-elect, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, asking for the end of the nightmare caused by illegal mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land. In the document, sent on December 12, they indicate the urgency need to clear the territory. According to the letter, the invasion of land by thousands of miners leads to extreme violence – such as armed attacks, rapes, and the grooming of women – in addition to environmental damage, thus compromising hunting and fishing and spreading diseases such as malaria.

In Maranhão, indigenous women have also been subject to this type of violence, especially in the Kanela and Porquinhos Indigenous Lands, of the Kanela Memortumré and Apãnejkra peoples. In that state, it was also impossible to specify the exact number of victims. Leaders have denounced that hunters invade the territories to hunt and harass indigenous women. Several complaints were filed with the competent agencies, but no action has been taken to protect the women and territories.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the state with the highest number of cases, there were deplorable situations, such as that of the 23-month-old baby. The girl was found naked in the suspect's arms. According to police, the case happened when the mother and her baby were hospitalized. In her statement to police, the mother claims she woke up during the night and did not see the baby in the crib. The girl was found by police officers outside the hospital, completely naked and in the suspect's arms. In addition to the girl, the young man was also holding a machete. He was caught red-handed.

In another case, also in Mato Grosso do Sul, a 62-year-old pastor was arrested on suspicion of sexually abusing three indigenous girls, aged between 9 and 10. According to the police report, the alleged abuse happened in a church located in an indigenous village in Aquidauana (MS). According to the complaint made to the police, the pastor used the moment of prayer in the church to abuse the girls. The cases came to the attention of the police through the city's Guardianship Council, which received reports of sexual abuse.

On the coast of São Paulo, a case that shocked the indigenous community and society was that of a 5-year-old indigenous girl, who was raped in São Vicente (SP). The crime occurred in Paranapuã village, of the Guarani people, and the child was found in the bushes, bleeding in the genital area. According to the police report, the injuries resulting from rape were confirmed by medical examination.

The child's mother told police officers that she was at a meeting in the village where she lives and that, after the meeting, she went to meet her daughter at a neighbor's. When she arrived there, the girl was outside the house, with blood stains. Still according to the report, the mother and the neighbor did not know who the perpetrator was.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE - 20 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Sexual violence** category, organized by state.
For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ALAGOAS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous woman	Xukuru-Kariri	Fazenda Canto	Rape

AMAZONAS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Women of several ages	Yanomami	Yanomami	Sexual abuse
Two indigenous teenage girls			Vulnerable rape

MARANHÃO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Women	Kanela Apãnjekra	Porquinhos - Canela Apãnjekra	Sexual harassment; abuse of power
Indigenous women	Memortumré Canela	Kanela	Sexual harassment

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 8 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Girl	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Vulnerable rape
Girl	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Vulnerable rape
Indigenous youngster	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Attempted robbery and rape
Baby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Kidnapping and attempted vulnerable rape
Girl	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Vulnerable rape
Indigenous woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Rape
Teenager	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Vulnerable rape
Two girls	Terena		Vulnerable rape

RORAIMA - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous teenagers	Wapixana		Rape and robbery
Child	Wapixana	Jacamim	Vulnerable rape
Teenager	Yanomami	Yanomami	Rape followed by death

SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous girl	Kaingang	Xapecó	Vulnerable rape

SÃO PAULO - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous teenager	Guarani		Vulnerable rape posted on social media
Indigenous girl	Guarani	Paranapuã	Vulnerable rape
Girl	Guarani Nhandeva	Peruíbe	Vulnerable rape

CHAPTER **III**

Violence Triggered by Federal Government Omission



General lack of assistance	115
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Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



The cases involve a wide range of problems and lack of access to the most basic rights, which reflect the omission and progressive disruption of assistance to indigenous peoples over the four years of the Bolsonaro government

GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE



A total of 72 cases of general lack of assistance to indigenous peoples were recorded in Brazil in 2022, as follows: Alagoas (3), Amapá (2), Amazonas (11), Bahia (2), Federal District (1), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (1), Minas Gerais (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (11), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (6), Pernambuco (2), Paraná (6), Rondônia (2), Roraima (7), Rio Grande do Sul (5), São Paulo (3), and Tocantins (6).

The cases involve a wide range of problems and lack of access to the most basic rights, which reflect the omission and progressive disruption of assistance to indigenous peoples over the four years of the Bolsonaro government.

Reports in several states indicate that the lack of access to food and the failure to supply – or the insufficient supply of – food staples resulted in hunger, which affected various indigenous peoples and communities.

The reports are especially serious among peoples whose territories have not been demarcated and who live in small spaces, unable to produce their own food. This is the case of Avá-Guarani communities in western Paraná and Mbya Guaraní communities in Rio Grande do Sul, where at least 800 people from 52 families were left without food staples by the federal government between August and December 2022. The situation generated an environment of hunger, insecurity, and considerable increase in malnutrition, especially in children.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, the interruption in the supply of food staples, the lack of assistance by FUNAI and the situation of confinement of large populations in very small reserves, subjected to conditions of extreme vulnerability, resulted in hunger, and even reports of Guaraní and Kaiowá indigenous people seeking food scraps in a dump site in Dourados (MS).

In Paraná, many Guaraní and Kaingang indigenous people, affected by the reduction in the size of their territories, travel to the capital, Curitiba, to sell handicrafts to guarantee their subsistence. When in the city, however, they are faced with the lack of public support policies, as well as of access to services, assistance, and a space to guarantee their dignity during their stay in the capital.

Reports of widespread lack of assistance to indigenous people in an urban context are also common in several states in the country. In Pernambuco, the Karaxuwanassu people live in a situation of social vulnerability, due to food insecurity and the lack of specific, differentiated and priority health care, such as vaccination. This situation is associated with the lack of territory either demarcated or available for housing.

The lack of access to specific services, including documents proving their ethnic identity, also affect the indigenous people of the Terena, Kinikinau and Guaraní Kaiowá groups living in an urban context in the municipalities of

Photo: Antonio Scarpinetti/SEC/Unicamp



Demonstration by the peoples of the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, in Atalaia do Norte (AM), in June 2022, demanding justice for the murders of Dom Phillips and Bruno Pereira and protection for the indigenous territory

Nioaque and Campo Grande (MS). The situation generates a series of constraints and vulnerability.

A similar situation is reported by the Guarasugwe people in Rondônia, who have long demanded from FUNAI the issuance of documents such as the Administrative Indigenous Birth Certificate (RANI) – without which it is difficult for indigenous children and adolescents to access their rights to differentiated health and education services.

Peoples with demarcated land were also affected by the disruption of public policies – in this case, the disruption of policies for the protection and supervision of indigenous territories against illegal and criminal activities by invaders.

The case of the Javari Valley IL, which gained national and international repercussions after the murders of Bruno Pereira and Dom Phillips, is an example. In addition to the lack of personnel in the territory's protection bases, the employees also deal with the lack of equipment and, after the brutal murders, were affected by the progressive decrease in security forces in the region.

The lack of assistance to territories and the disruption of territorial protection policies is reflected in the progressive decrease in inspection and monitoring by FUNAI in the IL: 12 such operations were conducted in 2018 and 2019, only five in the following two years and only two in 2022 – one in May, before the murders that shocked the world, and another in August.¹

1 **Ações de fiscalização no Javari Valley desabam sob Bolsonaro.** By João Gabriel, Folha de São Paulo, 09/06/2022, Available at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2022/09/acoes-de-fiscalizacao-no-vale-do-javari-desabam-sob-bolsonaro.shtml>

The active omission of the federal government in the protection of indigenous lands is also evidenced in situations such as the denial of logistical support from the Armed Forces to a PF operation to remove invaders from the Trincheira/Bacajá Indigenous Land, in Pará, and the dismissal of the director for environmental protection of IBAMA. He was dismissed days after a report by Globo Group TV about a

Photo: Roberto Liebgott/CIMI Regional Office in the South



The Xokleng of the repossessed Konglul land, in São Francisco de Paula (RS), live on the banks of a highway. Without access to land, they are one of the many communities facing widespread lack of government assistance

major IBAMA operation against clandestine airstrips on the Yanomami Indigenous Land.²

The harsh reality of the Yanomami people also reverberated nationally and internationally, due to the gravity of the situation of the indigenous people. An external commission was created by the Chamber of Deputies, under the rapporteurship of the then deputy Joenia Wapichana (Network-RR), to investigate the situation on the IL. The scenario described in the report approved by the Commission was one of general lack of assistance.

² *Diretor de proteção ambiental do Ibama é exonerado após colaborar com reportagem investigativa.* By Marcela Leiros, Revista Cenarium, 08/18/2022. Available at: <https://revistacenarium.com.br/diretor-de-protecao-ambiental-do-ibama-e-exonerado-apos-colaborar-com-reportagem-investigativa>

“Children die from malnutrition; malaria spreads; the indigenous population is forced to drink water contaminated with mercury; children and women are raped; alcohol and drug addiction spreads. All this in the face of such social disruption generated by the presence of invaders, mainly due to illegal mining”, indicates the report.

“More than a situation of inertia and indirect stimulus from elected representatives for the commitment of crimes in indigenous territories, what we have is a situation of direct support for illicit intervention, which indicates the participation of financial elites and elected representatives in the illegal exploitation system”, the document concludes.

GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE - 72 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **General lack of assistance** category, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ALAGOAS - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Jeripankó, Karuazu, Katokin	Canapi	Lack of assistance; omission; negligence
Community	Tingui-Boto	Aconã	Lack of infrastructure and omission
Community	Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Lack of access to territory; infrastructure problems

AMAPÁ - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Apalaí, Wayana	Parque Indígena do Tumucumaque	Lack of assistance; omission; negligence
Indigenous families	Waiãpi	Waiãpi	Lack of solar equipment maintenance

AMAZONAS - 11 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation	Isolated peoples	Lábrea	Neglect towards newly located isolated people
Indigenous families	Kanamari, Kulina, Marubo, Matis, Mayoruna	Vale do Javari	Neglect and lack of assistance to indigenous people in the city
Communities	Kanamari, Kulina, Pano, Marubo, Matis, Mayoruna, Tsohom Dyapah	Vale do Javari	Omission and lack of inspection by public authorities
Men and women	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Omission and lack of assistance by public authorities
Indigenous communities	Maraguá, Munduruku	Maraguá	Omission in crime investigation
Communities	Matis	Vale do Javari	Reduction of security forces
Indigenous communities	Sateré-Mawé	Andirá-Marau	Lack of support for the territorial protection base
Indigenous families	Several peoples	Manaus	Expired food staples
Indigenous communities	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Cut in funds for assistance to indigenous people
Indigenous communities	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Dismantling of FUNAI and of the indigenous protection agency
Indigenous communities	Several peoples	Several	Dismantling of the indigenous protection agency

BAHIA - 2 cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Atikum, Fulni-Ô	Angical	Lack of assistance
Students and families	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Lack of road maintenance

DISTRITO FEDERAL - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Several indigenous peoples	Several peoples	Several	Dismantling of the indigenous protection agency

ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Students and families	Tupinikim	Comboios	Lack of transportation and drinking water

MARANHÃO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Francisco Quatir Guajajara	Guajajara		Failure to issue a birth certificate

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Several peoples	Parque Indígena do Xingu	Omission in child custody proceedings

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 11 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guyraroka	Lack of food
Community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Yvy Katu	Lack of food staples basket
Indigenous community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Taquaperi	Delay in homicide investigations

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 11 Cases (Continuation)

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous family	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Lack of food
Indigenous families	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Lack of food
Indigenous people in an urban context	Guarani-Kaiowá, Kinikinau, Terena		General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Guató	Guató	General lack of assistance
Indigenous people in an urban context	Kinikinau, Terena		General lack of assistance
Families	Terena	Aldeinha	General lack of assistance and negligence
Indigenous people in an urban context	Several peoples		Lack of food staples basket

MINAS GERAIS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Pankararu, Pataxó	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	General lack of assistance; lack of food
Communities	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe		Failure to comply with compensation agreement for environmental crime

PARÁ - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Arapium	Cobra Grande	Lack of access to electricity
Communities	Parakanã	Apyterewa	General lack of assistance
Communities	Several peoples	Trombetas/Mapuera, Nhamundá/Mapuera	General lack of assistance
Communities	Several peoples	Several	Lack of food staples basket and hygiene supplies
Communities	Xikrin	Trincheira / Bacajá	Denial of logistical assistance for the eviction of intruders from ILs
Communities	Xipáya	Xipáya	Lack of environmental inspection

PARANÁ - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Avá-Guarani	São Miguel do Iguaçu	Lack of drinking water
Families	Avá-Guarani	Several	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Sambaqui, Ilha da Cotinga	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Guarani, Kaingang	Several	Lack of temporary shelters for indigenous people
Indigenous families	Kaingang	Several	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Several peoples	Several	Lack of food

PERNAMBUCO - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous people in an urban context	Karaxuwanassu		General lack of assistance
Indigenous people in a migration context	Warao		General lack of assistance

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani Mbya	Irapuá	General lack of assistance
52 Guarani Mbya communities	Guarani Mbya	Several	Lack of assistance; failure to supply food staples
Indigenous communities	Guarani Mbya, Kaingang	Several	Fraud in bidding for the purchase of food staples baskets
Community	Kaingang	Mato Castelhano	General lack of assistance
Families	Xokleng	Xokleng Konglui	General lack of assistance

RONDÔNIA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Families	Guarasugwe	Guarasugwe	Denial to issue document – indigenous birth certificate (RANI)
Community	Karipuna de Rondônia	Karipuna	Lack of road maintenance

RORAIMA - 7 Cases

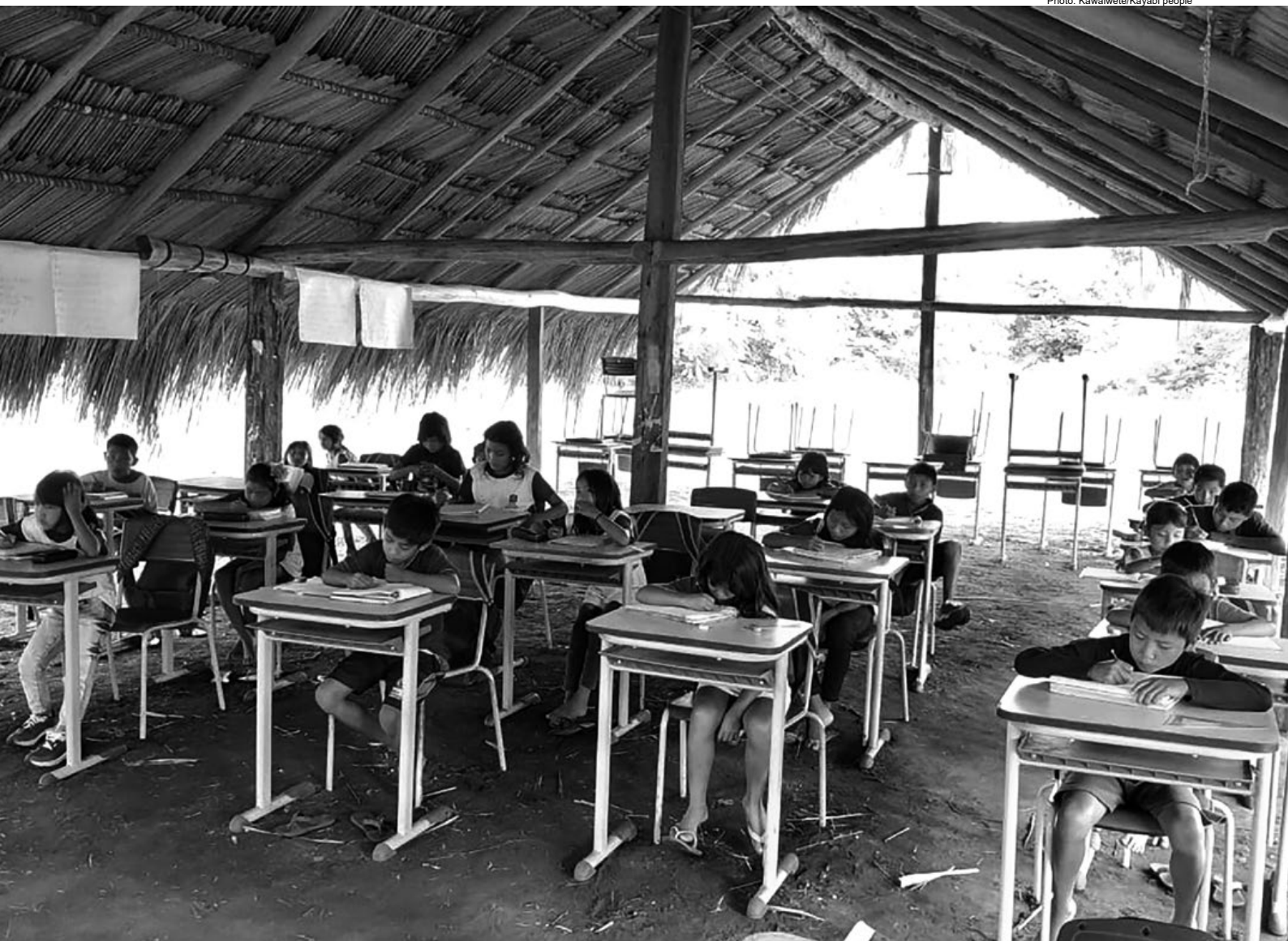
Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Wai Wai, Yanomami	Wai-Wai	Delay in exhuming bodies
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance in the 2022 Census
Families	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance; lack of transportation
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Failure to inspect the territory
Children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance; lack of actions for indigenous children
Indigenous communities	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana	Yanomami	General lack of assistance
Communities	Yanomami, Ye'Kwana, Isolated peoples	Yanomami	Omission, lack of assistance and negligence

SÃO PAULO - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani Mbya	Ka'Aguy Hovy	Lack of assistance; failure to supply electricity
Community	Guarani Mbya	Jaraguá	Lack of drinking water, basic sanitation, and electricity
Teenagers	Several peoples		Deprivation of liberty

TOCANTINS - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Krahô-Kanela	Krahô/Kanela	Lack of electricity and drinking water
Families	Krahô-Kanela	Mata Alagada	General lack of assistance; lack of electricity, food, water, and transportation
Indigenous families	Krahô-Kanela	Mata Alagada	General lack of assistance
Communities	Xerente	Funil, Xerente	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Xerente	Xerente	General lack of assistance
Indigenous families	Xerente	Xerente	Lack of electricity; lack of assistance



Room attached to the indigenous school of Ilha Grande village, in the municipality of Querência, Xingu Indigenous Park II

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

In 2022, CIMI recorded 39 cases of lack of specific and differentiated support for indigenous school education – a number higher than that of 2021, when 28 such cases were identified. The cases were reported in the following states: Acre (1), Alagoas (2), Amapá (1), Amazonas (6), Bahia (2), Ceará (1), Maranhão (4), Minas Gerais (1), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (4), Paraná (6), Roraima (4), Rio Grande do Sul (2), São Paulo (1), and Tocantins (3).

In general, the cases are similar in all the states and show the neglect, aggravated during the last government, to the right of indigenous peoples to quality, specific and differentiated education, as provided for in the Federal Constitution. In 2022, government actions in indigenous education were marked by many setbacks. Several social participation spaces and venues were disrespected and

dismantled through the worsening of services and budget restrictions, with the clear aim of disinvesting in liberating and transforming education.

Lack of schools; crumbling buildings; classrooms in inadequate and unhealthy spaces; lack of maintenance in the few schools existing in the villages, exposing students and staff to risks; lack of adequate infrastructure and indigenous teachers; lack of investment and of respect for laws and indigenous peoples. These are everyday situations, seen from north to south of Brazil, in an explicit depiction of the contempt of public agents observed and encouraged especially in the last year of the Bolsonaro government.

There are examples of neglect in education, as in the case of the Kulina of Middle Juruá Indigenous Land, in Amazonas, where the school in Estirão village, built 28 years ago, is unfit

for use and pose risks to students and staff. The community reports total disregard by the authorities.

Also in Amazonas, in the Kanamari Indigenous Land of the Juruá River, more neglect and negligence are found. Chief Maria Rosimara Kanamari, from the São João community, reports that indigenous teachers are teaching in a makeshift school, without the slightest necessary structure. She explains that the school was built by the community, with money from the Auxílio Brasil program.

Each of the 80 families living in the area, who received R\$200 from the program, donated R\$50 for the construction of the school. The “school” still does not have what is considered basic for teachers and students, such as chairs, blackboards, and teaching materials, let alone school meals.

The indigenous people claim that Raylan Barroso (DEM), mayor of Eirunepé, did not invest the money allocated by the federal government for indigenous education. The situation found in the São João community is also seen in the schools of the Kanamari and Madiha/Kulina peoples, who since 2018 have been asking for measures such as the hiring and training of indigenous teachers and the provision of basic infrastructure for indigenous school education.

In Bahia, indigenous teachers are paid less than other public school teachers. Since 2016, indigenous teachers in Bahia have been demanding from the Secretariat of Education advances in their career and salary plan, in the face of what they call institutional racism.

Photos: Roberto Liebgott/CIMI Regional Office in the South



The exterior of the school building, painted by the community and supporters, contrasts with the lack of basic teaching conditions inside the wooden building

In Maranhão, an indigenous school serving six villages in the Arariboia Indigenous Land has no windows, doors, or bathrooms; in addition, students need to bring their own chairs, since there are no seats in the school; not even electricity. In the Taquaritiua Indigenous Land, the problem is



Chief Mariano, inside the school of tekoha Irapuã (RS), on the banks of the BR-290 highway, where the community has lived for decades.

even worse, because the city of Viana (MA), which manages the community school inside the indigenous territory, does not recognize the identity of the Akroá-Gamella indigenous people, denying them differentiated public educational policies and encouraging institutional racism against indigenous students and teachers.

In Pará, in the Munduruku Indigenous Land, neglect towards indigenous education was such that school students had to grow manioc to sell flour, to buy basic school supplies. The Federal Court had to intervene, ordering the municipality of Jacareacanga to pay compensation for collective moral damages for having repeatedly and systematically violated the right to school education of the children and adolescents of the Munduruku people.

The judicial process shows many violations of indigenous rights: school meals provided in a minimum quantity and frequency and, often, containing expired ingredients; disrespect for the right to differentiated curriculum and calendar; lack of school supplies; non-indigenous teachers who do not speak the Munduruku language teaching students who only speak their mother tongue; delays and inconsistencies in the payment of teachers' salaries, as well as suspension of contracts with teachers; lack of secondary education in the villages; lack of staff for general services.

Still in Pará, leaders of the Wai Wai people, from the region of the Trombetas and Mapuera rivers, reported the difficulties faced in ensuring health care and education for young people in the villages of the Wayamu territory – which comprises the Nhamundá-Mapuera, Trombetas-Mapuera and Kaxuyana-Tunayana ILs and is home to other speakers

of languages of the Karib family, in addition to the Wai Wai. Leaders reported that since the beginning of the pandemic, children and young people had been without classes in the territory.

In Paraná, indigenous people of the Tekoha Mokoy Joegua, Ara Porã, Tape Jere and Pyahu groups, in the municipality of Santa Helena (PR), and Yva Renda, in the municipality of Itaipulândia (PR), demand the construction of schools inside the villages, because children four years and older must leave the tekoha to attend school in the city, in non-indigenous schools. According to the chiefs, although four-year-old children cannot speak Portuguese, they are forced to attend these schools, which causes them much suffering and prejudice.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the indigenous people from the Mbya Guarani community of Irapuá have lived on the banks of the BR-290 highway since 1979. Although the declaratory decree for the IL was issued in 2016, the Mbya are out of their land, pressured by local farmers. The “school” built in the community is an example of the omission of the Brazilian state in relation to indigenous people: it is a small wooden building on the banks of the highway, with internet connection but without chairs, tables, or blackboards.

In Roraima, violations of indigenous rights occur throughout the state. An example of neglect was detected in the Araçá Indigenous Land, where the roof of the Manoel Horácio State School, located in the Guariba community, in Amajari (RR), collapsed. According to a local resident, students and teachers escaped unscathed because, at the time of the collapse, they were in an activity outside the school.

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION - 39 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Lack of support for indigenous school education**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous youth and families	Jaminawá	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Lack of assistance; lack of schools

ALAGOAS - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students	Karuazu	Karuazu	Lack of assistance; lack of access to differentiated school education
Indigenous students	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Koiupanká	Lack of assistance in school education

AMAPÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students	Apalai, Wayana	Parque Indígena do Tumucumaque	Lack of assistance in school education; lack of teachers and schools

AMAZONAS - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students and teachers	Apurinã	Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumiã	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous children and teenagers	Deni	Deni	Lack of infrastructure and teacher training
Indigenous students and teachers	Kanamari	Kanamari do Rio Juruá	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous students and teachers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Lack of schools, teachers, and meals
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous teachers	Several peoples	Several lands	Mass dismissal of indigenous teachers

BAHIA - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous teachers	Several peoples	Several lands	Unequal pay for indigenous teachers

CEARÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students and teachers	Tremembé	Several lnds	Lack of assistance; delay in the start of the school year

MARANHÃO - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and youth	Akroá Gamela	Taquaritiua	Lack of assistance; lack of access to differentiated school education
Children and teenagers	Guajajara	Bacurizinho	Lack of assistance in school education; neglect
Children and teenagers	Guajajara	Arariboia	Lack of infrastructure; neglect
Children and youth	Memortumré	Kanela	Lack of infrastructure; interruption of classes

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students and teachers	Several peoples	Several lands	Disrespect for the right to differentiated indigenous school education

MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Xukuru-Kariri		Lack of assistance in school education

PARÁ - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous students and teachers	Borari	Borari Alter do Chão	Non-compliance with education measures
Indigenous students	Munduruku	Munduruku	Neglect and lack of assistance in school education
Community	Tembé	Alto Rio Guamá	Lack of teachers
Indigenous students	Wai Wai	Nhamundá-Mapuera, Trombetas-Mapuera, Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Lack of assistance in school education

PARANÁ - 6 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Lack of assistance in school education; lack of infrastructure
Indigenous students	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Lack of assistance in school education
Communities	Avá-Guarani	Several	Lack of assistance in school education
Children	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Yva Renda	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous students	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Lack of assistance in school education
Children	Guarani Mbya	Vy'A Renda	Lack of assistance in school education; lack of infrastructure

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Guarani Mbya	Irapuá	Lack of assistance in school education
Indigenous children	Kaingang	Carazinho	Lack of assistance in school education

RORAIMA - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Makuxi, Sapará, Taurepang, Wapixana	Araçá	Lack of infrastructure
Children, youth, and adults	Several peoples	Several lands	Lack of assistance in school education
Children, youth, and adults	Several peoples	Serra da Moça	Lack of school infrastructure
Indigenous students	Several peoples	Raposa Serra do Sol	Lack of school infrastructure

SÃO PAULO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children, teenagers, and adults	Guarani Mbya	Cananeia	Lack of assistance in school education

TOCANTINS - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and youth	Apinajé	Apinayé	Lack of transport and school supplies
Indigenous students	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Children, youth, and adults	Krahô-Kanela	Mata Alagada	Negligence and lack of school infrastructure



LACK OF HEALTH CARE

In 2022, 87 cases of lack of health care were recorded in Brazil, affecting indigenous people in 17 states of the country. The cases were recorded in Acre (2), Amapá (1), Amazonas (14), Bahia (1), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (7), Mato Grosso (8), Pará (5), Paraná (1), Rondônia (3), Roraima (9), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Santa Catarina (15), São Paulo (7), and Tocantins (5).

The cases of lack of health care involve varied and extreme situations, ranging from the lack of medicines, personnel, transportation, and health care infrastructure, such as Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSIs), to situations of vulnerability caused by the lack of drinking water and basic sanitation systems.

The lack of access to drinking water was recorded in communities, villages, and indigenous territories in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Roraima, Tocantins, and Santa Catarina, where at least ten Xokleng,

Kaingang and Mbya Guarani communities are affected. Most of them also lack basic sanitation and health units.

One of the cases recorded on Bananal Island, in Tocantins, exemplifies these situations: Cutaria village, located in the Inãwébohona Indigenous Land, was informed by DSEI Tocantins that there were not enough funds to install a water tank in the village. The community drinks river water and rainwater, which has caused frequent illnesses and gastrointestinal infections, with cases of diarrhea and vomiting in children.

The situation affects many villages located inside demarcated indigenous lands and is especially serious in the case of communities fighting for land. In the South and Southeast regions and in Mato Grosso do Sul, communities live in camps and on the side of highways enduring the double violation of denial of their territorial rights and the lack of health care, which has continued over the years.

This reality also seriously affects indigenous communities living in an urban context. In Blumenau (SC), the

Kaingang who live in Rã Jur urban village are not served by SESAI and are deprived of any basic sanitation infrastructure. To meet basic needs such as food preparation and personal hygiene, they need to cross a very busy expressway daily, and fetch water in buckets.

In the city of Guarulhos (SP), despite multiple court decisions ordering SESAI to provide services to the Multiethnic Filhos Dessa Terra Village, the community remains without access to drinking water, sewage and any basic toilet and water storage structure.

Also recurrent are the cases in which, due to the lack of health care in the villages, indigenous people are forced to seek health care in the cities, where they are subject to discrimination and prejudice, often motivated by territorial conflicts involving the delay in the demarcation of their lands. In Maranhão, this situation affects the Kanela Memortumré, Gavião and Akroá-Gamella peoples. Discrimination and racism often cause indigenous people to give up seeking care and be totally unassisted.

In 2022, despite the cooling of the COVID-19 pandemic with the advance of vaccination in the country, many indigenous communities still faced outbreaks of the disease and delay in access to vaccines. Situations of this type were recorded in the Xingu Indigenous Park (MT) and in the Javari Valley (AM), Pimentel Barbosa (MT), Alto Rio Guamá (PA) and Inãwébohona (TO) ILs, where an outbreak of COVID-19 in the first days of the year was reported among the indigenous people of Santa Isabel village.

In the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, a severe outbreak of coronavirus infection was also reported among the semi-isolated Korubo people. The cases affected 75 of the 103 indige-

nous people who live between the Coari and Ituí rivers, in the municipality of Atalaia do Norte (AM).¹

In this case too, indigenous peoples in urban contexts found it difficult to assert their right to priority vaccination. The situation was aggravated by the lack of access to differentiated health care and, in many cases, by the very denial of the indigenous people's identity – as was the case of the Pankararu and Wassu Cocal families in the municipality of Francisco Morato (SP), among others.

The dismantling and lack of structure of the Indigenous Health Support Houses (CASAIS) was also denounced in São

¹ **Korubos: Surto de Covid atinge 70% dos indígenas em aldeias de recente contato na Amazônia.** By Daniel Biasseto. O Globo newspaper, 02/282/2022. Available at: <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/korubos-surto-de-covid-atinge-70-dos-indigenas-em-aldeias-de-recente-contato-na-amazonia-1-25413210>

Photos: Condisi-YY



Scenes of lack of assistance in the Yanomami IL: child malnutrition and health clinic in the Homoxi region, occupied for a year and set on fire by miners in November 2022

Paulo (SP) and Porto Velho (RO), in demonstrations and documents prepared by various peoples. The situation involves the lack of medicines, personnel, food, and even blankets.

Another health problem arising from territorial disputes involving indigenous peoples is linked to the contamination of watercourses with pesticides and the consequent contamination of entire communities, especially children. In Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, the situation is recurrent and was recorded in ILs such as Marãiwatsédé (MT), Trecatinga (MT), Guyraroka (MS), and in the indigenous reserve of Dourados (MS).

In the northern region, water contamination is caused by another element: mercury used in illegal mining. There are cases recorded in practically the entire course of the Tapajós River, which affect especially the Mundurucu people, and in Roraima, a state in which the dire situation of the Yanomami people has generated outrage and shock.

The general lack of health care in the IL located between the states of Roraima and Amazonas involves a set of problems, all of them related to the widespread invasion of the territory by miners: lack of health infrastructure and personnel; lack of water, basic sanitation, and medicines; varied cases of treatable diseases; child malnutrition; and extreme vulnerability.

In a letter published in July,² the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) informs that of the communities served by DSEI-YY (Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples), only 10 percent

have access to drinking water from artesian wells and other water catchment systems. Most indigenous people need to use water from rivers contaminated by mining.

The letter also denounces that the drug Albendazole, used to treat diseases caused by worms was in short supply in all the base units in the IL. The extreme situation was exemplified by the brutal report that children went so far as "to have worms coming out of their mouths".

In recent years, the IL has also recorded a considerable increase in contamination and deaths from malaria. The situation portrays the total distortion of the indigenous health care policy during the Bolsonaro administration: in 2020, amidst the pandemic, the government sent huge amounts of chloroquine to indigenous villages.

In the Yanomami IL, the event was used as propaganda by the government and the Armed Forces.³ Chloroquine, although proven ineffective for treating COVID-19,⁴ is used in the treatment of malaria.

Nonetheless, despite the exaggerated and unreasonable action, in 2022 the DSEIs in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia, and Roraima, among others, had run out of medication for the treatment of malaria.⁵

2 **Associação Yanomami relata falta de medicamento para tratar verminose e afirma que crianças têm expelido vermes pela boca.** G1/RR, 07/15/2022. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2022/07/15/associacao-yanomami-relata-falta-de-medicamento-para-tratar-verminose-e-afirma-que-criancas-tem-expelido-vermes-pela-boca.ghtml>

3 **Nota do Cimi Norte I sobre as ações enganosas do governo federal junto aos povos de Roraima no contexto da pandemia.** 07/03/2020. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2020/07/nota-cimi-norte-i-acoes-enganosas-governo-federal-povos-roraima-no-contexto-da-pandemia>

4 **É falso que estudo de Harvard comprovou que hidroxicloroquina é eficaz contra Covid-19.** By Marco Faustino, Aos Fatos, 08/18/2022, Available at: <https://www.aosfatos.org/noticias/e-falso-que-estudo-de-harvard-comprovou-que-hidroxicloroquina-e-eficaz-contracovid-19>

5 **Falta cloroquina para tratamento de malária em aldeias indígenas.** By Edda Ribeiro, Amazônia Real, 07/21/2022. Available at: <https://amazoniareal.com.br/falta-cloroquina>

Photo: Condisi-YY



LACK OF HEALTH CARE - 87 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the **Lack of health care** category, organized by state.
For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

ACRE - 2 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Kulina (Madija)	Alto Rio Purus	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Communities	Several peoples	Several lands	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

AMAPÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Waiãpi	Waiãpi	Lack health care

AMAZONAS - 14 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Apurinã	Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumiã	Lack of health care
Indigenous people of recent contact	Korubo	Vale do Javari	COVID-19 outbreak; lack of sanitary barriers
Community	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Community	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Community residents	Maraguá	Maraguá	Neglect and lack of dialogue with leaders
Community	Marubo	Vale do Javari	Spread of COVID-19 due to delay in vaccination
Community	Mura	Murutinga/Tracajá	Cancellation of UBS construction
Muculino Parente Geraldo	Tikuna	Tikuna de Santo Antonio	Lack of health care
Communities	Several peoples	Several	Lack of health care
Community	Several peoples		Lack of health care
Indigenous youth	Several peoples	Several	Lack of information about AIDS prevention
Teenagers and adults	Several peoples	Vale do Javari	Delay in COVID-19 vaccination
Communities	Several peoples	Several	Lack of health care
Indigenous families	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance, omission, negligence

BAHIA - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men, women, and children	Truka Tupã	Truka Tupã	Lack of health care

ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Families	Tupinikim	Caieiras Velha	Lack of health infrastructure

MARANHÃO - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
IL residents	Akroá-Gamella	Taquaritua	Lack of health clinics
Community	Gavião	Governador	Lack of health care; lack of drinking water
Community	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Lack of health care
Community	Krenyê	Krenyê	Lack of health care; lack of drinking water
Community	Memortunré	Kanela	Lack of health care

MATO GROSSO - 8 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Bororo	Tereza Cristina	Lack of drinking water
Men and women	Bororo, Xavante	Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Lack of proper medication
Indigenous families	Holotesu Irantxe Morcego Nambikwara Paresi	Tirecatina	Pesticide contamination
Communities	Several peoples	Parque Indígena do Xingu	Lack of health care amid the pandemic
Communities	Xavante	Maraiwatsédé	Funds for indigenous health withheld; lack of medicines
Indigenous families	Xavante	Pimentel Barbosa	Lack of health care; delay in COVID-19 vaccination
Communities	Xavante	Maraiwatsédé	Lack of health care; harassment of civil servants
Men, women, and children	Xavante	Maraiwatsédé	Pesticide contamination

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 7 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena	Dourados	Lack of drinking water; pesticide contamination
Children, elderly, and adults	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena	Dourados	Pesticide contamination
Men, women, and children	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guyraroka	Pesticide contamination
Jussailton Porto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Lack of health care and negligence in hospital discharge
Families	Guató	Guató	Lack of health care
Antônio Terena	Terena	Lalima	Lack of health care
Community	Terena	Nioaque	Lack of doctors

PARÁ - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Arapium, Munduruku	Several	Contamination by mercury and other heavy metals
Indigenous families	Munduruku	Sawre Muybu	Contamination by mercury and other heavy metals
Community	Tembé	Jeju	Denial of health care
Communities	Tembé	Alto Rio Guamá	Fake news about vaccination
Communities	Wai Wai	Nhamundá-Mapuera, Trombetas-Mapuera, Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Lack of health care; lack of drinking water

PARANÁ - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men, women, and children	Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Lack of assistance and lack of drinking water

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Yvy Poty	Lack of assistance; lack of drinking water
Community	Kaingang	Guarita	Lack of health care
Community	Kaingang	Ligeiro	Irregularities in indigenous health care

Rondônia - 3 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Karipuna de Rondônia, Karitiana	Several lands	Lack of health care
Communities	Several peoples	Several lands	Lack of health care
Communities	Several peoples	Several lands	Lack of indigenous health care

RORAIMA - 9 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous people in a context of migration	Pemon	Raposa Serra do Sol	Lack of health care
Children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care; omission and negligence; lack of food for patients
Children, women, and men	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of a health care; omission and negligence
Youth and adults	Yanomami	Yanomami	Delay in COVID-19 vaccination
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Omission and negligence in health care
Community	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care; health clinic shut down
Communities of the Yanomami IL	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care
Indigenous woman	Yanomami	Yanomami	Negligence and lack of health care
Children and elderly	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care; presence of mining in the IL

SANTA CATARINA - 15 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Several	Lack of health care
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Yaká Porã	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Tekoha Dju Mirim	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Tekoa Wy'A / Águas Claras	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Tarumã	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Conquista	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Tawai	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Guarani Nhandeva	M'Biguaçu / Yvy Moroti Wherá	Substandard basic sanitation and health care
Child	José Boiteux		Denial of ICU bed for children
Community	Kaingang		Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Xokleng	Ibirama - La Klãno	Lack of health care
Communities	Xokleng	Ibirama - La Klãno	Lack of health care
Indigenous families	Xokleng	Rio dos Pardos	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation

SÃO PAULO - 7 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Guarani Mbya	Poty'Y	Lack of health care
Indigenous children in an urban context	Pankararé, Xukuru		Denial of vaccines for children in an urban context
Indigenous families in an urban context	Pankararu		Lack of health care
Indigenous people in an urban context	Pankararu, Wassu Cocal		Denial of rights to health care
Indigenous families in an urban context	Several peoples		Denial of vaccines for children in an urban context
Community	Several peoples	Aldeia Filhos Dessa Terra	Lack of drinking water and basic sanitation
Indigenous families	Several peoples		Lack of indigenous health care

TOCANTINS - 5 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Women, men, and children	Apinajé	Apinayé	Lack of indigenous health care
Men and women	Avá-Canoeiro, Javaé, Karajá	Inãwébohona	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Community	Avá-Canoeiro, Javaé, Karajá	Inãwébohona	Lack of indigenous health care
Indigenous families	Xerente	Funil	Lack of indigenous health care
Indigenous families	Xerente	Xerente	Lack of drinking water

DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

In 2022, CIMI recorded five cases of dissemination of alcohol and other drugs - four in Amazonas and one in Mato Grosso do Sul. Although the number of recorded cases is relatively low, the use of alcohol and other drugs has shown to be a lot more serious in several indigenous territories throughout the country. It is observed that the dissemination of alcohol and other drugs in indigenous lands has been a mechanism used throughout history by the colonizers and, in the current context, by the invaders of these lands, as a form of domination and control of the indigenous people, to allow them free access to the territories and the commission of crimes.

In other topics addressed in this Report, it is observed that the dissemination of alcohol and other drugs, in many cases has been a trigger for the commission of other serious crimes such as sexual violence, murder, bodily injury.

Another situation that has been reported with increasing frequency is the presence of drug dealers in the territories and the association of criminal factions with the commission of other crimes, often linked to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the ILs and with reports of grooming of indigenous youth.

In Amazonas, for example, a group of miners invaded Jarinal village, in the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, and held a party in front of the indigenous people, forcing some of them to drink alcohol and even gasoline mixed with water. Due to the difficulty of access to the site, the case was only reported months later to the president of the Indigenous Council of the Kanamari of Juruá and Jutai (CIKAJU), Kadhy Kanamari, who also expressed concern about the threats of sexual abuse of women living in the village.

Photos show miners dancing in the center of the village passively watched by indigenous people, including children, and trying to induce indigenous people to dance with them.

The dissemination of alcoholic beverages and other drugs in indigenous lands has been a mechanism used throughout history by colonizers and, in the current context, by the invaders of these lands, as a form of domination and control of indigenous people, in order to facilitate free access to the territories and the perpetration of crimes

The invaders also reportedly threatened the village residents in case they reported the situation.

Also in Amazonas, the Madijá people of the Eirunepé River have been harshly affected by the spread of alcoholic beverages in the region, with many consequences, such as increased violence.

In the Mapi Project IL, of the Kaixana people, in Tefé (AM), which is easily accessible, the arrival of invaders is frequent. In addition to loggers, hunters and fishermen, the indigenous people report that they have been pressured by shop owners who have their points of sale of alcoholic beverages and other drugs, mainly marijuana and cocaine, on the road near the territory.

These people have enticed residents to buy and sell drugs, especially young people, who are more vulnerable. To go to school, in the seat of the municipality, young people walk along the road, where they are often approached. Despite reports to the authorities, the situation persists.

The lack of action by public agencies also resulted in a serious case in Jaguapiru village, located in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve in Mato Grosso do Sul. Aline, a Guarani Nhandeva leader, denounced to FUNAI, SESAI and the MPF the presence of a group of drug dealers inside the village, but no action was taken. She was violently attacked, with repeated blows to the head, and was hospitalized for a few days. The attack was allegedly an act of retaliation by that same group. The indigenous woman, her family and the community were frightened, because they are forced to continue to live with the criminals, due to the omission of public authorities in the region.

Drug trafficking and dissemination inside the villages in the state have worsened especially in recent years and, with the dismantling of public agencies and lack of inspection, the drug dealers feel free to move around and commit crimes in the territories.

DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER - 5 Cases

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

AMAZONAS - 4 Cases

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Youth	Kaixana	Projeto Mapi	Grooming of young people to sell drugs
Men, women, and children	Kanamari, Tsohom Dyapah	Vale do Javari	Omission and lack of inspection by public authorities
Men and women	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Community	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Dissemination of alcoholic beverages

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 Case

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Community	Guarani Nhandeva	Dourados	Drug trafficking and lack of inspection

CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

In 2022, official data from SESAI showed 835 deaths of indigenous children from 0 to 4 years old. The information was obtained through a request based on the Access to Information Law (LAI). Information was requested about the period from 2019 to 2022, in which a total of 3,552 deaths in this age group were recorded.

The states with the highest number of deaths of indigenous children between 0 and 4 years old in 2022 were Amazonas (233), Mato Grosso (133), and Roraima (128). In the period from 2019 to 2022, the same three states and in the same order, also had the highest number of records: 1,014, 487 and 607 deaths, respectively. Together, the three states account for 59.3 percent of the total deaths recorded in these four years.

Childhood mortality:

Number of deaths among 0-4-year-olds, by state *

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019-2022
AC	76	62	46	51	235
AL	3	3	4	5	15
AM	273	249	259	233	1,014
AP	14	6	10	4	34
BA	17	11	7	6	41
CE	3	8	5	4	20
ES	1	0	3	2	6
GO	0	0	0	1	1
MA	52	52	56	38	198
MG	24	10	11	17	62
MS	53	38	45	52	188
MT	129	99	126	133	487
PA	66	56	82	65	269
PB	4	5	7	6	22
PE	22	13	16	9	60
PR	13	9	12	9	43
RJ	1	0	3	2	6
RO	7	10	11	12	40
RR	150	157	172	128	607
RS	19	14	16	26	75
SC	7	8	7	14	36
SE	0	0	1	0	1
SP	6	7	0	5	18
TO	25	18	18	13	74
Total	965	835	917	835	3,552

* Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Date of collection: 02/02/2023. Preliminary data subject to change.

PREVENTABLE CAUSES

Based on the causes of death reported by SESAI, at least 356 newborns and children up to 4 years of age died from preventable causes. That is, causes that could have been controlled through health care, immunization, diagnosis, and appropriate treatment. The analysis was based on the list of deaths from preventable causes – 0 to 4 years, made available by the Ministry of Health.¹

In the four-year period between 2019 and 2022, SESAI recorded 1,504 deaths of indigenous children up to 4 years of age that can be considered preventable. Among these cases, there are 559 deaths from influenza and pneumonia, 165 from malnutrition and nutritional anemias, and 218 from diarrhea, gastroenteritis, and intestinal infectious diseases.

Of the 21 deaths of indigenous children up to 4 years of age from malaria recorded by SESAI from 2019 to 2022, 20 occurred in DSEI Yanomami and 1 in DSEI Javari Valley. Deaths in this age group account for 37.5 percent of the total of 56 deaths of indigenous people of all ages who had malaria recorded as the cause of death by SESAI.

YANOMAMI

DSEI Yanomami and Ye'kwana (DSEI-YY), which covers the Yanomami territory and extends between the states of Roraima and Amazonas recorded, in 2022, 67 deaths of children 0 to 4 years of age. From 2019 to 2022, 621 deaths were recorded by DSEI-YY, which accounts for 17.5 percent of all deaths of indigenous children in this age group in the period. According to DSEI-YY, the population in the Yanomami Indigenous Land is estimated 31,007 (SESAI, 2023).

Number of deaths of children 0 to 4 years old in DSEI Yanomami and Ye'kwana*

Age group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019-2022
0 - 1	127	127	102	90	446
1 - 4	32	35	64	44	175
Total	159	162	166	134	621

* Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Date of collection: 02/02/2023. Preliminary data subject to change.

1 Óbitos por causas evitáveis, 0 a 4 anos – Technical Notes, Ministry of Health, Available at: http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/sim/Obitos_Evitaveis_0_a_4_anos.pdf

Deaths of newborns and children up to 4 years of age from preventable causes*

Type of preventable cause	Cause	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
COVID-19	COVID-19	0	19	19	5	43
Reducible through diagnosis and appropriate treatment	Bronchitis and other acute infections of the lower and upper airways	9	3	7	3	22
	Diabetes mellitus and metabolic disorders	5	6	8	5	24
	Asthma and pneumonitis due to food or vomiting	1	0	1	3	5
	Influenza (flu) and pneumonia	166	113	132	148	559
	Epilepsy	1	1	3	4	9
	Tuberculosis	1	0	2	0	3
Reducible through immunization	Meningitis	3	1	1	1	6
	Viral hepatitis and bacterial diseases	1	0	1	0	2
Reducible through health promotion linked to health care	Malnutrition and nutritional anemias	45	29	53	38	165
	Diarrhea, gastroenteritis, and intestinal infectious diseases	76	54	44	44	218
	Bacterial diseases and septicemia	31	14	23	18	86
	Malaria	6	4	6	5	21
	Toxoplasmosis, helminthiasis, and rabies	1	2	2	2	7
Reducible through adequate care to women during childbirth	Complications during labor and delivery and problems related to the fetus and the amniotic cavity	1	3	0	2	6
	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	29	36	27	23	115
	Birth trauma	0	2	1	2	5
Reducible through adequate care to women during pregnancy	Predominantly sexually transmitted infections and HIV	1	0	0	1	2
	Fetus and newborn affected by complications during pregnancy, labor, and delivery	6	9	7	3	25
	Bleeding and hematological disorders of the fetus and newborn	3	2	6	2	13
	Disorders related to length of gestation, fetal growth, and low birth weight	7	9	3	11	30
Reducible through adequate care to newborns	Conditions compromising the integument and thermal regulation of the fetus and newborn	0	1	2	0	3
	Specific infections during the perinatal period	19	33	22	34	108
	Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	4	5	3	1	13
	Endocrine, metabolic, and digestive disorders of the fetus or newborn	6	2	5	1	14
Total		422	348	378	356	1,504

* Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Date of collection: 02/02/2023. Preliminary data subject to change

DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

OFFICIAL DATA

According to data obtained from SESAI, 76 indigenous people died from lack of health care in Brazil, in 2022. The cases were reported in the states of Amazonas (24), Pará (22) and Mato Grosso (10). A request for information about the deaths of indigenous people recorded between 2019 and 2022 was submitted to SESAI via the Access to Information Law (LAI).

In that four-year period, the data – always subject to review and updating – indicated the occurrence of 429 deaths from lack of health care. The same three states were the ones with the highest number of deaths of indigenous people from lack of health care: Mato Grosso (136), Amazonas (132) and Pará (48). Together, these three states account for 73.7 percent of deaths due to lack of health care recorded by SESAI in the period.

Death from lack of health care, 2019-2022¹

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2019-2022
Acre	6	1	2	6	15
Amazonas	54	25	29	24	132
Ceará	0	0	2	0	2
Maranhão	6	0	0	0	6
Mato Grosso	25	50	51	10	136
Mato Grosso do Sul	2	2	3	1	8
Pará	4	1	21	22	48
Paraná	8	4	7	4	23
Pernambuco	4	5	12	4	25
Rio Grande do Sul	1	2	4	3	10
Roraima	7	4	1	0	12
Santa Catarina	2	1	0	1	4
Sergipe	0	1	0	0	1
Tocantins	2	0	0	1	3
Total	121	98	134	76	429

¹SOURCE: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Data subject to revision, collected on 02/02/2023

CIMI DATA

Based on information from local teams working in different regions of the country and on news published in various media outlets, CIMI recorded 15 cases involving 40 deaths of indigenous people from lack of health care in 2022. The cases were recorded in the states of Amazonas (7), Maranhão (1), Minas Gerais (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Mato Grosso (1), Roraima (13), Rio Grande do Sul (6), and Tocantins (7).



Photo: Condisi-YY/Divulgação

Due to the lack of basic health care, easily treatable diseases such as diarrhea, worms and respiratory syndromes are the causes of the majority of deaths in indigenous children

The images of the serious situation of the indigenous people in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima, gained worldwide repercussions. The deaths from lack of health care recorded in 2022 among these people offer a portrait that allows us to glimpse a small piece of this brutal reality.

The 13 Yanomami who died from lack of health care in 2022 were children and infants from different villages and regions of the territory. In the Serra do Surucucus region alone, the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) reported the death of nine children in the two-month period between July and September 2022, due to lack of access to health care.

HAY reported that the victims had easily treatable diseases such as diarrhea, verminosis and respiratory syndromes, but health care was jeopardized by the expansion of illegal mining. The seizure of the health care structures by miners led to a situation of widespread lack of care in the territory. “Most of the health units were closed due to the feeling of insecurity, which in turn is a direct effect of the advance of illegal mining”, Hutukara said.

In Amazonas, CIMI recorded the deaths of elderly people and children on the Javari Valley Indigenous Land. In Atalaia do Norte, Kanamari families who traveled to the city to seek services and access social benefits lost two children. The situation of unhealthiness and extreme vulnerability in the places where they were staying contributed decisively to the death of the children. The stays usually last for weeks, during

which the indigenous people remain “camped” on boats, by the river, without any type of assistance.

In Marubal village, where vaccination against COVID-19 was delayed, the Marubo people lost some of their most experienced elders to suspected cases of coronavirus infection.

Cases of neglect in the care of indigenous children resulted in deaths in Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. In Minas Gerais, at least three Maxakali children – two aged 12 and one aged 5 – died in 2022 from human rabies. In at least one of the cases, it was confirmed that the infection was caused by bat bite.

In Rio Grande do Sul, indigenous leaders reported the death of at least six Kaingang babies on the Guarita Indigenous Land. In addition to the lack of doctors, sanitation and health care, the territory is also directly affected by the indiscriminate use of pesticides in areas leased to soybean producers. The crops reach the homes of the indigenous people, and the pesticides contaminate rivers and streams; in some cases, indigenous people carry water in poison containers.

In Tocantins, the seven deaths recorded were of children and babies. In the Araguaia Park Indigenous Land, on Bananal Island, a three-month-old Karajá baby died after 15 days of severe malnutrition, dehydration, diarrhea, and pneumonia, causing outrage in the community of Santa Isabel village, where he lived.

Still on Bananal Island, in Macaúba village, located in the interior of the Inawébohona Indigenous Land, another one-year-old Karajá baby died of pneumonia, after waiting almost two hours for transport to the nearest hospital, in Santa Teresinha (MT). The baby arrived at the hospital in serious condition and was referred to CONFRESA but ended up killed by a heart attack caused by the severe respiratory infection.

On the Apinajé Indigenous Land, at least five deaths of children were recorded in two different villages, reported by Chief Orlando Apinajé. “There in my village, São José, which is the largest headquarters, there is no medicine for fever, there is no medicine for pain, and the nurse is not showing up,” the leader said.

DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE - 15 Cases - 40 victims

The table below lists all cases rerecorded in 2022 in the category **Death from lack of health care**, organized by state. For complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2022

AMAZONAS - 2 Cases - 7 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Two children under 2 years of age	Kanamari	Vale do Javari	Death from lack of health care
Luzia Marubo; Alfredo Marubo; Zacarias Marubo; Fernando Joaquim Marubo; unidentified young woman	Marubo	Vale do Javari	Death from COVID-19 following delay in vaccination

MARANHÃO - 1 case - 1 victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Sofia Akroá-Gamella	Akroá Gamella	Taquaritiua	Negligence

MATO GROSSO - 1 Case - 1 victim

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Child	Paresi	Paresi	Negligence

MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 Cases - 2 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Newborn	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Omission and negligence by public authorities
Beniel Guarani	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Lack of food

MINAS GERAIS - 1 Case - 3 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Zelilton Maxakali; Maxakali boy; Maxakali girl	Maxakali	Maxakali	Lack of health care in villages

RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 Case - 6 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous babies	Guarani, Kaingang	Guarita	Lack of health care; omission and negligence

RORAIMA - 4 Cases - 13 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Son of Jussara Yanomami; daughter of Noemia Yanomami; son of Marisita Yanomami; daughter of Jedeane Yanomami; son of Paloma Yanomami; four Yanomami children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care; omission and negligence
Newborn	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of a health care; omission and negligence
Whinderson Simeão Xirixana	Yanomami	Yanomami	Negligence and lack of health care
Two children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Omission and negligence in health care

TOCANTINS - 3 Cases - 5 victims

Victim(s)	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Five children	Apinajé	Apinajé	Lack of health care; omission and negligence
Utai Kureheru Iny	Karajá	Inawébohona	Omission and negligence in health care
Kuriawa baby	Karajá do Araguaia	Parque do Araguaia	Omission and negligence by public authorities

SUICIDES

In 2022, 115 indigenous suicides were recorded in Brazil, according to public data obtained from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the state health secretariats of Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima.

The three states with the highest number of indigenous deaths by suicide in 2022 were Amazonas (44), Mato Grosso do Sul (28) and Roraima (15). More than one-third of the deaths – 39, which is equivalent to 35.1 percent – were of indigenous people up to 19 years of age.

Suicide of indigenous people in 2022,¹ by sex and state

STATE	Female	Male	Total
AM	10	34	44
BA ²	0	1	1
ES	0	1	1
MA	0	1	1
MG	0	3	3
MS ³	6	22	28
MT	0	2	2
PA	0	1	1
PE	1	2	3
PR	1	3	4
RO	0	1	1
RR ⁴	3	12	15
RS	2	2	4
SC	1	0	1
SP	1	3	4
TO	0	2	2
Total	25	90	115

Suicide of indigenous people in 2022, by age group⁵

Age group	Number of suicides	%
0- 19 years	39	35.1%
20 - 59 years	75	67.6%
60+ years	1	0.9%

1 Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) - April 2023. Data collected on 07/05/2022. Information subject to change by system feeding and database updating processes.

2 Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/SIM. Latest update: 06/30/2023. Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

3 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE – SIM. Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

4 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

5 Same sources as the previous table.

Between 2019 and 2022, a total of 535 indigenous suicides were recorded in Brazil. The states with the highest number of cases in the period were the same three: Amazonas (208), Mato Grosso do Sul (131) and Roraima (57), which together accounted for almost three-quarters (74 percent) of the total cases recorded in the country.

Suicide of indigenous people, 2019 - 2022⁶

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019-2022
AC	4	1	4	0	9
AL	0	0	0	0	0
AM	57	51	56	44	208
AP	0	0	0	0	0
BA	0	0	0	1	1
CE	2	0	1	0	3
FD	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	1	1
GO	0	0	2	0	2
MA	4	4	5	1	14
MG	1	0	4	3	8
MS	36	32	35	28	131
MT	0	4	3	2	9
PA	1	1	2	1	5
PB	0	2	0	0	2
PE	3	3	1	3	10
PI	0	0	0	0	0
PR	2	4	13	4	23
RJ	0	0	1	0	1
RN	1	0	2	0	3
RO	0	1	4	1	6
RR	11	13	18	15	57
RS	5	0	1	4	10
SC	6	2	3	1	12
SE	0	0	1	0	1
SP	0	2	2	4	8
TO	5	2	2	2	11
Total	138	122	160	115	535

6 Same sources as the previous table.

CHAPTER **IV**

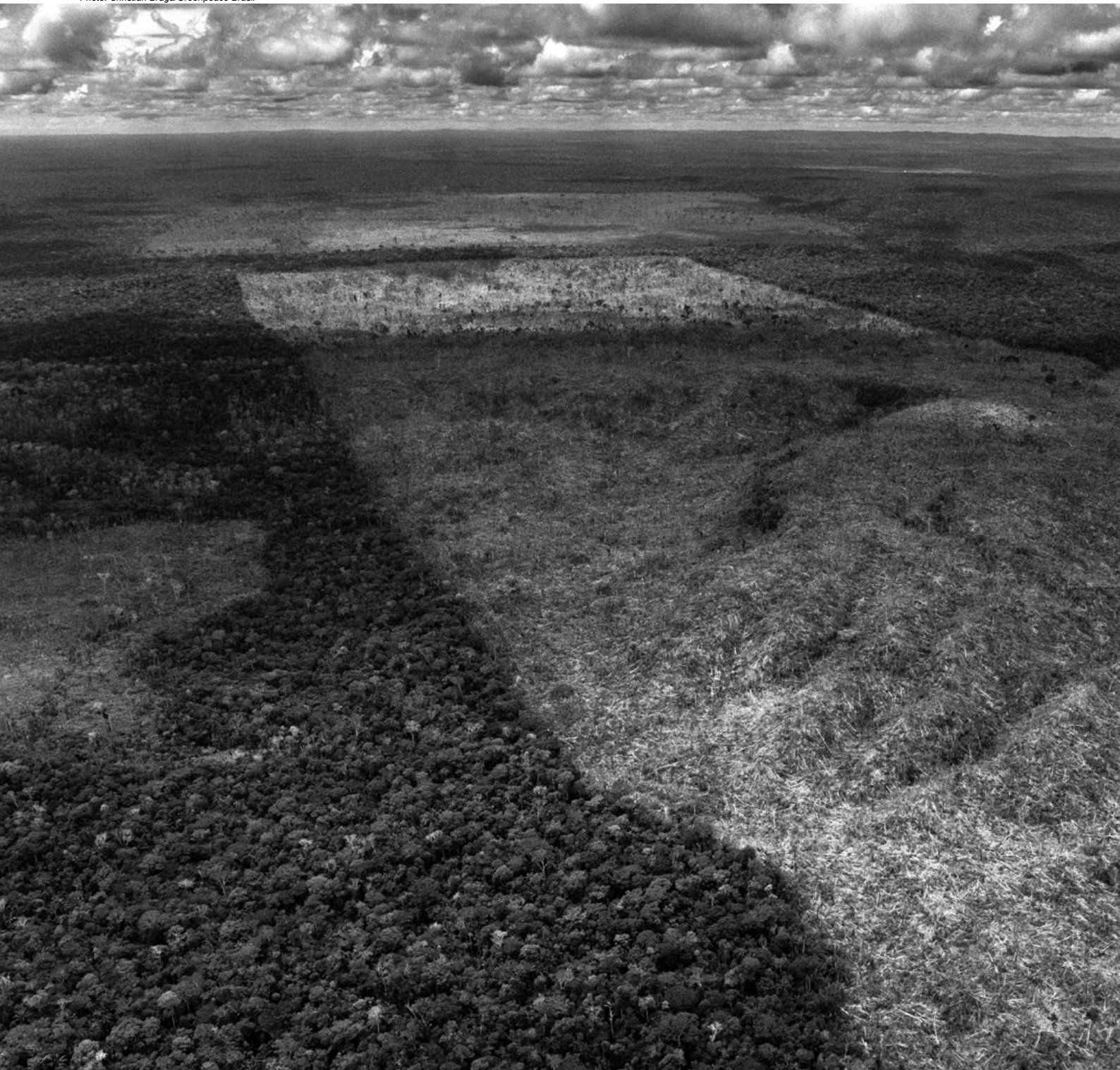
Violence Against Free and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples



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List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples 144

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace Brasil



Deforestation advances into public areas in Lábrea (AM). In the municipality, the isolated people from Mamoriá Grande, recognized by FUNAI, and from the Jacareúba/Katawixi IL, whose Restricted Use Ordinance expired and was not renewed, were deprived of protection in 2022. Image recorded in March 2022 by Greenpeace Brazil

ISOLATED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: ABANDONMENT OF TERRITORIAL PROTECTION AND THE GENOCIDAL POLICY



CIMI's Team of Support for Free Peoples (EAPIL)

The brutal murders of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips in the Javari Valley region, in the state of Amazonas, in June 2022, with great world-wide repercussions, denounced the deliberate failure of the Bolsonaro government to protect isolated indigenous peoples. The repeated calls from indigenous organizations and allied entities for the government to act in the face of death threats to indigenous leaders and supporters and the increase in invasions in the Javari Valley Indigenous Land (IL) were systematically ignored by the government. As home to the largest number of isolated peoples in the world, the IL requires special attention as regards protection.

The government's omission and attack on indigenous rights have stimulated and empowered the invaders of indigenous lands to act freely, emboldened by the certainty of impunity. As a result, the area is becoming increasingly dangerous for indigenous peoples, their leaders, allies and especially for isolated peoples.

The dismantling of public policies and agencies responsible for the protection of indigenous peoples and their territories, the failure to renew the Restricted Use Ordinances¹ or their renewal for a shorter period of six months, coupled with the weakening of the of FUNAI's Ethno-environmental Protection Bases (BAPEs), charged with inspecting the lands occupied by isolated peoples, which were left without the minimum operational capacity to perform their role, reveal that the government omission was planned.

Considering the deliberate way in which the government not only allowed but contributed to the invasion of the territories of indigenous peoples, exposing isolated peoples to the risk of massacres and death from the contamination of diseases, it is not an exaggeration to say that it was a genocidal policy.

The data reveal that numerous territories of isolated indigenous peoples, regardless of whether they are inside or outside demarcated lands, were subject to invasions in 2022, as highlighted in the cases described below.

¹ Restricted Use Ordinance: Measure by FUNAI to protect the territories of isolated indigenous peoples who have not yet had their demarcation processes finalized, to prevent them from being invaded.

Invasions/damage to heritage assets were found in at least 36 ILs with records of the presence of 60 isolated indigenous peoples, according to data from the Team of Support for Free Peoples (EAPIL/CIMI).

The greatest threats come from environmental criminals through mining, deforestation, logging, land grabbing, cattle ranching, illegal hunting, and fishing, as well as infrastructure projects such as the repaving of BR-319 and the construction of the Cruzeiro do Sul/Acre – Pucallpa/Peru Highway, and drug trafficking.

Another case reported in 2022, which is emblematic for its significance, was the death of the last isolated indigenous person from the Tanaru Indigenous Land, known as “*Indígena do Buraco*” (Indigenous Person from the Pit), in Rondônia, which marks the extinction of another indigenous group. Their resistance must be remembered and perpetuated as a symbol of the resistance of all peoples who, in the defense of autonomy, adopt the strategy of isolation. He reminds us how throughout history, including recent history, many of these peoples were massacred, contaminated with infectious diseases, reduced in terms of population, and thus condemned to extinction, due to the omission or late action of the Brazilian state, which claimed to be unaware of their existence. The Piripkura people, in Mato Grosso, is another isolated group in this dramatic situation and apparently reduced to just three individuals.

FUNAI has 86 records of isolated peoples not confirmed and, therefore, invisible to the State. Without information about the possible situations of violence to which they are exposed and without protection measures, many of these peoples are probably being subject to genocide today.

The following is a description of the main situations in which isolated indigenous peoples are at risk, threatened by the invaders of their territories and by infrastructure projects, inside and outside demarcated indigenous lands.

Especially serious situations

Isolated people from the Javari Valley. The struggle to defend the Javari Valley indigenous territory - which is home to the largest number of isolated indigenous groups in the world - promoted by the indigenous peoples of the region with the support of their allies, led to the brutal murder of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips in June 2022 by invaders linked to fish smuggling and drug trafficking. The murders exposed the criminal omission of FUNAI's management, which was repeatedly warned by indigenous organizations in the region and by support entities about the invasions of the IL and the threats to the lives of indigenous leaders and allies.

Invasions of the IL continued throughout 2022, with threats to indigenous communities and isolated peoples. In April, miners invaded Jarinal village and held a party distributing drinks, including gasoline mixed with water to the indigenous people. Indigenous leaders in the region fear that it could be a strategy to break the resistance of the distant and isolated village to mining exploitation in the southern part of the land.

In November 2022, three illegal armed fishermen threatened a group of approximately 30 Kanamari people going down the Itacoá River on their back from a meeting in Massapê village. A Kanamari woman who asked them to leave the IL had a shotgun pointed at her chest by a fisherman who threatened her, saying that attitudes like that had killed Bruno and Dom. The case was denounced to the federal agencies by the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA), asking for measures.

Drug traffickers disguised as fishermen and hunters continue to operate in the Javari Valley, in the region of Ituí,

Status of indigenous lands interdicted by FUNAI in 2022

Indigenous Land	Restricted Use Ordinance	Date of publication	Expiration
Ituna-Itatá (PA)	Ordinance No. 471	02/01/2022	6 months
	Ordinance No. 529	06/23/2022	3 years (until 2025)
Piripkura (MT)	Ordinance No. 491	04/04/2022	6 months
	Ordinance No. 572	09/28/2022	6 months
	Ordinance No. 625	03/10/2023	Until approval of the IL
Jacareúba/Katawixi (AM)	Ordinance No. 1234	12/14/2017	3 years. Expired in December 2021
	Ordinance No. 626	03/10/2023	Until publication of demarcation approval
Pirititi (RR)	Ordinance No. 440	12/09/2021	6 months
	Ordinance No. 522	06/10/2022	6 months
	Ordinance No. 585 (judicial agreement)	11/22/2022	Until approval of the IL
Tanaru (RO)	Ordinance No. 1,040 (maintained by decision of justice Edson Fachin in ADPF 991, in January 2023)	10/27/2015	10 years (until 2025)
Taboca of Upper Tarauacá Stream (AC)	Ordinance No. 17	01/11/2008	Until approval of the IL

Tambaqui Lake (Kanamari people) and Grande Lake (Matsés people) villages, carrying firearms and harassing the indigenous communities.

Isolated people from the Mamoriá River. Even after the existence of an isolated indigenous group on the Mamoriá River, in the municipality of Lábrea (AM), was confirmed by the expedition of a FUNAI team in September 2021 and recorded in a report submitted to the General Coordination of Isolated and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples (CGIIRC) in Brasília, the indigenous government agency not only remained completely silent but also refrained from taking any territorial or sanitary protection measures in relation to the surrounding population, in the context of COVID-19. In February 2022, the Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of Middle Purus (FOCIMP) publicly denounced the government's omission towards the protection of this indigenous group: "The slowness of the sector of isolated and semi-isolated peoples of FUNAI in Brasília to take concrete measures more than 5 months into this official confirmation is concerning and outrageous. [...] We are sure about the risk of genocide due to the delay of FUNAI in Brasília, which failed to act in time to enforce the role of the State after the presence of our isolated relatives in that region of the tributaries of the Mamoriá River was officially recognized".² The requests of the coordination of FUNAI's Madeira Purus Ethno-environmental Protection Front (FPE) for the installation of a sanitary barrier and a protection base were never met.

² **Nota de repúdio: Movimento Indígena no Médio Purus denuncia descaso da Funai com a proteção de indígenas isolados no Rio Mamoriá.** FOCIMP, 02/09/2022. Available at: <https://coiab.org.br/conteudo/nota-de-rep%C3%BAdio-movimento-ind%C3%ADgena-no-m%C3%A9dio-purus-denuncia-descaso-da-funai-1644441226929x59079424967599720>

Isolated people from the Jacareúba/Katawixi IL.

The Restricted Use Ordinance for the Jacareúba/Katawixi IL, located in the municipality of Lábrea (AM), which expired in December 2021 was not renewed until the end of 2022, thus encouraging invasions of the indigenous territory, in a region where the increase in deforestation is driven by the BR-319 repaving project, which connects Manaus (AM) to Porto Velho (RO). Deforestation increased inside the indigenous land, in part due to illegal logging. The 639 records in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in the IL denounce the attempts to prevent the people from occupying their land.³ The government's intentional omission put at risk the physical integrity of the isolated indigenous people, as well as their food security.

Isolated people from the Itaparanã and Jacaré rivers. In 2022, works for the opening of the clandestine road to connect the Belo Monte community, on the edge of the Purus River, in the municipality of Canutama (AM), to Realidade village, in Humaitá (AM), on the BR-319, continued. The route crosses the territory of isolated indigenous people located between the Itaparanã and Jacaré rivers, in the municipality of Tapauá (AM). Rumors in the region say that four isolated indigenous people had been murdered in the Itaparanã River, but are yet to be confirmed. With the BR-319 repaving project, pressures increase on the territory of this isolated people, located in the area of influence of this highway, whose region has been recording increasing and alarming rates of deforestation, thus requiring urgent protection measures from FUNAI.

³ **Relatório técnico sobre invasões e desmatamento na Terra Indígena Jacareúba-Katawixi.** By Antonio Oviedo, Juliana de Paula Batista and Tiago Moreira dos Santos, 2022. Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/qtd00001.pdf>

Photo: Antonio Scarpinetti/SEC/Unicamp



Demonstration of indigenous people from the Javari Valley Indigenous Land in Atalaia do Norte (AM), in June, demanding protection against invasions of the territory, which is home to the largest concentration of isolated groups in the world

Isolated people from Abacaxis River. The isolated people from Abacaxi River, in the state of Amazonas, are unknown to FUNAI, invisible to the State and, therefore, deprived of any measure of territorial protection. One of the greatest threats comes from illegal mining in the region, not far from where traces of their presence were found. The lower Abacaxis River, where the villages of the Maraguá people are located, is a region of intense conflict, with the presence of drug traffickers. In 2020, the then secretary of the Amazon Social Promotion Fund, Saulo Moysés Rezende Costa, was expelled from the region for involvement with illegal fishing. In retaliation, a militia of police officers in plain clothes went to the area and, in a confrontation with residents, two officers were killed, and two others were wounded. All state security forces available were then mobilized and in August 2020, a force of more than 100 military police officers perpetrated all sorts of atrocities against indigenous and riverine communities in the region. As a result, six people, including two young members of the Munduruku group, were killed, two were missing and dozens were tortured. After the massacre, the Federal Police started an investigation of these violations, which led to the indictment, as alleged masterminds, of two former high-ranking members of security agencies in the state of Amazonas: the former state public security secretary, Colonel Louismar Bonates, and the former Military Police chief, Colonel Ayrton Norte.⁴

Isolated people in the Yanomami IL. The tragedy caused by illegal mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, stimulated by the omission and systematic attack on the territorial rights of indigenous peoples under Bolsonaro, exposed to great risk the five isolated groups living there, particularly the Moxihatëtëa, who had four murders committed by miners denounced by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY) in previous years – two in 2018 and two in 2021. Data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) show the deforestation of 232.7 hectares on the IL in 2022, an increase of 25 percent compared to 2021.⁵ The Public Agency pointed out, in September 2021, in documents and images, that illegal miners were only 12 kilometers from Moxihatëtëa village, in the region of the Estrutura Mountain Chain. A clandestine airstrip was identified 23 kilometers from the site.⁶ With the dismantling of FUNAI's BAPs and without operational conditions to fight the invaders, the isolated Moxihatëtëa people were exposed to forced contacts and the permanent risk of genocide, due to the proximity of the mine.

Isolated people from the Pirititi IL. In 2022, the Pirititi Indigenous Land, located in the south of the state of Roraima, continued to be strongly pressured by squatters

and land grabbers and saw deforestation in its surroundings advance into the interior of the area that had a Restricted Use Ordinance. There are also records in the CAR overlapping the IL. Due to the risk that the invasions pose to the isolated Pirititi people, in November 2022 a team of the National Public Security Force was assigned to protect the IL for three months. The MPF/RR had to intervene through a judicial agreement, for FUNAI to extend the Restricted Use Ordinance, which expired in November 2022, until the conclusion of the administrative demarcation and approval procedure. The previous Ordinances were in force for six months.

Isolated people from the Ituna/Itatá IL. In August 2022, the Ituna/Itatá IL, located in the state of Pará, was the target of an orchestrated operation in which a group of approximately 200 invaders built an urban hub inside the IL in just one month. The operation, according to IBAMA, was financed by “local farmers” with more than 5,000 head of cattle illegally raised inside the IL, who lured people with the promise of giving them plots of land. Ituna/Itatá, which has a Restricted Use Ordinance for the protection of an isolated group, is one of the indigenous lands most affected by deforestation in the country, with 94 percent of its area overlapping CAR records. Deforestation during the Bolsonaro government, from 2019 to mid-2022, was estimated at 24,500 hectares or about 17 percent of the indigenous territory.⁷ In 2022 alone, 1,800 hectares of forests were destroyed by invaders, with the support of politicians and the leniency of the federal government.

Isolated people in the Munduruku Indigenous Land. Located in the state of Pará, on the upper Tapajós River, the Munduruku Indigenous Land – which, unbeknownst to FUNAI, is home to an isolated indigenous group – has been subject in recent years to an overwhelming devastation process due to the mining invasion. In 2022, illegal mining promoted the deforestation of another 500 hectares of forest.⁸ Numerous Munduruku leaders are threatened with death.

Isolated people from the Piripkura IL. In February 2022, part of the Piripkura IL, located in the state of Mato Grosso, was auctioned. The Concisa II farm, with 12,000 hectares overlapping the indigenous land, was auctioned to pay off debts owed by Concil Construction Company to the courts. Although the case was denounced by APIB and the Observatory of the Human Rights of Isolated and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples (OPI), the auction was organized by the 1st Court of Bankruptcy and Financial Restructuring of the Central Forum of São Paulo and the farm was sold for R\$4.5 million to ARGR Construtora e Incorporadora, which subsequently cancelled the purchase on the grounds of lack of

4 *Ex-secretário de Segurança e coronel da PM são indiciados pela PF por envolvimento em chacina no AM.* By Alexandre Hisayasu, Rede Amazônica, 04/28/2023. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/am/amazonas/noticia/2023/04/28/ex-secretario-de-seguranca-e-coronel-da-pm-sao-indiciados-pela-pf-por-envolvimento-em-chacina-no-am.ghtml>

5 *Desmatamento em terras Yanomami saltaram 25% em 2022, diz Inpe.* By Diego Gímenes, Veja, 01/30/2023. Available at: <https://veja.abril.com.br/brasil/desmatamento-em-terras-yanomami-saltaram-25-em-2022-diz-inpe>

6 *“A 12 km”: indígenas Yanomami isolados nunca viram o garimpo tão próximo.* By Thiago Domenici, Agência Pública, 09/14/2021. Available at: <https://apublica.org/2021/09/indigenas-yanomami-isolados-nunca-veem-o-garimpo-tao-proximo>

7 *IBAMA e MPF desmontam invasão em terra indígena financiada por fazendeiros no Pará.* By Rubens Valente, Agência Pública, 12/16/2022. Available at: <https://apublica.org/2022/12/ibama-e-mpf-desmontam-invasao-em-terra-indigena-financiada-por-fazendeiros-no-para>

8 *Terras Indígenas com povos isolados estão entre as mais ameaçadas de 2022.* By Giovanna Costanti, ISA, 02/10/2023. Available at: <https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambiental/terras-indigenas-com-povos-isolados-estao-entre-mais-ameacadas-de-2022>



Cattle ranching inside the Piripkura IL, recorded in 2021 by Greenpeace. The IL was one of those affected by the policy of renewing Restricted Use Ordinances for short periods of time

information and legal uncertainty.⁹ The Piripkura Indigenous Land is also coveted for mineral exploration. The company Oxyer Holding Corporation Exclusive International Business filed “five applications for gold exploration research inside the Piripkura IL, totaling more than 33,000 hectares”.¹⁰

Isolated people in the Karipuna Indigenous Land. The Karipuna Indigenous Land, located in the state of Rondônia, which is home to two isolated indigenous groups not yet confirmed by FUNAI, continues to endure an intense process of invasion by loggers and land grabbers. It is estimated that more than 11,000 hectares have already been deforested inside the IL, which is surrounded and pressured by cattle ranches. The situation has worsened since 2017. Karipuna leaders report that they have already found traces of the isolated group less than five kilometers from their village,

possibly fleeing the invaders. In September 2022, a delegation of 13 indigenous people from the Karipuna Indigenous Land went to Brasília (DF) to denounce the invasion of their territory, asking for measures and support from the Sixth Chamber of Coordination and Review of the MPF (CGIIRC/FUNAI); members of parliament from the National Integration, Regional Development and Amazon Commission (CINDRA) and Human Rights and Minorities Commission (CDHM) of the Federal Chamber of Deputies; foreign embassies; and the Delegation of the European Union and the UN in Brazil. The drama of the situation was expressed by Andressa Karipuna: “We are suffering a lot from the invasions of farmers, land grabbers, fishermen. [...] We can’t even move around and forage for food in our territory. And if for us it is already like that, we wonder what it is like for our relatives who live in isolation in our land. [...] FUNAI does not recognize them, but we have seen them. We’ve seen traces, like hunting and tapir traps, and we have seen them too. So, of course they’re there. We have already sent several documents reporting this to FUNAI, but they say they have no information”.¹¹

⁹ *Piripkura: Área de terra indígena com isolados na Amazônia Legal vai a leilão como fazenda em SP.* By Daniel Bassetto, O Globo, 03/17/2022. <https://oglobo.globo.com/um-so-planeta/noticia/2022/03/piripkura-area-de-terra-indigena-com-isolados-na-amazonia-legal-vai-leilao-como-fazenda-em-sp-25435876.ghtml>

¹⁰ *Desmatamento e pedidos de mineração disparam em Terras Indígenas com isolados no Mato Grosso.* By Giovanna Costanti, ISA, 02/08/2022, Available at: <https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambiental/desmatamento-e-pedidos-de-mineracao-disparam-em-terras-indigenas-com>

¹¹ *Enfrentando invasões e omissão do governo, povo Karipuna leva “pedido de socorro” a países e órgãos internacionais.* CIMI Press Office, 09/23/2022. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/09/povo-karipuna-socorro-paises-invasoes>

Isolated people in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL. On this indigenous land that is home to at least three isolated groups, located in the state of Rondônia, deforestation increased by 155 hectares in 2022, as recorded by SIRAD-I, ISA's deforestation monitoring system on indigenous lands with records of isolated groups.¹² Data from INPE indicate that between 2019 and 2022, 1,832 hectares of forest were destroyed on the IL. The Cautário River, in the region of the IL occupied by isolated indigenous peoples, is under intense invasion by fishermen. The surroundings of the indigenous land have been taken over by cattle and soy farms. In addition to increased deforestation and to the invaders who ignore the limits of the IL by expanding pasture and crop areas, the IL is the target of mining interests with applications filed with the ANM for the exploration of various minerals.¹³

Isolated Taanaru indigenous people. In August 2022, the body of the indigenous Tanaru man known as “Índio do Buraco” (Indigenous Man from the Pit), was found inside his tapiri, on the Tanaru Indigenous Land, located in the municipalities of Corumbiara, Chupinguaia, Parecis and Pimenteira do Oeste, in the state of Rondônia. His death is proof of the extermination of yet another indigenous group in Brazil. Soon after his death, ranchers in the region pressured FUNAI to allow them to appropriate the indigenous land. The Restricted Use Ordinance for the Tanaru IL, which expires in 2025, was maintained by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Edson Fachin, in response to a Petition from APIB under the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) 991. The indigenous peoples of Rondônia have publicly expressed their request for the immediate start of the Tanaru Indigenous Land demarcation process, as well as the necessary measures for the effective protection of this territory. The MPF filed a lawsuit with the Federal Court to compel the Union and FUNAI to promote the demarcation of said IL by giving it a socio-environmental purpose.

Isolated people from the Mamão Forest. The Mamão Forest, inhabited by the isolated Avá-Canoeiro indigenous people, located within the Inãwébohona Indigenous Land, on Bananal Island (TO), continued to be invaded as found by a task force comprising IBAMA, ICMBio, the Federal Police and FUNAI in October 2022. Shacks, cattle, harvested timber, pirarucu spines and bones of deer and birds slaughtered by fishermen and hunters were found.¹⁴ The invasion and degradation of the Mamão Forest is a serious threat to the survival of the isolated people, who do not receive any special protection measures from FUNAI. In 2022, the region of the Mamão Forest was once again hit by fire. INPE's reference satellite recorded 266 fire outbreaks inside the IL.

Isolated people in the Arariboia Indigenous Land. Located in the state of Maranhão and home to isolated Awá groups, the Arariboia Indigenous Land continues to be invaded. In December 2022, Guardians of the Guajajara Forest denounced the invasions in the northern area of the IL and the omission of inspection agencies, following the monitoring of the region. The Guardian teams “found a large camp inside the territory with various pieces of equipment (chainsaw, hunting rifles), a truck used to transport wood from the territory, and two loggers. Stakes were placed for several hundred meters waiting to be transported out of the territory”.¹⁵ The Guardians expressed great concern about the situation of vulnerability of the isolated indigenous people, in the face of invasions and of the “unacceptable” omission of government inspection agencies. Invasions by loggers in 2022 were also identified by SIRAD-I, in addition to the opening of illegal side roads and 195 hectares of deforestation inside the indigenous territory.¹⁶

Isolated people in Upper Turiaçu Indigenous Land. The death in May 2022 of Sarapó Ka'apor, suspected of having been poisoned, occurred against a backdrop of great pressure on the Upper Turiaçu Indigenous Land, which is also home to isolated indigenous people. The area is constantly invaded by loggers and hunters, who challenge the territorial protection organized by the Ka'apor. Death threats to leaders are frequent. In 2022, deforestation destroyed 100 hectares of forest.¹⁷ Total deforestation in the IL already reaches 44,326 hectares, which accounts for 8.35 percent of the territory.¹⁸ Ka'apor leaders show great concern about the advance of illegal mining in the region, which is approaching the limits of the indigenous land.

Isolated people on the Acre-Peru border. The construction of the highway connecting the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul, in Acre, to Pucallpa, in Peru, represents a great threat to the “Isolated People of Igarapé Stream”, on the Brazilian side, and to the isolated peoples living in the Isconahua Reserve and Upper Tamaya Abujão Communal Reserve, on the Peruvian side, whose territories would be crossed by the said highway. The highway would also cut through the Divisor Mountain Chain National Park, affecting several other indigenous territories on both sides of the border. In May 2021, DNIT launched the tender notice for the procurement of a company to prepare the construction project of the highway to the border with Peru. A group of civil society entities, including the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River (OPIRJ) and COIAB, filed a Public Civil Action challenging the DNIT notice and asking for the project to be stopped.

12 *Boletim Sirad Isolados - Anual 2022. ISA, 2023.* Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/boletim-sirad-isolados-anual-2022>

13 *Terras Indígenas com povos isolados estão entre as mais ameaçadas de 2022.* By Giovanna Costanti, ISA, 02/10/2023.

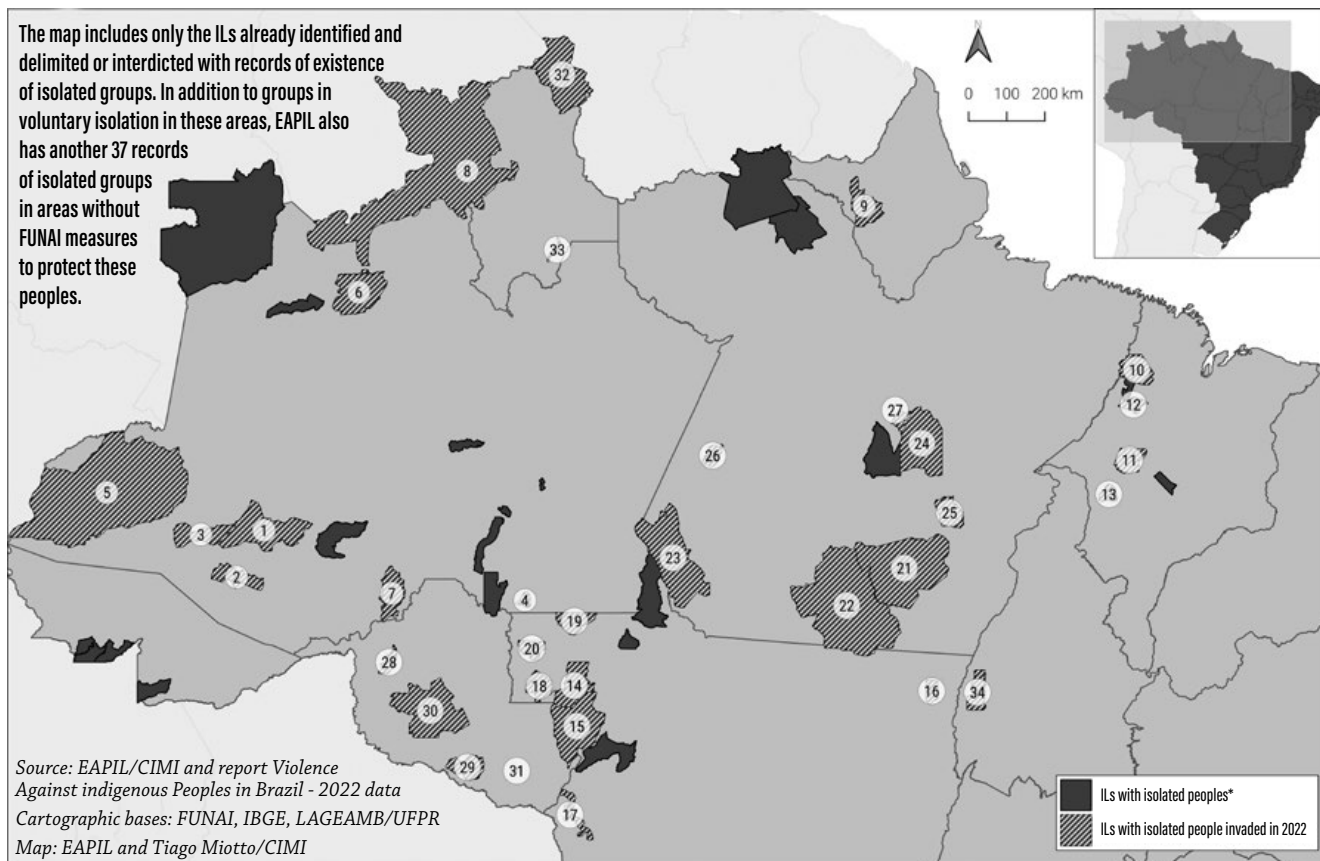
14 *Força-tarefa identifica crimes ambientais em santuário ecológico localizado dentro da Ilha do Bananal.* By Ana Paula Rehbein, Anhanguera TV station and G1/TO, 11/08/2022. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/to/tocantins/noticia/2022/11/08/forca-tarefa-identifica-crimes-ambiental-em-santuario-ecologico-localizado-dentro-da-ilha-do-bananal.ghtml>

15 *Guardiões da Floresta da TI Arariboia detalham ações para a proteção do território.* By Jessica Carvalho, Press Office of CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão, 12/09/2022. Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/2022/12/guardioes-da-floresta-da-ti-arariboia-detalham-acoes-para-a-protecao-do-territorio>

16 *Sirad Newsletter on Isolated Peoples - Annual 2022, ISA, 2023.*

17 Ditto.

18 *Desmatamento avança em Terras Indígenas com isolados.* By Giovanna Costanti, ISA, 03/31/2022. Available at: <https://site-antigo.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambiental/desmatamento-avanca-em-terras-indigenas-com-isolados>



No.	Indigenous Land	Status	Type of invasion or damage to property recorded in 2022
1	Deni	Registered	Illegal logging
2	Inauini/Teuini	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
3	Kanamari of Juruá River	Registered	Farmers; illegal logging; illegal hunting and fishing
4	Tenharim of Preto Stream	Registered	Mining
5	Javari Valley	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; invasion by drug dealers; deforestation; illegal logging; camp
6	Jurubaxi-Têa	Declared	Mining; damage to the environment
7	Jacareúba/Katauixi	Interdicted	Deforestation; opening of side roads; illegal logging
8	Yanomami	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment; poaching; clandestine roads and lanes; contamination of rivers
9	Waiãpi	Registered	Mining
10	Upper Turiaçu	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging; contamination of rivers; deforestation; opening of side roads
11	Arariboia	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; invasion by farmers; illegal logging; deforestation; opening of side roads
12	Caru	Registered	Damage to the environment; illegal logging; cattle ranching; invasion by drug dealers
13	Krikati	Registered	Destruction of landmarks; deforestation
14	Aripuanã	Registered	Mining; deforestation; illegal logging
15	Aripuanã Park	Registered	Mining; illegal logging
16	Urubu Branco	Registered	Spraying of pesticides by airplanes; presence of squatters
17	Guaporé Valley	Registered	Deforestation; illegal logging
18	Zoró	Registered	Deforestation; illegal logging; mining
19	Kawahiva of Pardo River	Declared	Land grabbing; illegal logging; mining; deforestation; slash and burn
20	Piripkura	Interdicted	Deforestation; cattle ranching; fires; invasion
21	Kayapó	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment
22	Menkragnoti	Registered	Deforestation; illegal logging; illegal hunting and fishing
23	Munduruku	Registered	Mining; deforestation; contamination of rivers; damage to the environment
24	Trincheira/Bacajá	Registered	Land grabbing; cattle ranching; illegal logging; deforestation
25	Xikrin of Cateté River	Registered	Environmental damage caused by mining
26	Sawré Muybu	Identified	Mining; contamination of rivers; damage to the environment
27	Ituna/Itatá	Interdicted	Land grabbing; deforestation; illegal installation of power grid
28	Karipuna	Registered	Land grabbing; illegal logging; cattle ranching; deforestation; fires; illegal hunting and fishing; damage to property
29	Massaco	Registered	Fire
30	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Registered	Cattle breeding; deforestation; mining; opening of side roads
31	Tanaru	Interdicted	Invasion by farmers
32	Raposa Serra Do Sol	Registered	Mining; environmental damage; deforestation; arson
33	Pirititi	Interdicted	Illegal logging
34	Inãwébohona	Registered	Fires; illegal hunting and fishing

List of records of Free (PIL) or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	STATE	Indigenous Land or location	Legal Status	Source
Isolated of Upper Envira River	AC	KampaIL and isolated of Envira River	Registered	Ethno-environmental Upper Envira Front- FUNAI, overflights
Isolated of Upper Tarauacá	AC	Upper Tarauacá IL	Registered	FUNAI reports and information from members of the Kaxinawá tribe
Isolated of Xinane	AC	Riozinho of Upper Envira IL	Approved	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated in the Mamoadate IL	AC	Mamoadate IL	Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and information from members of the Jaminawa and Manchineri tribes
Isolated of Chandless River	AC	Chandless Staste Psrk	No action	Members of the Kulina tribe, riverine dwellers and CIMI
Isolated of Tapada Stream	AC	Parna of Divisor Mountain Chasin	No action	Members of the Nawa and Nukini tribes, CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Inauini River	AM	InauiniTeuini IL	Registered	Indigenous people, FUNAI and CIMI
Hi-Merimã	AM	Hi Marimã IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Jacareúba / Katauxi Stream	AM	Jacareúba/Katauxi IL	Restricted Use	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Itaparaná/Ipixuna River	AM	Balata-Tufari FLONA	No action	CIMI, riverine dwellers and FUNAI
Isolated of Upper Marmelos River	AM	Tenharim Marmelos IL	Registered	Members of the Tenharim tribe and CIMI
Isolated of Kurekete	AM	Ituxi RESEX and Parna Mapinguari	No action	CIMI e members of the Kaxarari tribe
Isolated of Ituxi River	AM	Ituxi RESEX	No action	CIMI and members of the Kaxarari tribe
Isolated of Waranaçu Stream	AM	Upper Negro River IL	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Waupés River	AM	Upper Negro River IL	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Curicuriari River	AM	Upper Negro River IL	Registered	FUNAI and ISA
Isolated of Natal Stream	AM	Uneixi and Tupuruquara APA	Registered	FUNAI
Igarapé Bafuanã	AM	Jurubaxi-téa IL	Declared	FUNAI
Isolated of Lower Cauaburi River	AM	Parna of Neblina Mountain	No action	FUNAI
Isolated of Joari Stream	AM	Itixi Mitari IL (inside and outside the IL)	Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Sucunduri	AM	Parna of Juruena and Jatuarana FLONA	No action	FUNAI and CIMI
Isolated of Pardo River	MT	Kawahiva of Pardo River IL	Declared	CIMI, FUNAI, members of the Arara and Cinta Larga tribes and woodsmen
Isolated of Copaca/Uarini River	AM	Copaca/Uarini River	No action	Tuxaua of the Miratu Village/ CIMI
Isolated of Mataurá River	AM	Pinatuba IL (inside and outside the IL)	Registered	Residents of Tracuá Village/CIMI
Isolated of Upper Xerua	AM	Kanamari of Juruá River and Deni ILs	Registered	Membrs of Kanamari and Deni tribes/ CIMI
Isolated of Naua Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Branco/Itacoai River	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	Indigenous people from Javari Valley, UNIVAJA, CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated of Urucubaca Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Alerta Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Inferno Strem	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Lambança Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Pedra River	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Ituí River	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Quixito River	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of São Salvador Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Cravo Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Amburus Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Flecheiras Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Boia River	AM	Jutaí	No action	FUNAI
Isolated of Urupadi River	AM PA	Parna ofa Amazon	No action	FUNAI
Isolated in the Waiãpi IL	AP	Waiãpi IL	Registered	Members of the Waiãmpi tribe and FUNAI
Isolated of Água Branca Stream/ Caru IL	MA	Caru IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI

List of records of Free (PII) or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	STATE	Indigenous Land or location	Legal Status	Source
Isolated of Awá Guajá	MA	Awa IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Gurupi REBIO	MA	Gurupi REBIO	No action	ISA, and members of the s Ka'apor tribe
Isolated of Awá from the Arariboia IL	MA	Arariboia IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Desordem Mountain Chain/ Krikati IL	MA	Krikati IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Krikati tribe
Isolated of Jararaca Stream in the Upper Turiaçu IL	MA	Upper Turiaçu IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Ka'apor tribe
Isolated of Bandeira Stream, Mão da Onça Stream and Mountain Chain Desordem and in the Caru IL	MA	Caru IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Moreru/Pacutinga River	MT	Escondido IL	Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Apiaká	MT	Parna of Juruena	No action	CIMI, FUNAI and members of the Apiaká tribe
Isolated of Piripkura	MT	Piripkura IL	Restricted use	CIMI, FUNAI and OPAN
Isolated of Pontal	MT	Apiaká of Pontal and Isolated	Identified	FUNAI
Isolated "Baixinhos" in the Aripuanã IL	MT	Aripuanã IL	Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and members of the Cinta Larga and Arara tribes
Isolated in the north of the Zoró IL	MT	Zoró IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Zoró tribe
Isolated of Tenente Marques River	MT	Aripuanã Park IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Cabixi River	MT	Guaporé Valley IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Mamaindê tribe
Isolated of Iquê River	MT	Enawenê-Nawê IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated in the Kaiapó IL	PA	Kayapó IL	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated Koatinemo/Ituna-Itatá	PA	Ituna-Itatá IL	Restricted Use	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in the Menkranoti IL Iriri Novo River	PA	Menkragnoti IL	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated in Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	AP PA	Tumucumaque Park IL	Registered	ISA and FUNAI
Isolated in the Xikrin do Cateté IL	PA	Xikrin of Cateté	Registered	CIMI and ISA
Isolated of Cachimbo Mountain Chain	PA	Cachimbo Mountain Chain	No action	FUNAI
Isolated of Headwater of Mapuera River	PA	Grão Pará Ecological Station	No action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated of Middle Cachorrinho River	PA	Trombetas State Forest	No action	CIMI, FUNAI
Isolated in the Trincheira/Bacajá IL	PA	Trincheira Bacajá IL	Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI
Isolated of Anfrisio River	PA	Afrisio River RESEX	No action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Cuminapanema River	PA	Grão Pará Ecological Station	No action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Mapari River	AP PA	Tumucumaque Park	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Upper Ipitinga River	PA	Maicuru Ecological Reserve and Paru D'Este River IL	No action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Tanauru River – pit indigenous people	RO	Tanaru IL	Restricted Use	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Guaporé River Swamp	RO	Curumbiara State Park	No action	CIMI and settlers
Isolated "Sirionó" –Simão River	RO	Massaco IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Onça Mountain Chain (Jururei)	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated Yraparaquara	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL	Registered	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Cotia Mountain Chain	RO	Parna Cotia Mountain Chain/ Cautário River RESEX	No action	CIMI, rubber tappers and members of the Tupari tribe
Isolated of Novo River and Waterfall of Pacas Novas River	RO	Pacas Novas River RESEX	No action	CIMI, rubber tappers and members of the Oro Wari tribe
Isolated of Guajará Mirim State Park	RO	Ouro Preto River Resex	No action	CIMI and q member of the Oro Wari tribe

List of records of Free (PIL) or Isolated Indigenous Peoples

Name	STATE	Indigenous Land or location	Legal Status	Source
Isolated of Mutum River	RO	Mutum River	No action	CIMI, CUNPIR
Isolated of Bom Futuro National Park	RO	Bom Futuro FLONA	No action	CIMI, FUNAI and members of the Karitiana tribe
Isolated of Formoso River and Jaci-Paraná	RO	Karipuna IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Pacas Novas tribe and CUNPIR
Isolated of Karipuninha Stream	RO	Parna Mapinguari	No action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated of Jacundá River	RO	Jacundá River	No action	CIMI and FUNAI
Isolated in Jaru REBIO	RO	Jaru REBIO	No action	CIMI and members of the Gavião and Arara tribes
Isolated of Upper Alalaú River (Pirititi)	RR	Pirititi IL	Restricted Use	FUNAI
Isolated of Caburaí Mountain	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol IL	Registered	Members of the Ingaricó tribe
Isolated of Estrutura Mountain Chain	RR	Yanomami IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Upper Jatapu River	RR	Upper Jatapu River	No action	FUNAI
Isolated in the Inãwébohona IL	TO	Inãwébohona IL	Registered	Indígenas Karajá e Javaé/CIMI
Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	GO	APA Pouso Alto	No action	FUNAI
Isolated of Pau Pixuna	AM	Pau Pixuna River	No action	CIMI
Isolated of Pirahã IL	AM	Pirahã IL	Registered	CIMI/ and members of the Pirahã tribe
Isolated of the headwaters of Jutai River (Itacoai interriver)	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the headwaters of Jandiatuba	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Upper Jandiatuba	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Kumaia Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Paraguai Stream	AM	Javari Valley IL	Registered	FUNAI/CIMI
Isolated Amajari	RR	Yanomami	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Branquinho River	AM	Lower Branco-Jauaperi River RESEX	No action	FUNAI
Isolated of Surucucu/Watho u	RR	Yanomami IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Auaris	RR	Yanomami IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Parawau	RR	Yanomami IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Surucucu/Kataroá	RR	Yanomami IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of the Urubu Branco IL	MT	Urubu Branco	Registered	CIMI/ members of the Tapirapé tribe
Isolated of Arinos River	MT	Arinos River	No action	CIMI/FUNAI and indigenous people
Isolated of the Cana Brava IL	MA	Cana Brava-Guajajara IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Cipó mountain Chain	PA	Upper Turiaçu IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Upper Abacaxis River	AM	Urupadi FLONA/ Upper Maués ESEC/P. of Acari	No action	CIMI and members of the Maraguá tribe
Isolated of Branco and Manicoré Rivers	AM	Manicoré REBIO	No action	CIMI
Isolated of the Sawre Muybu IL	PA	Sawre Muybu IL	Identified	CIMI and members of the Munduruku tribe
Isolated of Piranhaquara River	PA	Araweté Ipixuna Stream IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Bananeira River	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL	Registered	FUNAI
Isolated of Preto Stream	AM	Tenharim of Preto Stream IL	Registered	CIMI
Isolated of Mutum Stream	RO	Munduruku IL	Registered	CIMI and members of the Munduruku tribe
Isolated of Bararati	AM MT	Sucunduri State Park	No action	CIMI
Isolated of Lower Manicoré-Marmelos	AM	Torá IL	Registered	CIMI and indigenous people
Isolated of Mamoriá River	AM	Inside and outside the Middle Purus RESEX	No action	FUNAI

CHAPTER

Memory and Justice



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The establishment of the National Indigenous Truth Commission is a fundamental step for moving towards an inclusive, diverse, plural, rights-respecting and de facto democratic country

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



19th ATL: indigenous people from all over the country demand demarcation of territories and protection of rights

NATIONAL INDIGENOUS TRUTH COMMISSION, A CIVILIZING EMERGENCY



“Art. 11. The National Truth Commission will have until December 16, 2014, to complete the work, and must present, at the end, a detailed report containing the activities carried out, the facts examined, as well as conclusions and **recommendations**.” (emphasis added)

Law 12,528/2011 establishing the National Truth Commission (CNV)

*“For all the facts ascertained and analyzed in this text, the **Brazilian State, through the CNV, recognizes its responsibility, by direct action or omission, in the usurpation of indigenous lands illegally occupied in the period investigated and in other serious violations of human rights** against indigenous peoples articulated around this common axis. In view of this, some recommendations are presented.” (emphasis added)*

Final Report of the CNV - Serious Human Rights Violations Against Indigenous Peoples

by Marcelo Zelic*

The creation of the National Indigenous Truth Commission (CNIV), a.k.a. **the Indigenous Truth Commission**, is a necessary measure from the Brazilian Executive branch that results from the recommendation contained in Law 12,528/2011, of November 18, 2011, creating the National Truth Commission (CNV) and which, at the end of its work in 2014, left to Brazilian society the final report and 49 recommendations to the Brazilian State, 29 of which were recorded in Volume I by the collegiate and 20 were published in Volume II by members of the CNV responsible for the investigation of a specific topic; of those 20 recommendations, 13 focused on indigenous peoples and seven on LGBTQIA+ communities.

In a public hearing held on April 26, 2023 in the Chamber of Deputies by the Commission on Human Rights, Minorities and Racial Equality about the report *Strengthening Democracy: Monitoring the Recommendations of the National Truth Commission*¹ jurist Pedro Dallari, coordinator of the CNV and representing the other members of the commission, mentioned the recommendations of the National Truth Commission, emphasizing the importance of the CNV having been established as an official organ of the Brazilian state and pointing out that its final report **and its recommendations**, delivered to the Presidency of the Republic,

¹ See report “*Fortalecimento da democracia: Monitoramento das recomendações da Comissão Nacional da Verdade*”, prepared by the Vladimir Herzog Institute and published in March 2023. Available at: <https://vladimirherzog.org/semimpunidade/>

* **Marcelo Zelic** (1963-2023) was a member of the Justice and Peace Commission of São Paulo and coordinator of Armazém Memória. He was one of the persons responsible for the inclusion of the indigenous topic in the CNV and one of the main advocates of the creation of an Indigenous Truth Commission. The editing and revision of the text, one of the last produced by Zelic, had the collaboration of Ana C. Zema.

the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Federal Senate, the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court and the Federal Attorney General, **“generate, obviously, a degree of obligation, of responsibility of the organs of the Brazilian State, to react to it”**.² Pedro Dallari clarifies that accepting the recommendations of the CNV is a legal imperative for the powers of the Republic:

“The National Truth Commission was an organ of the Brazilian state, created by a law of Congress, passed by the National Congress and sanctioned by President Dilma Rousseff. [...] This particularity of the National Truth Commission in Brazil is very relevant, the fact that it was created by law, approved by parliament, by practically the unanimity of its members, and that, therefore, it is as an organ of the Brazilian state. [...] It was an organ that had all the attributes inherent in an official structure of the Brazilian state. [...] Not only was the commission an official organ of the Brazilian state, but its report is an official document of the Brazilian State. [...] It is an official document of the Brazilian State, and it is a document which, because of this characteristic, generates, obviously, a degree of obligation, of responsibility of the organs of the Brazilian State, to react to it.”

The final CNV report, delivered on December 10, 2014, and published in the Official Gazette through Interministerial Ordinance No. 1321 of September 29, 2015,³ **recognized the responsibility of the Brazilian State, due to action and omission, for the usurpation of indigenous lands, heritage of the Union and illegally occupied in the period investigated from 1946 to 1988**. It also pointed out the centrality of the usurpation of indigenous territories as the common axis of many of the serious human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples that were investigated, and recommended the adoption of measures to remove the current impediments for the Brazilian state to conduct the demarcations of indigenous lands, which is an original right of indigenous peoples recognized in the Constitution, as a measure of reparation and, pointed out the CNV, this being the main reparation measure to be taken by the Brazilian State.

“Regularization and eviction of indigenous lands as the most fundamental form of collective reparation for the serious violations suffered by indigenous peoples in the period investigated by the CNV, especially considering the cases of territorial usurpation and subtraction reported herein, as well as the provisions of the 1988 Constitution”.⁴

The set of 13 indigenous recommendations presented by Commission member Maria Rita Kehl to the Brazilian government, includes the need to establish the National Indigenous Truth Commission **“exclusively for the study of serious human rights violations against indigenous peoples, in**

order to elaborate on the cases not detailed in this study”

⁵, to continue the work of including indigenous peoples in the process of transitional justice in Brazil and, thus, to effect democracy in interethnic relations in our country, because many cases were left out of the final CNV report.

The establishment of the CNV by decree of the Brazilian Executive branch, in addition to being a measure of compliance with the recommendations received, points out to the other federative entities and organs of the State, to whom the final report and the CNV recommendations are also intended, **the need for a joint effort to continue the process of transitional justice for indigenous peoples, to confront the numerous repetitions of serious human rights violations** contained in the final CNV report and those perpetrated by the last Brazilian government between 2019 and 2022, as well as the civilizing emergency experienced in Brazil for the strengthening of our democracy.

The conflicts experienced by indigenous peoples in 2023 are directly related to the harmful conduct of the State in violation of the territorial rights and constitutional rights of indigenous peoples and reveal practices rooted in the Brazilian State that, even today, continues to delay the realization of these rights, affronting the Constitution and usurping the heritage of the Union of exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples. These practices recall, if not repeat, the crimes committed by government agents as guardians of indigenous peoples until 1988, which were denounced and are based on the documentation presented in the final CNV report.

Recent cases reveal the continuity of these practices, as happens with the Yanomami people in Roraima, who are subject to miners' invasions and the health emergency generated by illegal mining; with the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe and the Pataxó of the extreme south of Bahia, who live in a territorial conflict that has dragged on for 40 years; as is also the case with the Macuxi and Wapichana of Roraima, who had their lands demarcated on islands; or the Guarani and Kaiowá of Mato Grosso do Sul, who remain landless or confined in tiny areas and in permanent conflict over the repossession and demarcation of their territories; or with the Avá-Canoeiro of Araguaia, from the state of Tocantins; as well as with the Xetá of Paraná, who have been waiting for years for the result of a final decision of the Brazilian justice system, which will hopefully enforce article 231 of the Federal Constitution so that they can return from a territorial exile and overcome the diaspora produced by the violence that occurred during the military dictatorship. In addition to these, many other peoples who did not have their cases investigated by the CNV, experience permanent cycles of repetition of violence and denial of constitutional rights.

These are some examples that confirm the importance of establishing, through the National Indigenous Truth Commission, a dialogue to institutionally overcome the violence against indigenous peoples around the demarca-

² Full text of the presentation of jurist Pedro Dallari during the public hearing in the Chamber of Deputies. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/live/FgkOYJf73Sk?feature=share&t=4269>

³ Interministerial Ordinance No. 1203 of 09/29/2015, Available at: https://dspace.mj.gov.br/bitstream/1/6492/1/PRI_CC_GM_SDH_2015_1321A.pdf

⁴ Recommendations of the Final Report of the National Truth Commission: TOMO II, Thematic Texts, Text 5, page 253, December 2014, Available at: <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/7009>

⁵ Recommendations of the Final Report of the National Truth Commission: TOMO II, Thematic Texts, Text 5, page 253, December 2014, Available at: <https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/ComissaoVerdade/7009>

tion of their territories that, on a daily basis, affects generations of indigenous people of the 305 groups existing in Brazil, whose members are born, grow up and die without seeing a solution for the conflicts and having their existences marked by the search for due respect for the ethnic diversity that they represent as part of the Brazilian people.

As a testimony to the benefits of transitional justice for indigenous peoples in the restoration of justice and the Constitution, the case of the Krenak Reformatory, cited in a CNV recommendation, shows that the right to memory and truth is capable of stimulating actions involving the other axes of transitional justice, engaging multiple actors and strengthening the demands for reparation in the judiciary that ensure concrete steps towards the non-repetition of serious human rights violations, fostering changes in the State's conduct towards indigenous rights and their implementation.

The first Public Civil Action based on the indigenous CNV recommendations was filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) of Minas Gerais, with a favorable decision by the Brazilian courts, which determined the duty of reparation by the Brazilian State for the crimes committed during the military dictatorship against the Krenak people. The decision included the duty to demarcate the Krenak Sete Salões Indigenous Land (IL), usurped in 1972, when this people was forcibly removed and sent to live in a concentration camp regime in the Krenak Indigenous Reformatory, an indigenous prison created in 1969 by the Brazilian state. It is worth mentioning that hundreds of indigenous people from at least 23 groups from all parts of the country, were taken to this prison and that their cases, the tortures they endured and the forced disappearances that occurred were not studied in the CNV.

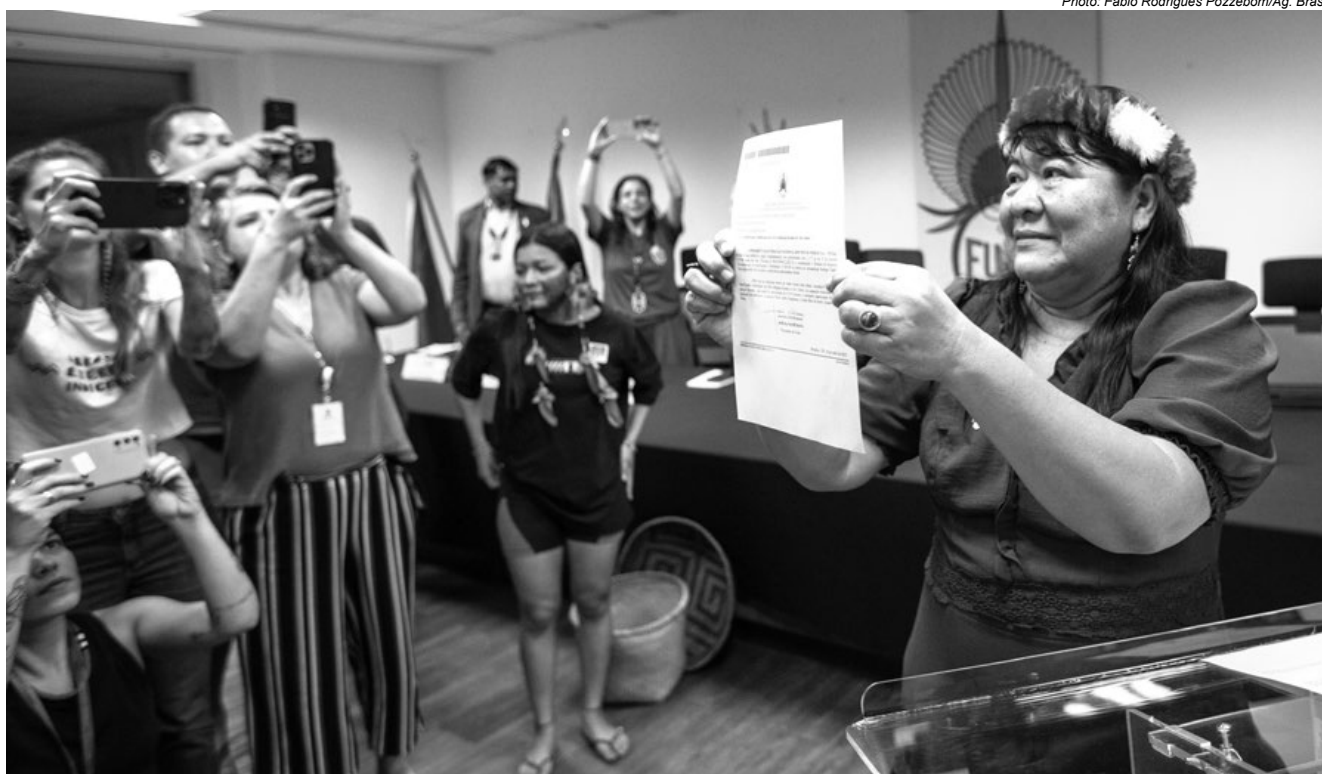
In September 2021, at the request of the MPF, the 14th Federal Civil Court of the Judicial Section of Minas Gerais (SJM/G), in a decision, ordered:

- 1 The Union, FUNAI and the state to hold, within six months, a ceremony to recognize the violations of the rights of indigenous peoples, followed by a public apology to the Krenak people, with disclosure in the media and official channels.
- 2 FUNAI to complete the administrative process of identifying the delimitation of the Krenak de Sete Salões Indigenous Land, considered sacred to the indigenous people, within six months, and to establish environmental reparation actions for the degraded lands belonging to the Krenak.
- 3 FUNAI and the state of Minas Gerais to implement, with the participation of the Krenak people, actions aimed at the registration, transmission, and teaching of the Krenak language through the Indigenous School Education Program.
- 4 The Union to gather and post online, within six months, all documentation relating to violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples, for free public access.⁶

The FUNAI of former President Bolsonaro, a government determined not to recognize one centimeter of indigenous land – a position that clashes head-on with the Constitution and is subject to legal action – in 2022 opposed the fulfillment of the sentence, claiming in court

⁶ *Um ano e meio após condenação de Funai, União e MG, povo Krenak ainda aguarda reparação por violações na ditadura militar*. G1, 28/04/2023. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/mg/minas-geral/noticia/2023/04/28/um-ano-e-meio-apos-condenacao-de-FUNAI-uniao-e-mg-povo-krenak-ainda-aguarda-reparacao-por-violacoes-na-ditadura-militar,ghml>

Photo: Fabio Rodrigues Pozzebom/Ag. Brasil



FUNAI advances in the recognition of the Krenak and Munduruku lands; identification and delimitation reports are signed

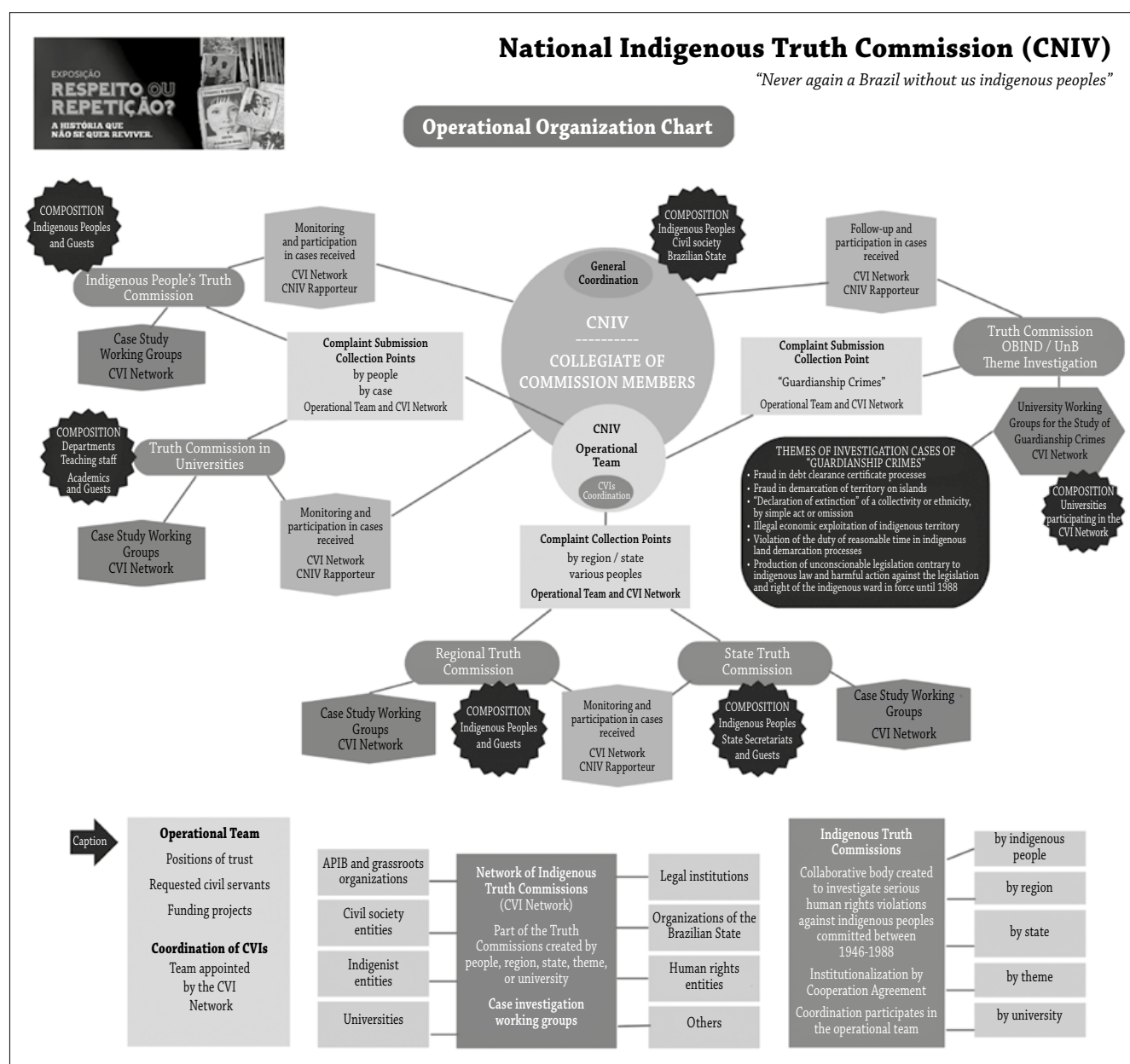
that the six-month period established in the decision “disregards the meagre budgetary resources, the lack of qualified personnel and the very complex nature of the work involved in the demarcation process”,⁷. In this regard, as an excuse for not demarcating indigenous lands, the government used the recurrent procrastinating argument that the indigenist agency was in a precarious situation – for which, it should be said, the State itself was to blame.

Only four months after its victory in the polls, the new Lula government elected on April 28, 2023, resumed the constitutional role of the State in the face of the illegal stance of his predecessor, by approving six Indigenous Lands submitted by the newly created Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. On the same day, the president of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI), Joenia Wapichana, ordered the identification and delimita-

tion of the Krenak de Sete Salões Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Resplendor (MG), recognizing the original right over these lands. Breaking with the procrastinating stance, she complied with the sentence of the 14th Federal Civil Court of the SJMG and recognized the work of the National Truth Commission and the MPF, implementing one of its recommendations contained in the court decision.

The change in the conduct of public agents who have responsibilities in the process of demarcating indigenous lands is, as we saw with case of the Krenak de Sete Salões, a fundamental factor for removing the obstacles imposed by interests unrelated to Article 231 of the Constitution, promoting the realization of rights. Thus, it is up to the National Indigenous Truth Commission, in its investigations of serious human rights violations and regarding the cases received in its collegiate, **to assess the illegal conduct of public agents responsible for these viola-**

7 Ditto.



CNIV - Proposal for Operational Organization Chart

tions in the past and to identify their existence in the present to promote both the appropriate developments in the field of reparations, as well as in the creation of mechanisms of non-repetition, in order to stop these practices of postponement of indigenous rights.

Different from the way the CNV was structured in 2012, with seven members to coordinate and carry out the investigations together with an operational advisory team, the CNIV, which comprises a collegiate of institutions linked to the Brazilian State, indigenous peoples and civil society, with people from these sectors linked to the topic and to transitional justice, innovates in the format and enables an **integrated action in society**, favoring the development of a transitional process that produces dialogue between the parties involved, for the solution of problems and for the strengthening of democracy.

The National Indigenous Truth Commission is charged with investigating cases of serious human rights violations from 1946 to 1988⁸ against indigenous persons and their supporters, villages, peoples, territory, culture, belief, social organization, the environment circumscribed to the communities or the territory and the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples, under a guardianship regime that lasted until 1988.

The proposed organizational chart of the CNIV, formed by a General Coordination Office and a technical team to assist the work and by a Collegiate of Commission members composed of federal government agencies, representations of indigenous peoples and civil society entities of an indigenist and human rights nature, responsible for structuring the **Network of Indigenous Truth Commissions (CVI Network)**, gains in dynamism and involvement, promoting greater coverage to the survey and investigation of cases of serious human rights violations by indigenous peoples, whose cases will be **submitted** to the Collegiate of Commission members for the start of criminal proceedings.

The **Network of Indigenous Truth Commissions** is a collaborative network, with political, ethical, and moral responsibility commitment to memory and truth, reparation, justice and non-repetition. It is a solidarity action towards indigenous peoples affected by serious violations of human rights resulting from the action and omission of the Brazilian State.

The participatory study in the construction of cases through *Indigenous Truth Commissions*, created with varied scopes by indigenous people, region, state, and topics related to the investigations of “guardianship crimes”, represents an advance and differs from the dynamics used by the CNV by establishing a collective effort in society, adopting as dynamics the submission of cases, as does the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, thus initiating an internal process once each case is received.

The *Indigenous Truth Commissions* are, therefore, the gateway to cases to be analyzed by the Collegiate of Commission members and will be accredited to work

through terms of cooperation with indigenous entities, indigenists, civil society, universities, and various sectors of the Brazilian state that may create them.

Thus, sectors of the Brazilian state, together with the indigenous peoples and civil society are dedicated, through a great civic effort, to surveying cases, gathering evidentiary documentation, and collecting testimonies of those affected, with the central mission of hearing the victims, systematizing cases and submitting them to the General Coordination Office of the CNIV for collegiate deliberation on the acceptance of complaints, further investigation and referrals for the development of the other axes of transitional justice. Therefore, the objectives of the National Indigenous Truth Commission are:

1. To implement a collaborative transitional justice process in favor of the 305 indigenous peoples existing in Brazil and of isolated groups, aiming to simultaneously develop the four axes of transitional justice, namely: memory and truth, reparation, non-repetition, and (civil or criminal) responsibility for the investigation, by indigenous people, of cases of serious human rights violations reported in the national territory between 1946 and 1988 **and to identify cases of repetition of the same serious violations and the persistence of practices that attack indigenous constitutional rights in the period following the 87/88 Constituent Assembly**, which establish the principle of recognition of exclusive use of the territory by indigenous peoples to date.
2. To encourage the creation of Indigenous Truth Commissions by indigenous people, region, state, and topics according to the types of “guardianship crimes”, and in universities for the survey and investigation of cases of serious human rights violations against indigenous peoples perpetrated by the Brazilian State, due to action and omission, and by the surrounding society.
3. To consult with the affected indigenous peoples to obtain their consent, as determined by ILO Convention 169, or follow the consultation protocols already established by each people on the acceptance of the case submitted to the CNIV and the reparations due for each case of serious human rights violations investigated by the National Indigenous Truth Commission.
4. To enforce the 13 indigenous recommendations presented to the Brazilian state on December 10, 2014, contained in the final report of the National Truth Commission (Volume II, Text 5), a government document resulting from compliance with Law 12,528 of November 18, 2011.
5. To post on the CNIV portal the cases received, under study, concluded and their developments; the events held and the testimonies collected, provided that there is no restriction.
6. To present, at the end of each investigation period, a detailed report of the cases received, accepted

⁸ The CNIV adopts the same time frame defined in Law 12,528/2011, since the investigation takes place in function of compliance with the third recommendation of the CNV.



Minister Sônia Guajajara and President Lula at the closing session of ATL 2023

and surveyed, and referrals made by transitional justice axes in the Brazilian Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, identifying, during the assessment, the cases accepted that are open and have not been closed by the CNIV, as well as indigenous peoples not reached by the investigations, to justify the extension of the deadline for completing the work.

At the end of the 19th Free Land Camp in 2023, the Minister of Indigenous Peoples, Sônia Guajajara, defended in her speech and in the presence of President Lula, the creation of the **Indigenous Truth Commission** to promote reparation by the State of the violence suffered by the indigenous peoples in the country and to overcome this eternal cycle of repetition of serious human rights violations, whose central point that fuels violence is the disrespect for constitutional rights and the absence of demarcation of indigenous territories. "The guarantee of full ownership of territories by the Brazilian State to its peoples is also a very important form of reparation of these violations," the minister said.

"Indigenous peoples in Brazil have suffered serious violations of their human rights in various periods of history and we need to recognize this and advance in the necessary and possible reparations to indigenous

peoples. Creating the Indigenous Truth Commission is a fundamental measure to promote the beginning of this reparation and to prevent the repetition of this shameful chapter of our history. The guarantee of full ownership of territories by the Union to its peoples is also a very important form of reparation of these violations."⁹

The **Transitional justice applied to indigenous peoples and centered on reparation and non-repetition**, which are central axes of the development of investigations in the field of memory and truth regarding the serious violations of human rights against indigenous peoples is a civilizing emergency, and the establishment of the **National Indigenous Truth Commission** is a fundamental step for us to move forward as a society towards an inclusive, diverse, plural, rights-respecting, and de facto democratic country.

Building the "Never again a Brazil without us indigenous peoples" does not require the establishment of the National Indigenous Truth Commission in Brazil. The sentence "Tell the people to move forward" echoed in Brasília at the end of the 23rd Free Land Camp. With the CNIV we will advance in the defense of the human rights of indigenous peoples and in the climate and civilizing emergencies we have been experiencing.

9 Speech by Sônia Guajajara at the closing session of ATL 2023. See excerpt quoted at: <https://www.youtube.com/clip/Ugkx1tvTQ07H9sBvIVSKGneZCT-MzvH2YE00e>

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Summary of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil – 2022 data

CHAPTER I – Violence against Heritage Assets (2022)

STATE	Omission and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage assets	Total	STATE	Omission and delay in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage assets	Total
AC	16	1	5	22	PB	3	2	3	8
AL	11	2	1	14	PR	35	4	5	44
AM	223	15	47	285	PE	17	2	4	23
AP	0	3	1	4	PI	8	1	1	10
BA	30	7	7	44	RJ	9	2	2	13
CE	31	2	2	35	RN	8	0	2	10
DF	1	0	0	1	RS	78	27	5	110
ES	3	0	1	4	RO	28	6	37	71
GO	2	3	1	6	RR	4	6	17	27
MA	13	0	25	38	SC	22	3	8	33
MT	55	16	46	117	SP	33	2	6	41
MS	151	18	12	181	SE	3	0	0	3
MG	19	7	9	35	TO	11	9	10	30
PA	53	20	52	125	TOTAL	867	158	309	1,334

CHAPTER II – Violence against the person (2022)

STATE	Abuse of power	Death threats	Multiple threats	Murders ¹	Manslaughter	Grievous bodily injuries	Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination	Attempted murders	Sexual violence	Total cases
BRASIL							1			1
AC			1	4	1			2		8
AL	1			3					1	5
AM	4	2	12	30		2	6	2	2	60
AP				2				1		3
BA	1	1	2	7		1	1	3		16
CE		1		3						4
DF	2			2			4			8
ES				2						2
GO	1			0			1			2
MA		7	4	6				3	2	22
MG	1		4	2			2			9
MS	4	4	7	38	4	10	7	12	8	94
MT	2	1	1	2		1	2			9
PA	3	4	5	9			4	1		26
PB				3						3
PE				1		1				2
PI			1	1			1			3
PR	1		2	6	5	2	3			19
RJ		2		1						3
RN				2						2
RO	1	1	5	0			1			7
RR	2	1	4	41	2			2	3	55
RS	2	1	6	4	3		1			17
SC			2	3			1	1	1	9
SE				1						1
SP	4	1	2	4	1		2		3	17
TO		1	2	3	1		1	1		9
TOTAL	29	27	60	180	17	17	38	28	20	416

¹ Source: See specific table for murders in the 2019-2022 period

Summary of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil – 2022 data

CHAPTER III – Violence triggered by federal government omission (2022)

STATE	General lack of assistance	Lack of support in indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	Death from lack of health care (CIMI)	Total cases
AC		1	2			3
AL	3	2				5
AP	2	1	1			4
AM	11	6	14	4	7	42
BA	2	2	1			5
CE		1				1
DF	1					1
ES	1		1			2
GO						0
MA	1	4	5		1	11
MG	2	1			3	6
MS	11		7	1	2	21
MT	1	1	8		1	11
PA	6	4	5			15
PB						0
PE	2					2
PI						0
PR	6	6	1			13
RJ						0
RN						0
RO	2		3			5
RR	7	4	9		13	33
RS	5	2	3		6	16
SC			15			15
SP	3	1	7			11
TO	6	3	5		7	21
TOTAL	72	39	87	5	40	243

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CASES – 2019 - 2022

Chapter	Type of violence	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2019-2022
Violence against heritage assets	Conflicts over territorial rights	35	96	118	158	407
	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage assets	256	263	305	309	1,133
Violence against the person	Abuse of power	13	14	33	29	89
	Death threats	33	17	19	27	96
	Multiple threats	34	34	39	60	167
	Murders*	196	216	203	180	795
	Manslaughter	20	16	20	17	73
	Grievous bodily injuries	13	8	21	17	59
	Racism and discrimination	16	15	21	38	90
	Attempted murders	24	13	12	28	77
	Sexual violence	10	5	14	20	49
Violence triggered by federal government omission	General lack of assistance	65	51	34	72	222
	Lack of support in indigenous school education	66	23	28	39	156
	Lack of health care	85	82	107	87	361
	Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	20	11	13	5	49
	Childhood mortality*	965	835	917	835	3,552
	Death from lack of health care	31	10	39	40	120
	Suicide*	138	122	160	115	535

* Data updated based on public information obtained from various sources during the preparation of this report. See sources in specific tables.

CHILDHOOD MORTALITY – 2019 a 2022¹

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2019-2022
AC	76	62	46	51	235
AL	3	3	4	5	15
AM	273	249	259	233	1,014
AP	14	6	10	4	34
BA	17	11	7	6	41
CE	3	8	5	4	20
ES	1	0	3	2	6
GO	0	0	0	1	1
MA	52	52	56	38	198
MG	24	10	11	17	62
MS	53	38	45	52	188
MT	129	99	126	133	487
PA	66	56	82	65	269
PB	4	5	7	6	22
PE	22	13	16	9	60
PR	13	9	12	9	43
RJ	1	0	3	2	6
RO	7	10	11	12	40
RR	150	157	172	128	607
RS	19	14	16	26	75
SC	7	8	7	14	36
SE	0	0	1	0	1
SP	6	7	0	5	18
TO	25	18	18	13	74
Total	965	835	917	835	3,552

¹ Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS. Data collected on 02/02/2023. Preliminary data subject to change.

Summary of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil – 2022 data

SUICIDES – 2019 a 2022¹

STATE	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2019-2022
AC	4	1	4	0	9
AL	0	0	0	0	0
AM	57	51	56	44	208
AP	0	0	0	0	0
BA ²	0	0	0	1	1
CE	2	0	1	0	3
DF	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	1	1
GO	0	0	2	0	2
MA	4	4	5	1	14
MG	1	0	4	3	8
MS ³	36	32	35	28	131
MT	0	4	3	2	9
PA	1	1	2	1	5
PB	0	2	0	0	2
PE	3	3	1	3	10
PI	0	0	0	0	0
PR	2	4	13	4	23
RJ	0	0	1	0	1
RN	1	0	2	0	3
RO	0	1	4	1	6
RR ⁴	11	13	18	15	57
RS	5	0	1	4	10
SC	6	2	3	1	12
SE	0	0	1	0	1
SP	0	2	2	4	8
TO	5	2	2	2	11
Total	138	122	160	115	535

¹ Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) - April 2023. Data collected on 07/03/2022. Information subject to change through system feeding process and database updating.

² Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/SIM. Latest update on 06/30/2023. Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

³ Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM). Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

⁴ Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data collected on 07/03/2022, subject to revision.

MURDERS – 2019 a 2022¹

STATE	Total 2019	Total 2020	Total 2021	Total 2022	2019-2022			Total 2019-2022
					Women	Men	Unknown	
AC	3	3	3	4	2	11	0	13
AL	0	2	1	3	0	6	0	6
AM	49	43	41	30	41	122	0	163
AP	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	5
BA ⁴	1	5	6	7	2	17	0	19
CE	1	0	6	3	2	8	0	10
DF	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	3
ES	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	4
GO	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
MA	10	6	10	6	2	27	3	32
MG	0	4	1	2	2	5	0	7
MS ⁵	39	34	35	38	29	116	1	146
MT	1	4	3	2	2	7	1	10
PA	7	14	8	9	5	32	1	38
PB	2	1	2	3	2	6	0	8
PE	2	5	4	1	1	11	0	12
PI	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
PR	5	5	5	6	4	17	0	21
RJ	2	4	7	1	1	13	0	14
RN	2	7	3	2	1	13	0	14
RO	3	2	2	0	0	7	0	7
RR ^{2 3}	51	67	49	41	65	143	0	208
RS	7	4	8	4	2	21	0	23
SC	5	3	2	3	3	10	0	13
SE	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
SP	0	1	2	4	1	6	0	7
TO	2	0	3	3	1	7	0	8
Total	196	216	203	180	168	620	7	795

¹ Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) - March 2023. Preliminary data – collected on 07/05/2023.

² Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to revision. Collected on 07/05/2023.

³ Source: SIASI/SESAI/MS collected on 02/02/2023. Preliminary data subject to change.

⁴ Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/SIM. Data collected on 07/07/2022, subject to revision.

⁵ Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE/SIM. Data collected on 07/07/2022, subject to revision.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

6ª CCR – Sixth Coordination and Revision Chamber of the Public Prosecutor's Office

ABI – Brazilian Press Association

ACNUR – UN Agency for Refugees

ADPF – Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right

AGU – Federal Attorney General's Office

AIS – Indigenous Health Agent

AISAN – Indigenous Sanitation Agent

ANATEL – National Telecommunications Agency

ANM – National Mining Agency

ANMIGA – National Articulation of Ancestral Indigenous Women Warriors

ANP – National Petroleum Agency

ANPR – National Association of Public Prosecutors

ANSEF – National Association of FUNAI Employees

ANTT – National Land Transport Agency

APA – Environmental Protection Area

APOINME – Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo

ARPINSUL – Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region

ATER – Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

ATL – Free Land Camp

BAPE – Ethnic-Environmental Protection Base

BNDES – National Bank for Economic and Social Development

CAR – Rural Environmental Registry

CASAI – Indigenous Health Support Shelters

CBDDH – Brazilian Committee of Human Rights Defenders

CDH – Human Rights Commission

CDHM – Human Rights and Minorities Commission

CF – Federal Constitution

CGIIRC – General Coordination of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples

CGK – Ka'apor Management Council

CGU – Federal Comptroller General's Office

CIDH – Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

CIMI – Indigenist Missionary Council

CIR – Indigenous Council of Roraima

CISI – Intersectoral Indigenous Health Commission

CITA – Indigenous Tapajós and Arapiuns Council

CNDH – National Human Rights Council

CNJ – National Justice Council

CNV – National Truth Commission

COIAB – Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon

COMIN – Council of Mission Among Indigenous Peoples

CONDISI – District Indigenous Health Council

CONDISI-YY – Yanomami and Ye'kuana CONDISI

COPIME – Coordination of the Indigenous Peoples of Manaus and Surroundings

CPI – Parliamentary Inquiry Commission

CPT – Pastoral Land Commission

CR – Regional Coordination of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples

CTI – Indigenous Work Center

CTL – Local Technical Coordination

DETER – Real Time Deforestation Detection System, INPE

DHESCA – Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights

DNIT – National Department of Transport Infrastructure

DOF – Department of Border Operations

DOU – Federal Official Gazette

DPDS – Promotion of Sustainable Development Board

DPE – State Public Defender's Office

DPT – Territorial Protection Board

DPU – Federal Public Defender's Office

DSEI – Special Indigenous Health District

DTVM – Securities Broker

EBC – Brazilian Communication Company

ECA – Statute of the Child and the Adolescent

ECI – Indigenous Component Study

EIA – Environmental Impact Study

FAMDDI – Amazon Mobilization Front in Defense of Indigenous Rights

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization

FASE – Federation of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance

FEPIPA – Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará

FEPOIMT – Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso

FINPAT – Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations

FIOCRUZ – Oswaldo Cruz Foundation

FLD – Lutheran Diakonia Foundation

FLONA – National Forest

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FLOTA – State Forest

FNS – National Health Fund

FNSP – National Public Security Force

FOCIMP – Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River

FOIRN – Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River

FPE – Ethno-Environmental Protection Front

FUNAI – National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples

FUNASA – National Health Foundation

GERED – Regional Education Management Office

GREQUI – Indigenous Issue Study Group

GT – Technical Group, FUNAI

HPP – Hydroelectric Power Plant

HAY – Hutukara Yanomami Association

IBAMA – Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

ICMBio – Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

ICU – Intensive Care Unit

IEPS – Institute of Studies for Health Policies

IISC – Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross

IL – Indigenous Land

IMAZON – Man and Environment Institute of the Amazon

IML – Medical Examiner's Office

INA – Associated Indigenists

INCRA – National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

INESC – Institute of Socioeconomic Studies

INPE – National Space Research Institute

INSI – National Indigenous Health Institute

IPAM – Amazon Environmental Research Institute

IPHAN – National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute

ISA – Social-Environmental Institute

LOA – Annual Budget Law

MJ – Ministry of Justice

MPF – Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

MPT – Public Labor Prosecutor's Office

MS – Ministry of Health

MUPOIBA – United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia

OAB – Brazilian Bar Association

OIT – International Labour Organization

OPI – Observatory for the Human Rights of Isolated and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples

OPIROMA – Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of Rondônia and Northwestern Mato Grosso

PDS – Sustainable Development Project

PEC – Constitutional Amendment Proposal

PF – Federal Police

PGR – Attorney General's Office

PL – Legislative Bill

PM – Military Police

PNAE – National School Feeding Program

PPA – Multiannual Plan

PRF – Federal Highway Police

PRODES – Deforestation Monitoring Project in the Legal Amazon by Satellite, INPE

RANI – Administrative Registration of Indigenous Births

RDS – Sustainable Development Reserve

RESEX – Extractive Reserve

RIMA – Environmental Impact Report

SEDUUME – Wanasseduume YE'KWANA Association

SESAI – Special Indigenous Health Secretariat

SFB – Brazilian Forest Service

SIASI – Indigenous Health Care Information System

SIM – Mortality Information System

SPI – Indigenous People Protection Service

SPU – Federal Heritage Secretariat

STF – Federal Supreme Court

SUS – Unified Health System

TAC – Term of Adjustment of Conduct

TCU – Federal Court of Accounts

TRF – Federal Regional Court

UBSI – Basic Indigenous Health Unit

UFRGS – Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

UFSC – Federal University of Santa Catarina

UN – United Nations

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Science and Culture Organization

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

UNIVAJA – Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley



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