



REPORT

**VIOLENCE AGAINST  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE  
IN BRAZIL**

2023 DATA

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SUPPORT



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Beth Myky - Archive photo/Cimi Regional Office in Mato Grosso



Dona Damiana - Photo: Ruy Sposati/Cimi Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul



This edition of the *Report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* pays tribute to two women who have dedicated their lives to the cause and struggle of Indigenous peoples:

Our dear Elizabeth Aracy Rondon Amarante, who became Beth Myky during her time with the Indigenous people, whose life she embodied. With her hands, which carried the weight of the axe, the hoe and the machete, she also illustrated, in ink and graphite, the knowledge of the Myky people translated into language-culture-communication. As a result, another story was written, leaving to all of us an example of commitment and selflessness.

And dona Damiana Cavanha, a woman of magical clarity and obstinacy, who fought tirelessly from the Tekoha Apyka'i camp for the demarcation of lands and the end of submission to agrarian capital in the country. Dona Damiana turned small spaces into a big life, and roadsides into entire worlds. With her Mbaraka she painted a future where there was no present; in her life, she was the very symbol of the endless and unwavering march of her people, the Guarani and Kaiowá.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

8 **Violence against Indigenous people persisted in 2023, a year marked by attacks on rights and little progress in land demarcation**

PRESENTATION

11 **Violence against Indigenous peoples cannot be tolerated or naturalized**  
By Cardinal Leonardo Ulrich Steiner

INTRODUCTION

13 **Violence against Indigenous peoples persists in face of the inertia and complicity of the Brazilian Government**  
By Luis Ventura Fernández

INTRODUCTION

17 **The Lula 3 administration and the repetition of the indigenism negotiated with genocides**  
By Lucia Helena Rangel and Roberto Antonio Liebgott

ARTICLE

21 **Challenges and advances in Indigenous policy in 2023: An analysis of financial execution and future perspectives**  
By Leila Saraiva and Elisa Rosas

ARTICLE

27 **Advances in rights, persistence of violations: The reality of Indigenous people in the prison system**  
By Caroline Hilgert and Michael Mary Nolan

ARTICLE

31 **State racism: The Indian, the one who must die**  
By Iara Tatiana Bonin

ARTICLE

36 **What burns when a Prayer House is burned down?**  
By Matias Benno Rempel

CHAPTER I

**Violence Against Heritage**

- 43 Omission and slowness in land regularization
- 47 General situation of Indigenous lands with pending issues in Brazil - By state
- 65 Conflicts over territorial rights
- 72 Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage



Tekoha Laranjeira Nhanderu, March 2023

CHAPTER II

**Violence Against the Person**

- 89 Abuse of power
- 92 Death threat
- 94 Various threats
- 99 Murders
- 105 Manslaughter
- 106 Bodily injury
- 109 Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination
- 112 Attempted murders
- 115 Sexual violence



Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project

### CHAPTER III

#### Violence by Government Omission

- 121 General lack of assistance
- 126 Lack of assistance in education
- 131 Lack of assistance in health care
- 137 Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs
- 139 Childhood mortality
- 141 Death for lack of health care
- 143 Suicide

### CHAPTER IV

#### Violence Against Free and Low-Contact Indigenous Peoples

- 146 Tragic legacy, nonstop pressure: Emergency actions are insufficient to ensure protection for Isolated Peoples
- 157 List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples (PIL)

### CHAPTER V

#### Memory and Justice

- 161 Guardianship crimes: Dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land, in Roraima
- 165 Y-Juca Pirama, 50 years: The context of a manifesto launched in the heart of darkness

### ANNEX

- 170 Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2023 data



# Violence Against Indigenous Peoples persisted in 2023, a year marked by attacks on rights and few advances in land demarcation

Cimi's annual report on violence against Indigenous peoples presents data for the first year of the Lula 3 government, which was marked by deadlocks and contradictions in Indigenous policy

In 2023, the disputes around Indigenous rights in the three branches of government were reflected in a scenario of continued violence and violations against Indigenous peoples and their territories. The first year of the new federal government was marked by the resumption of inspections and repression of invasions in some Indigenous territories, but the land demarcation and actions to protect and assist communities remained insufficient. The institutional environment of attack on Indigenous rights was mirrored, in the various regions of the country, by ongoing invasions, conflicts and violence against communities and the persistence of high murder, suicide, and childhood mortality rates among these peoples. Such were the findings of the report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2023 data*, an annual publication of the Indigenous Missionary Council (Cimi).

The year 2023 began with great expectations towards the indigenist policy of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's third term. And not only because the new administration replaced an openly anti-indigenist government, but also because the topic had taken center stage in the new president's speeches and announcements since the election campaign.

This change was symbolized by the presence of Chief Raoni, a historic Kayapó leader, at the inauguration of the newly elected president. The creation of the unprecedented Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) and the appointment of Indigenous leaders to head the new ministry and Funai, which was renamed the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) complemented the environment of renewed hope.

Right at the beginning of the year, the recurrently reported ordeal of the Yanomami people caused enormous commotion. After years of abandonment and failure of previous governments to take action against the illegal presence of miners on the Indigenous Land (TI), the group is now in a situation of extreme vulnerability. The declaration of a National Health Emergency and the launch of a major operation to remove the intruders from the territory seemed to indicate an effective change in Indigenous policy.

However, political reality soon took over. Congress worked to strip the MPI of its authority and attack Indigenous rights, especially by passing Bill 490/2007 into law No. 14.701/2023 late in 2023. The Legislative Branch was in clear disagreement with the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF) which, following years of heated discussions about the demarcation of Indigenous lands, finally ruled in favor of the Indigenous peoples.

The Supreme Court recognized Indigenous territorial rights as "entrenchment clauses" of Brazil's Constitution – that is, constitutional provisions that cannot be amended or restricted – and ruled the time frame thesis unconstitutional. This thesis, which has haunted native peoples for years, intends to assert that only territories that were physically occupied or under legal dispute by Indigenous peoples on October 5, 1988, the date of the promulgation of the Constitution, could be demarcated.

Challenging the Supreme Court's decision, Congress included the time frame in Law 14,701 as a criterion for the demarcation of Indigenous lands, in addition to a set of legal provisions that, in practice, seek to make new demarcations unfeasible and open the lands already demarcated to predatory economic exploitation. Lula's partial veto was overridden by Congress, including with many votes from parties holding offices in the Executive Branch, and the law came into force at the end of the year.

This context was reflected in the few advances made in the demarcation of Indigenous lands and in the escalation of cases of invasion, damage to Indigenous heritage and conflicts over territorial rights.

Some operations to remove intruders from Indigenous lands were carried out, but none with the initial impetus of the Yanomami Task Force, which has also fallen into a stalemate, although the mining activity has not been permanently suspended. In 2023, 276 cases of

possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage were recorded in at least 202 Indigenous territories in 22 Brazilian states.

Eight Indigenous lands were ratified in the first year of the new government – a number far below expectations, although higher than in recent years. The meager progress in demarcations was reflected in the escalation of conflicts, with several cases of harassment, threats and vicious attacks on Indigenous people, especially in states such as Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná.

The federal government's willingness to explore for oil at the mouth of the Amazon river, the budgetary prioritization of agribusiness and the support for large infrastructure and mining projects in conflict with Indigenous peoples, such as the so-called "Ferrogrão" railroad and the advance of foreign corporations into the Mura territory in the state of Amazonas have also contributed to this scenario.

## Violence against heritage

The first chapter of the report gathers 1,276 cases of "Violence against Heritage" involving Indigenous peoples. The records in this section are divided into three categories: omission and delay in land regularization, with 850 cases; conflicts over territorial rights, with 150 cases; and possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to property, with 276 cases.

The levels of territorial conflicts and invasion of Indigenous lands remained high, despite a slight decline in relation to previous years. If, on the one hand, the data reflect the resumption of environmental inspection operations, on the other most of the reports indicate an escalation of the actions of invaders, the dismantling of indigenist agencies and the lack of a permanent policy to protect Indigenous territories.

As in previous years, the main types of damage to Indigenous heritage recorded in 2023 included deforestation, extraction of natural resources such as timber, illegal hunting and fishing, illegal mining, and possessory invasions linked to land grabbing and appropriation of Indigenous lands by private individuals and companies.

Operations to remove invaders from Indigenous lands were conducted in 2023 on a priority basis in a small set of territories, particularly the seven TIs included by the STF's decisions under the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) No. 709. However, the data and reports indicate that said operations have failed to completely remove the invaders. Moreover, the vast majority of Indigenous lands were subject to occasional inspection only.

Of the total of 1,381 Indigenous lands and territorial demands recorded in Brazil, the majority (62 per cent) still requires administrative action to be regularized, as shown in Cimi's database. There are currently 850 Indigenous lands with pending issues; for 563 of them, the demarcation process is yet to be started by the federal government.

In 2023, the biggest advances were seen in the establishment or restructuring of the Technical Groups (GTs) in charge of identifying and demarcating Indigenous lands under the leadership of Funai. This is an indication of the agency's willingness to move forward with the first stage of territorial regularizations that have been held back for years. However, the work is moving at a slow pace as only three identification and delimitation reports were completed and published by Funai in 2023.

The lack of definition about the time frame makes it impossible to predict whether the deadlines established in the ordinances will be met, as the government hesitates and uses Law 14,701/2023 as a justification for not advancing the demarcation procedures. Such a stance is also reflected in the fact that no declaratory ordinance was issued by the Ministry of Justice in 2023.

The slowness and lack of a clear signal from the federal government in defense of Indigenous territories had a direct influence on the



high number of conflicts recorded, many of which entailed harassment, threats and violent attacks on Indigenous communities, as seen in Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Paraná among other states.

## Violence against the person

As shown in the second chapter of the report, 404 cases of “Violence against the Person” were reported in 2023. This section is divided into nine categories, with data on: abuse of power (15 cases); death threats (17); various threats (40); murders (208); manslaughter (17); bodily injury (18); racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination (38); attempted murder (35); and sexual violence (23).

As in previous years, in 2023 the highest numbers of murders of Indigenous people were recorded in Roraima (47), Mato Grosso do Sul (43) and Amazonas (36). The data on the 180 murders recorded during the year came from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and information provided by Sesai via the Access to Information Law (LAI).

Noteworthy were the murders by firearm, early in 2023, of two young men from the Pataxó people – 23-year-old Samuel Cristiano do Amor Divino, and 16-year-old Naui Pataxó – in the southernmost region of Bahia. They both lived in the repossessed Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land and were murdered while grocery shopping close to home in January.

The Pataxó people have been fighting for years for the demarcation of their lands in this region. The conflicts, which remained unresolved throughout 2023 due to the lack of progress in demarcation procedures, prompted provisional remedies by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

The involvement of military police officers in private militias investigated for the deaths of the two Indigenous men bears similarities to the brutal acts of violence perpetrated against Indigenous people in Mato Grosso do Sul, where police officers accused of passing off as private security escorts for farmers are sharing information and supporting attacks by private guards on Guarani and Kaiowá villages. In addition to illegal evictions and violent attacks on Indigenous camps, arbitrary arrests of Indigenous people have also been recorded in the region.

Attacks by miners on Yanomami Indigenous people in Roraima and Amazonas continued throughout 2023, despite the operations carried out in the first half of the year in the Yanomami Indigenous Land. Murders, armed attacks, sexual violence, and enticement of Indigenous people for mining – all of which fuel internal conflicts – were part of the tragic scenario of persistence of violence in this territory.

The murders of Guajajara people in Maranhão remained on the rise, especially in the Arariboia Indigenous Land, which for years has been dilapidated by invaders. Also high is the level of armed violence against members of the Tembé and Turiwara peoples, in northeast Pará, who are in permanent conflict with large companies linked to monoculture and palm oil production.

## Violence by government omission

The third chapter of the report brings together cases of “Violence by Government Omission” and is organized into seven categories. According to data collected from SIM and provided by Sesai, 1,040 deaths of Indigenous children aged 0 to 4 years were recorded in 2023. Also in this case, the highest numbers of deaths in this age group were recorded in the same states as in previous years: Amazonas (295), Roraima (179), and Mato Grosso (124).

Most of these deaths could have been prevented through health care, immunization, diagnosis, and appropriate treatment. Among these causes, worth mentioning are the large numbers of deaths from influenza and pneumonia (141); diarrhea, gastroenteritis and intestinal infectious diseases (88); and malnutrition (57).

Information collected from these same public databases indicated that 180 Indigenous people died of suicide in 2023. The highest rates, as in previous years, were recorded in Amazonas (66), Mato Grosso do Sul (37), and Roraima (19).

Also in this chapter, the following data for the year 2023 are provided: general lack of assistance (66 cases); lack of assistance in education (61); lack of assistance in health care (100); dissemination of alcohol and other drugs (6); and death from lack of health care (111), totaling 344 cases.

In this context, special mention should be made of the widespread lack of school infrastructure in villages throughout the country, as well as of infrastructure, personnel and transportation for health care needs in Indigenous communities. The lack of basic sanitation and drinking water was aggravated by the climate crisis, which caused floods across the country and severe drought in the Amazon region, increasing the vulnerability of several communities.

It should be noted that as of 2023 Cimi began to count the number of deaths from lack of health care based on data from SIM and Sesai; this explains the rise in the number of events in relation to previous years.

## Isolated peoples

The fourth chapter of the report is dedicated to analyzing the situation of Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. These peoples, who were among the most affected by the deconstruction of the policy to protect Indigenous lands in recent years, remained under serious threat in 2023.

The new administration renewed the ordinances restricting the use of Indigenous territories that the previous government had allowed to expire. Nonetheless, the situation was still worrying, as most of the Indigenous lands occupied by isolated groups that had been invaded in previous years, continued to report invasions in 2023. At least 56 of the 119 isolated groups recorded by Cimi’s Support Team for Free Peoples (EAPIL) live on Indigenous lands where invasions or damage to heritage were recorded in 2023.

Despite the renewal of restriction ordinances, the federal government took no action to guarantee the protection of isolated peoples occupying areas other than those currently recognized as Indigenous lands, which correspond to 37 of the 119 groups recorded by EAPIL. Part of these neglected groups are recognized by Funai itself, as is the case of the isolated people of Mamoriá Grande, in Lábrea (AM).

Also in these territories, despite some stronger actions against invaders, as seen in the Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land, in Pará, most inspection operations were either very specific or insufficient to ensure the protection of the areas. Leaders of Indigenous Lands such as Vale do Javari, in Amazonas, and Karipuna, in Rondônia, continued to report the continuous presence of invaders.

## Memory

The fifth chapter is dedicated to reflecting on Memory and Justice, a topic on which two articles are presented in this issue of the report. The first is an unpublished study by the researcher Marcelo Zelic (1963–2023) on the history of the dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land, in Roraima. The article presents proposals to redress the damage caused to the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples as a result of the so-called “guardianship crimes” – violations perpetrated during the Military Dictatorship, when the State used the legal instrument of guardianship over Indigenous peoples to make their struggle impossible and destroy their territories. This article was published by researchers and members of Zelic’s family, who seek to keep alive his dedication to the preservation of memory and his struggle for the establishment of mechanisms of non-repetition of human rights violations against Indigenous peoples.

In the second article of the chapter, one of the founders of Cimi, Egydio Schwade, looks back on the first instrument produced by the entity to report violations of Indigenous rights, which celebrates its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2024. Published in 1974, the document “Y-Juca Pirama – the Indian: He who should die” is the historical predecessor of this report, which is produced annually by Cimi.

## Articles and analysis

In addition to the chapters aimed at systematizing the data presented, the 2023 report also gathers narratives that seek to deepen reflection on the topics addressed by the publication. The situation of incarcerated Indigenous people in the country and the meaning of the physical and symbolic violence represented by the burning of Guarani and Kaiowá Prayer Houses are addressed in two of these articles. The detailed analysis of cases of racism and ethnic-racial discrimination against Indigenous people and the evaluation of the bottlenecks and challenges of Brazilian Indigenous policy from the perspective of budget and financial execution in 2023, are the topics of two other articles.



As the data and analyses that make up this issue of the Report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil will show, Indigenous peoples are subject to political, legal and social scorn from many sectors of our Republic

Photo: Maiara Dourado/Cimi



III Indigenous Women's March, Brasília (DF), September 2023



# Violence against Indigenous peoples can neither be tolerated nor naturalized

By **Cardinal Leonardo Ulrich Steiner**  
Archbishop of Manaus (AM) and president of Cimi

*Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness*

*Matthew 5:6*

It is with great sadness that the Indigenist Missionary Council (Cimi) launches this report *Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil*, with data for the year 2023.

Each year, after organizing and analyzing the data and information sent to us by the teams of missionaries, as well as those obtained from public agencies and the press, we see that the descriptions of facts and scenes of violence are recurrent and have a profound impact on us.

We see lives being taken, bodies being violated, people suffering from malnutrition, starvation. We see abandonment and a systemic lack of assistance; we see lands invaded and devastated.

But among all the images, some are etched in our memories forever. It is impossible to relativize or erase them. We are deeply shaken by the reality experienced by the peoples of the Yanomami Indigenous Land. I say peoples because, in addition to the Yanomami, the land is home also to the Ye'kwana people and isolated groups. Yes, we do have on that land communities in voluntary isolation.

There, in the communities, people should be having fun on the banks of the rivers and children should be playing happily. Men and women should be exchanging pleasantries and smiles. Mothers holding their babies should be strolling along the beaches, with their girls running after boys, all in perfect harmony with their ways of being and living.

But no. Suddenly voices are heard, and they are different from the ones spoken in those environments. The Yanomami immediately realize that, once again, they will be attacked by armed people: they are miners on the move, looking for more gold. There is no time even to hide in the woods. Shots begin to be fired. Those men, when they see the Yanomami, they come out from behind the trees and bushes, and for no reason at all, open fire against children, women and men. Two people are hit, while the others, some of them wounded, manage to take shelter. The bodies of the two Yanomami men that were hit fall lifeless to the ground. Pain, grief and despair fill up the days and hours of those who had always lived there in peace.

This account mirrors what stems from the dehumanization of the other. In this specific case, through a dramatic and cruel account we realize how much Indigenous peoples are discriminated against and disrespected in their human nature.

Wicked hunters used to do that when they saw their preys during the hunting season. In this account everything is much more sordid, because one kills to quench their thirst for eliminating people, including children.

Many other accounts like this are presented in our report organized by Cimi. The publication seeks to denounce all forms of violence and omissions perpetrated against the original inhabitants of Brazil, which are systematically and incessantly repeated.

What saddens us every year is the realization that Indigenous peoples, as well as their basic and fundamental rights, are relativized and unrecognized. Their lands remain subject to the most varied forms of dispossession and destruction, as successive governments lack the political will and perseverance to address the issue. On the contrary, they seem oblivious to everything, indifferent to the pain and death of those who only want life and land.

As the data and analyses that make up this issue of the Report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil* will show, our Indigenous peoples are subject to political, legal and social scorn from many sectors of our Republic.

The passing of Law 14,701 by Congress late in 2023, with the so-called “time frame thesis” – which had already been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court – as a criterion for the demarcation of Indigenous lands is emblematic evidence of this context. In addition to directly violating the Brazilian Constitution, the time frame thesis legitimizes the violations historically perpetrated against Brazil’s Indigenous peoples and indicates that they should continue in the present and in the future.

We cannot tolerate injustices. Omission and neglect are unacceptable. Equally unjustified is the silence and naturalization of violence against the first inhabitants of these lands.

*“Speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves, for the rights of all who are destitute. Speak up and judge fairly; defend the rights of the poor and needy”* (Proverbs 31:8-9).





As usual, the rights of Indigenous peoples were ultimately negotiated behind the scenes and sacrificed every time they came across large undertakings. The demarcation of Indigenous territories has advanced very little; far below expectations; far less than necessary; and in the contraflow of urgency

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Next to the STF building, the elder Isabela Xokleng is hugged by her people after the Supreme Court ruled by majority against the time frame, in September 2023



# Violence against Indigenous peoples persists in the face of the State's inertia and complicity

By **Luis Ventura Fernández**  
Executive Secretary of Cimi



**O**n the first day of January 2023, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva walked up the ramp of the Planalto Palace for the third time as President of Brazil, accompanied by representatives of various social groups, whose fundamental human rights have been historically violated. The scene had a historical symbolic meaning and worldwide repercussions as the beginning of the recovery of democratic institutionality in Brazil. The date marked the end of the darkest and most authoritarian period in the country since the 1980s, led by a government that, sustained by economic power, religious fundamentalism and the specter of the military-militia, enforced between 2019 and 2022 a policy of permanent confrontation with democracy, deterioration of the State, and setback in peaceful coexistence and the guarantee of rights and life.

Just a week into President Lula's inauguration, the buildings of the three government branches were invaded and vandalized in an attempt at a coup d'état, while in the territories a series of violent attacks on Indigenous peoples was unleashed in several states. Between January 9 and 17, several armed attacks injured Indigenous youths from the Mura (AM) and Guajajara (MA) peoples and took the lives of two other Pataxó (BA) youths. Also in January, the very serious situation in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI) - the result of an ongoing process of genocide systematically denounced in previous years - led the new government to declare a state of public health emergency. It was clear, from the beginning, that symbolic scenes and decisions, such as the walk up the ramp would not be enough to reestablish democracy or address the situation of Indigenous peoples in the country.

The year 2023 ended with the passing by Congress of Law 14,701/2023, on December 28. Challenging the Brazilian Constitution, the law gathers, in a single text, all the main threats to the territorial rights of Indigenous peoples.

Between the first and last moments of the year, the trail of violence against Indigenous peoples continued and, in some cases, escalated. Indigenous communities continued to be harassed in their territories, permanently threatened, sprayed with pesticides or evicted to the sides of roads. As usual, the rights of Indigenous peoples were ultimately negotiated behind the scenes and sacrificed every time they came across large undertakings. The demarcation of Indigenous territories advanced very little; far below expectations; far less than necessary; and in the contraflow of urgency. And this even though in September, in a historic decision, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) had ruled the time frame thesis unconstitutional, thus paving the way for the resumption of demarcations.

How to explain this year of crossroads, of persistence of violence and of inertia on the part of a government that had the commitment and the obligation to advance in guaranteeing the rights of Indigenous peoples?

## The time frame is unconstitutional

Indigenous peoples were the main and indispensable subjects in the fight against the authoritarianism of the previous government and in the defense of democracy. They took to the streets, planted their feet in the territories, and through mourning and fighting raised the Constitution in the name of all, holding their heads high before those who had encouraged the invasions and halted the demarcation of their territories.

The struggle of Indigenous peoples is a bigger struggle. It transcends the temporal conjunctures of State institutions – a colonial heritage – and projects itself into a much more open horizon of a plural, fair and Good Living society. It is the struggle for a radical, deeper and bolder democracy than the low bourgeois institutional democracy, which has historically catered to the interests of the market, the colonial economy and the oligarchies. At the same time, Indigenous peoples have always had the wisdom to embody this greater struggle at every moment in history, and this time they took it upon themselves to defend the Constitution of all, the 1988 pact that was being threatened and harassed.

For the Indigenous peoples, the constituent process did not end in October 1988. Since the following day they have been under permanent attack by economic powers, Congress and successive governments that seek to mischaracterize and deconstruct their original rights, which were conquered and are recognized in the Constitution. In recent years, they have been permanently mobilized – both in the territories and in Brasilia – against the fallacious time frame thesis, which seeks to immorally and violently state that Indigenous peoples could only claim ownership of their traditional territories if they were already occupying them at the time of the enactment of Brazil's Constitution. In addition to rendering the demarcation of Indigenous lands unfeasible, the time frame allows atrocities, evictions, and violence against Indigenous groups, their places of life and their right to live to go unpunished.

The main result of this arduous political and legal dispute was the STF's decision of September 2023. By a large majority, in the context of the judgment of Extraordinary Appeal 1,017,365, the Supreme Court ruled the time frame inexistent and unconstitutional. It was a historic victory for the Indigenous peoples and for the entire country, a tough victory fueled by the memory of all those who fell and whose lives were violently torn away simply for demanding the obvious: the right to be and to exist in the world in different ways, inhabiting and being inhabited by territories plentiful of cultural meanings and the most diverse forms of existence.

Some elements of concern emerged in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision, such as the widespread recognition of the right to compensation for those who had once invaded Indigenous terri-

ories, with the consent and complicity of the State. A wound has opened that could hinder the effective ownership of the territories by their peoples and that hides the fact that the Indigenous peoples, rather than the invaders, should be compensated for the violence perpetrated against them in this process. However, the victory in the Supreme Court was historic and reaffirmed, once and for all, the main thesis at stake in the judgment: the original character of the right of Indigenous peoples to their territories in the face of the colonial interests of the economic elites. On the other hand, the STF's decision removed all obstacles for the government to reestablish, with firmness and determination, the policy of demarcation and ratification of Indigenous lands. But that has not happened.

## Agribusiness and Congress: the continuity of violence in institutions and territories

As the STF moved towards a decision in favor of Indigenous peoples, the National Congress followed in the opposite direction, in a clear gesture of confrontation and institutional disruption. In May 2023, the Chamber of Deputies swiftly passed Bill (PL) 490/2007, and in September of the same year the Senate ratified the coward ambush by passing the same bill, which was renumbered PL 2903/2023. The spurious process was concluded with the enactment of Law 14,701/2023 in the final days of the year.

Law 14,701/2023 is now the biggest and main example of institutional violence against Indigenous peoples. It authoritatively establishes the time frame thesis as a benchmark for demarcation processes and opens Indigenous territories up to the economic interests of third parties, thus limiting the right of the peoples to fully enjoy all natural assets within their lands. In addition, it weakens the fundamental right of Indigenous peoples to prior, free and informed consultation and substantially alters the form of the administrative demarcation procedure – whose current regulation established by Decree 1775/1996 has already been ruled constitutional by the STF. As a result, even territories that are currently in



Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi

Indigenous people march towards the Supreme Court, in Brasilia, to attend the session on the time frame thesis

Every time the government faced the need to choose between economic interests from a development perspective and the legitimate rights of Indigenous peoples, the latter have always lost

advanced stages of the administrative demarcation procedure could go back to the starting point, after years and decades of struggle and perseverance.

The current composition of the National Congress represents, as always and as never before, the interests of the main economic powers of capital. In addition to being a conservative and anti-Indigenous Congress, the elections held in October 2022 resulted in a significant increase in the representation of far-right parties of a fascist nature, a phenomenon of our time seen in many countries around the world. In Brazil specifically this represents the continuity, now in the Legislative branch, of the authoritarian, anti-democratic and necropolitical project of the previous government.

The political form of fascism, and of the neofascism of our days, is not the political construction of any project, but rather the destruction of consensus, of understanding, of the subjective consciousness of people and of rights and institutions to, amidst chaos and turmoil, violence and social disruptions, “*passar a boiada*” (literally “set the cattle loose”) - in other words, to “push through further deregulation” of environmental laws, in favor of market interests. This allows the economic power, both national and international, to continue to accumulate privileges, exploit territories, fence off the sources of life and try to eliminate popular struggles for a more just and plural country and a more radical democracy.

One of the main pillars of the current Congress is export agribusiness, which continues to be injected into the collective imagination of society - by both the media and manifestations of politicians from different sides of the spectrum - as the main economic engine of the country. Financed and sustained by extraordinary public benefits and subsidies, export agribusiness is not sustainable and can only accumulate profits by evicting communities and poisoning water and soil. The food on the plate of Brazilian families comes from family farming and not from agribusiness. Proof of this is that, when the country faced its most difficult times, when hunger and poverty affected broad social sectors in Brazil, export agribusiness enjoyed the highest records of harvest, profit and pollution; this is the great contradiction that needs to be exposed in the country.

Export agribusiness reorganized its forces because of the presidential election held in October 2022, following the defeat of Jair Bolsonaro. It should not be afraid of the third Lula government, as its interests had always been perfectly served and financed in the previous Workers' Party governments. But it has always been crystal clear that agribusiness was not willing to lose what it had achieved during the Bolsonaro government: the primacy of private property and the license to invade and kill.

Part of this agribusiness made its economic resources available to finance, initially, massive anti-democratic demonstrations in front of the army buildings at the end of 2022 and later the coup attempt on January 8. And an important part of this sector pledged its economic and political capital to the ensure the composition of and support for the current Brazilian Congress.

Congress and agribusiness have worked particularly hard to cowardly invert history, by recognizing invaders as the legitimate owners of the lands, and their true owners as invaders and violators of the law. Since 2020, when the Chamber of Deputies passed bill 2633, they have been working to legalize the invasions of public lands by transforming unquestionable invasions of traditional territories of Indigenous peoples and communities into legitimate ownership. In 2023, Congress established a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI) to criminalize the struggle of the Landless Workers' Movement (MST). Finally, in December, Congress enacted Law 14,701/2023, aimed to impede the demarcation of Indigenous territories.

This violence within the institutions mirrored the daily violence perpetrated in the territories, which continued to take lives and evict communities. The apex of this process of theft and violence, and of this cynical - and fascist - form of politics, came with the creation of the so-called *Zero Invasion Movement*, a re-edition of the fateful Rural Democratic Union (UDR) of yesteryear. Ranchers and gunmen, with the active or passive consent of public security forces and the patronage of political figures of national prominence, joined forces in violent eviction operations against Indigenous communities, concealed under the veil of impunity and collusion.

### The new and the old in an inert and complicit government

In this complex scenario, in its first year the new/old Lula government fell far below expectations; or rather, far below what was promised. Once again, the government proposed by Lula was a broad open space that embraced composition and integrated within itself opposing interests. This time around, the main argument was the need to “bring together divergent minds” to defeat authoritarianism. But the main question was to know which political direction this heterogeneous government would follow in times of choices, crossroads and confrontations; how this equation of diverse forces would work when the time came to make politics happen.

In the architecture of the government, Lula reestablished sensitive institutions such as environment, human rights and health, and established the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples - an *unprecedented fact* in the country's history. However, it remained to be seen whether *unprecedented* meant a genuine desire to transform politics or the decision to leave it in the realm of the *aesthetics* of power, symbolism and international image. With neither economic resources or structure nor political power within the Executive as a whole, the “unprecedented fact” can serve to legitimize inertia and as a method to capture - following the rationale of the State - the rebellion and insurgency that historically emerge from the fights of Indigenous peoples against the oppressive system.

What is certain is that, throughout 2023, every time the government faced the need to choose between economic interests from a development perspective and the legitimate rights of Indigenous peoples, the latter always lost.

The processes of demarcation of Indigenous lands remained suspended during 2023. There were some advances in the initial stages of the administrative demarcation procedure that fall under the responsibility of Funai. Some Working Groups (WGs) for the identification and delimitation of territories were either established or reestablished and some 30 processes were referred to the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and the Ministry of Justice, which should proceed with the demarcation. Since then, little else has happened.

In 2023, no Declaratory Ordinance was issued by the Minister of Justice and only eight territories were ratified by the president. The result is clearly insufficient and the liabilities of the Brazilian State in relation to the demarcation remain almost at the same level as at the end of the previous government.

With the STF's decision to override the time frame thesis, in 2023 there were no legal impediments to proceed with the demarcation of Indigenous lands. The conditions had been set to unlock a process of paralysis and put the central government on the path to fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities and obligations. If there were no legal obstacles, such inertia and inaction can only be explained by political decisions.

Regarding territorial protection, in 2023 the government advanced in removing intruders from some territories for which there was an STF decision under the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) 709, as was the case of the Yanomami Indigenous Land or the Apyterewa Indigenous Land, among others. Since in the previous government this judicial decision, like many others, had been completely ignored, it was now a matter of making up for lost time.

In the case of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, whose situation had led to the launch of a public health emergency decree and drawn worldwide attention, the government's efforts in 2023 were limited by its lack of both internal coordination and dialogue with organizations and their allies, thus precluding more effective results.

However, with territorial protection restricted to the limits of the seven territories included in the STF's decision, the current Executive branch seems to act more like a defendant than a determined State that urgently needs to consolidate an effective policy to protect all invaded territories, with sufficient resources, strategic coordination and the necessary firmness.

Most of the parties that make up the Executive branch, holding offices and positions at the various levels of government, voted in favor of the time frame both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. President Lula's vetoes to PL 2903/2023 were fated to be defeated and overridden. But it didn't seem to matter too much. The anxiety to ensure the governance of the country alongside a mostly reactionary Congress guided the government's choices by prioritizing consensus on economic and fiscal adjustment measures. But the problem was not only the equation of forces in Congress, which would hardly endorse advances in the protection of Indigenous rights. The problem was also that an economic and development-oriented perspective of large undertakings that goes against the demarcation of territories persisted within the government itself. Hence the inertia, inaction, negotiations and complicity.

### Without demarcation there is no democracy

The Lula government forgot that the recovery of democratic coexistence, the main banner of the new political moment in the country, necessarily requires the demarcation and protection of Indigenous territories. *Without demarcation there is no democracy!* It requires more than symbolic and unprecedented decisions; it requires the political will that failed to materialize in this first year.

It is essential for the current government, in the time it has left, to transform the *aesthetics* of representation into a political *ethics* of justice and law. And it is essential for the Judiciary to maintain, in the current legal clash over the rights of Indigenous peoples, what was decided in September 2023 regarding the unconstitutionality of the time frame.

In this time of historical crossroads, it is up to organized Indigenous movements, together with their allies and other popular sectors, not only to maintain the political autonomy and permanent mobilization required for the realization of their rights, but also to secure the effective solidarity of society at large. There are no laws or obstacles that can put a brake on a centuries-old struggle that advances towards the horizon of radical democracy, that illuminates a new, more just and more plural country; that announces a society of Good Living.

Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



Indigenous march towards the STF, in Brasília, where Indigenous peoples followed the judgement of the time frame thesis





Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project



## INTRODUCTION

Repossession of the Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha, in Rio Brilhante (MS), March 2023

# The Lula 3 government and the repetition of the indigenism negotiated with genocides

By Lucia Helena Rangel<sup>\*</sup> and Roberto Antonio Liebgott<sup>\*\*</sup>

**T**he Indigenist Missionary Council (Cimi) is publishing the data on violence against Indigenous peoples for 2023, the first year of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's third term of office.

Data collected from different sources enabled us to measure the suffering and pain of Indigenous people, families and communities. These sources include, inter alia, our missionary teams, public agencies – the Mortality Information System (SIM), the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai), the Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), and the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (Funai) –, websites and social media of Indigenous and indigenist organizations, as well as national and local media outlets throughout the country.

Violence against people and territories, as well as violations of individual and collective rights, continue to escalate at a frightening speed. There is no truce that allows us to catch a glimpse of a possible pacification of the relations between the Brazilian State and society and the first inhabitants of our country.

In his third term, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva announced – in beautiful speeches delivered before and after his election – that one of his government's priorities would be to guarantee the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples. To this end, he created the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), appointing federal deputy Sônia Guajajara as minister. He also appointed former federal deputy Joenia Wapichana

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as president of Funai and, for Sesai, Indigenous lawyer Weibe Tapeba.

Despite the effort to change the state structure to include Indigenous peoples, the agencies have not been endowed with sufficient resources. In practice, the lack of financial and human resources not only jeopardized the fight against attacks on Indigenous peoples and their territories but were also unable to secure minimum public policies. Communities continued to live on roadsides. Invasions and illegal exploitation persisted in the Yanomami, Munduruku, Temb , Guajajara, Av -Guarani, Kaiow  and many other territories impacted by the brutality of landowners, land grabbers, miners, and loggers.

The Yanomami operation proved ineffective. Malnutrition, lack of assistance and the death of women, children and men in the territory are included in the official data. Under pressure, the government sought to provide answers, but always in a disjointed and disorganized way. It wanted to show action, but it lacked the technical, structural and political capacity to implement measures and services to prevent miners from invading the lands. While some showed compassion in the face of the pain and agony of a people, others, especially members of the Armed Forces, turned a blind eye and diverged, failing to comply with government determinations.

This position of the military institutions was supported by the Ministry of Defense and became clear in flagrant omissions, such as the inexplicable delay in the delivery of food staples to Indigenous people - who faced the risk of death from malnutrition - and the paradoxical position in relation to air transport on the Yanomami Indigenous Land



Photo: Richard Wer  Mirim/CGY

Guarani demonstration against PL 490/2007 in S o Paulo, harshly repressed by the Military Police

(TI): on the one hand, they refused to fix the airstrips used by providers of health care to the Indigenous population in a situation of vulnerability due to mining; on the other hand, they rejected requests for information on illegal air traffic over the territory, the main means for supplying the mining bases illegally established within the Indigenous land.<sup>1</sup>

Throughout 2023, Indigenous peoples had their rights violated by Congress when it passed Law 14,701/2023 seeking to delegitimize the decision of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) against the time frame thesis. And it was shortly after the enactment of this law that the Av -Guarani group of Gua ra, in Paran , were attacked on Christmas day by farmers and their gunmen<sup>2</sup>. People were injured, animals were killed, and the shacks of the Indigenous people were set on fire. The criminals' justification was that they were complying with the time frame law.

In the same vein, in Mato Grosso do Sul, Guarani Kaiow  and Nhandeva communities were attacked by armed men accompanied by state police officers, at the behest of farmers. In the Pyelito Kue *tekoha*, in the municipality of Iguatemi, the recurrent harassment of the community gained dramatic contours when an attack led to the torture of women and a man, who were arrested during a repossession operation and held under false imprisonment. In the same attack, a male Canadian journalist and a female anthropologist were assaulted, in addition to having their equipment and passports stolen.



Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project

Boys play on the fence that separates the repossessed Hite area, in the Tekoha Guasu Guavir  Indigenous Land, in Gua ra (PR), from a cattle ranch

1 **Defesa n o acata diretrizes de Lula na opera o Yanomami, aponta entidade ind gena.** (Defense does not comply with Lula's guidelines in the Yanomami operation, says indigenous entity). By Rubens Valente, Ag ncia P blica, 01/241/2024. Available in Portuguese at: <https://apublica.org/nota/defesa-nao-acata-diretrizes-de-lula-na-operacao-yanomami-apon-ta-entidade-indigena>

2 **Nota do Cimi Regional Sul: viol ncia atinge os Av  Guarani em pleno Natal.** (Note from Cimi Regional Sul: violence hits the Av  Guarani on Christmas day). Cimi Regional South Office, 12/26/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://Cimi.org.br/2023/12/nota-do-Cimi-regional-sul-violencia-atinge-os-ava-guarani-em-pleno-natal>

In the state of Bahia, the data collected indicate that there is an organized criminal structure operating within public security forces to attack peoples fighting for land, especially the Pataxó, the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe and the Tupinambá. Seven murders were recorded in Bahia. Most of the victims were young people.

Possessory invasions in the Amazon were a constant threat throughout 2023. Invasions by loggers and miners made up the dramatic scenario in the daily life of the territories. Attacks, harassment and murders exposed the federal government's lack of conditions to rely on its agencies to prevent and repress the invasions. In this context, the MPI was characterized as an idle entity, stripped of political powers and resources. Funai, despite the efforts of its management, proved incapable to intervene.

This tragic reality of the dilapidation of Indigenous territories has persisted despite the visible increase in operations to repress and inspect environmental crimes, which were resumed after years of sharp deterioration and deliberate chaos. The continuity of invasions and illegal exploitation of resources in Indigenous lands, however, highlights the inefficacy of the operations which, for the most part, are specific and do not lead to the implementation of effective and permanent plans for the protection of Indigenous territories. Many of these operations, in fact, only took place because they were ordered by court and, in most cases, were restricted to those lands with greater visibility or under greater pressure from entities such as the Public Prosecutor's Office or a court of law.

The lack of progress in demarcation procedures in 2023, especially due to the inaction of the Ministry of Justice or to the political influence of the Office of the President's Chief of Staff, encouraged the continuity of territorial dispossession by invaders. A few measures were adopted to resume demarcation procedures that were stalled within Funai, especially those whose resumption had been ordered by a court of law.

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Pataxó people during the repossession of the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land, which was home to Samuel and Nauí, two young men killed in January 2023

This omission incentivized outside agents to further exploit environmental resources and use areas to produce soybean and corn monocultures by leasing demarcated lands, notably in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Mato Grosso. In these regions, leasing is a historical practice that generates abundant profitability for some, and exclusion, violence and death for most communities.

In this context, 276 cases of possessory invasions, exploitation of natural resources and damage to Indigenous heritage were recorded, which affected at least 202 Indigenous lands and territories in 22 states, together with another 150 cases of conflicts over land rights in 24 states.

One of the federal government's actions, in August 2023, was to revoke Normative Instruction 09/2020, through which Funai, in the previous administration, had approved the certification and negotiation of private properties overlapping non-ratified Indigenous lands. However, the situation

in these territories remains critical. Not only most of the private certifications overlapping these lands are still valid, but without progress in demarcations, even those areas already identified, delimited and declared as lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous peoples continue to be devastated in the name of private profit for a few and large landowners and agribusiness corporations.

If the pace of progress in the demarcation processes is maintained in the next few years, there will be little left for the original inhabitants of these lands, who see the forests, rivers, animals, and fish in their territories being swallowed up by pastures, crops and mining. All this is happening while

Photo: Marizilda Cruppe/Greenpeace



Deforestation recorded in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land, in Rondônia, during a Greenpeace overflight in October 2023

the “green economy” gains momentum and Brazil seeks to project its image as an environmental power abroad, with slogans aimed at capturing attention and resources from countries in the global north, which are interested in paying to cover up their responsibility in the climate crisis. This Report records cases of abuse and harassment by companies that impose on Indigenous communities, projects linked to the carbon market.

Official data accessed by us show 208 murders, with Roraima, Mato Grosso do Sul and Amazonas leading the rank. Data on suicide also remain scarily high, with 180 victims and many cases in the states of Amazonas and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Regarding assistance, the data allow us to verify that Indigenous school education does not exist as a policy. This area looks like a mended cloth on which each one, from their regions and schools, seeks to put their own stitches, usually on a piece of old cloth. In other words, almost everything is missing: there are no schools, teachers do not receive support or training and there is no connection between the Ministry of Education (MEC) and the state secretariats. Abandonment seems to be the word that better expresses the government’s neglect towards education.

The numbers of deaths from lack of health care – a total of 111 – show that there is much room for improvement. Disputes over the management model persist in the Indigenous healthcare policy. Government authorities seek to outsource to new organizations the provision of services, to ensure that they remain within the private sector. This is now being done through the Brazilian Agency of Support to the Management of the Unified Health System (AgSUS), which has taken on the task of implementing the policy at the federal level. These high-level disputes strip Sesai of its management capacity, weakening social control and causing the deterioration of primary, preventive care in the communities.

The result is staggering, with increases in epidemics and childhood mortality. During 2023, 1,040 Indigenous children up to 4 years of age died in Brazil. In Roraima alone, 179 deaths were recorded in this age group. The images of starving children traveled the world at the beginning of the year and, sadly, the

same scenes were repeated in December, when the data on deaths on the Yanomami Indigenous Land were announced. A human tragedy that unveils the failure of operations in that territory. Along with Roraima, the states with the highest number of deaths of children up to 4 years old were Amazonas and Mato Grosso, with 295 and 124 cases, respectively.

The data on health also show the neglect of basic sanitation. Although there is a specific budget item for this purpose, resources have not been fully used to bring drinking water, for example, to communities throughout the country. Complaints increase especially during drought periods, when the rivers that supply water practically dry up: although river water is not suitable for consumption, many communities rely on it to quench their thirst. The lack of water for drinking, bathing, cooking or washing clothes, makes it impossible to have a minimally dignified life.

Indigenous peoples from the south to the north experienced, throughout 2023, two moments: the first was filled with hope and euphoria for the new government that announced its commitment to and respect for Indigenous rights; and the second was a feeling of frustration in the face of a practically unchanged reality, when people were struck by the realization that political machinations had prevailed.

We came out of a previous project of death to the peoples. But the communities now must face structures that have no power, are penniless and influenced and neglected by political actors who are more concerned with not antagonizing a group of predatory landowners that spread pesticides and poisons, pollute rivers, exterminate bees (our big allies in nature), entice forced labor, burn down prayer houses. They kill people but they do not kill the fight.

## About the methodology

The report ***Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil***, which is published annually by Cimi, systematizes data from various sources. The information provided is collected by Cimi’s missionary teams from different sources, as well as from the media, civil society organizations, institutions such as the MPE, public databases, and information requested via the Access to Information Law (LAI). These sources include state health secretariats, Sesai, and the Mortality Information System (SIM). In this report, these are the sources used to provide data on childhood mortality, murders, deaths from lack of health care and suicides.

There are differences in the updating and scope of the data, since Sesai only compiles data on the communities served by its 34 Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts (DSEIs). SIM, on the other hand, covers the entire national territory and gathers, in addition to information from Sesai itself, data from state health secretariats that also include data on deaths occurring in an urban setting. Cimi systematizes the information from the most up-to-date databases in each state, as indicated in the tables of each category of this report.



III Indigenous Women's March, Brasília (DF), 2023



Photo: Tânia Rêgo/Agência Brasil

Chief Raoni and Lula at the presidential inauguration ceremony, Planalto Palace, January 1, 2023



ARTICLE

# Challenges and advances in Indigenous policy in 2023: An analysis of financial execution and future perspectives

By Leila Saraiva\* and Elisa Rosas\*\*

When, on January 1, 2023, Chief Raoni walked up the Planalto ramp with the newly inaugurated President Lula, we seemed to be witnessing the heralding of a new era. For the first time, the policy for Indigenous peoples was announced as central to a federal administration. Unlike other areas that were also represented in the event and had for long been close to Lula, the Indigenous cause was the only priority action to be publicly announced - an unprecedented feat even in relation to his previous terms of office.

If it is true that the image of Raoni walking up the ramp is especially emblematic, Lula's relations with the Indigenous movement had been publicly constructed since April 2022.

That month the then-presidential candidate visited the *Terra Livre* Camp, the largest Indigenous assembly in the world, and announced for the first time the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI).

Soon after the election was won - and despite the many coup attempts - the Ministry was in fact created. Following several consultations with Indigenous leaders, Sônia Guajajara, an important public figure in the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), was appointed as minister. Funai, under its new name of National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples, is now led by Joenia Wapichana, and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (Sesai) by Weibe Tapeba. Not

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only was the creation of the ministry unprecedented, but it was also the first time ever that the management of indigenist policy was in the hands of Indigenous people.

In addition, still during the presidential transition, other good news was announced. The presidential transition report<sup>1</sup> indicated the ratification of an additional 14 Indigenous Lands (TIs), which were just awaiting Lula's signature to have their demarcation process completed.

Expectations, therefore, were high. Especially after the four years of anti-Indigenous policy of the Bolsonaro government, characterized by the suspension of the demarcation process, omission in the fulfillment of public policies, encouragement of predatory economic activities in Indigenous lands, and harassment of civil servants, as documented in the report "Anti-Indigenous Foundation - A portrait of Funai under the Bolsonaro government".<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, the hopeful winds of 2023 contrasted with the profusion of dark images of the Yanomami Indigenous Land,<sup>3</sup> as well as with the consequences of the previous government's incentive to illegal mining. Terrifying images of the effects of mining, land invasion and multiplication of all kinds of violence showed the magnitude of the challenge to be faced: the destruction of Indigenous rights is ingrained at the most diverse degrees in the country, and the institutional and budget effort must be robust for us to have any chance of reversing the anti-Indigenous destruction machine.

It is this complex scenario that we see reflected in the financial execution of the Indigenous policy in 2023. If unarguably there were advances and more funds were invested – especially from extraordinary credits via the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) 709 – the execution of these funds faced difficulties that cannot be ignored. As we will argue below, such difficulties reveal, on the one hand, the structural problems of the Brazilian State regarding the full implementation of Indigenous policies. On the other hand, they also show how deeply the power of the neo-extractivist sector is rooted in the country, with no signs of retreating.

## Financial execution by Funai and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

As a newly created ministry, the MPI did not have major actions under its umbrella in 2023, as these were carried out jointly with Funai.

The authorized budget for Funai in 2023 was R\$ 866.16<sup>4</sup> million, an increase of R\$ 177 million compared to 2022.

1 **Gabinete de Transição Governamental: relatório final.** (Presidential Transition Office: Final report). Available in Portuguese at: <https://static.poder360.com.br/2022/12/Relatorio-final-da-transicao-de-Lula.pdf>

2 **Fundação Anti-indígena: um retrato da Funai sob o governo Bolsonaro.** (Anti-Indigenous Foundation: A portrait of Funai under the Bolsonaro government). Inesc and INA, 2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://inesc.org.br/fundacao-anti-indigena-um-retrato-da-Funai-sob-o-governo-bolsonaro>

3 **Crise sanitária e humanitária na TI Yanomami: seis meses após a declaração de Emergência** (Health and Humanitarian Crisis in the Yanomami TI: Six Months After the Declaration of Emergency). By Adi Spezia and Ligia Apel, Cimi Press Office, 07/20/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://Cimi.org.br/2023/07/crise-sanitaria-e-humanitaria-na-ti-yanomami-seis-meses-apos-a-declaracao-de-emergencia>

4 All the amounts mentioned in this article stem from the survey carried out by the authors on the Siga Brasil Portal, on June 14, 2024. The amounts were updated according to the IPCA of the same day, for proper comparison.

During 2023,<sup>5</sup> R\$ 678.8 million (78 per cent) were executed. However, it should be noted that R\$ 841.3 million were paid, which corresponds to 97 per cent of the authorized funds, indicating the agency's commitment to fulfilling its institutional mission.

Of the R\$ 678.8 million executed, 79.63 per cent were allocated to support activities (agency staff and maintenance) and 20.34 per cent to program 0617 – "Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", still derived from the Multi-year Plan of the Bolsonaro administration.

It should be noted that, despite this visible discrepancy between the budget earmarked for the support area and to core activities, this is not an indicator of an oversized Funai. As shown in the Balance of the General Budget of the Union for 2022 (INESC, 2023),<sup>6</sup> the agency's difficulties in implementing its core activities necessarily involve the dismantling of its structure: there is currently about one employee per thousand Indigenous people. This is due both to the deterioration of the agency and the increased Indigenous population.

Funai, therefore, faces significant difficulties, the impacts of which are felt in its capacity to respond to emergencies and in the implementation of policies to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples. Replenishing and expanding the staff is an urgent measure. It did rather well in 2023, with the announcement of the entrance examination for the hiring of new employees and the approval of the Indigenous Career Plan, a direct result of the mobilization of Funai employees.

## Program 0617 - Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Rights

In 2023, around R\$ 283.7 million were allocated to program "Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Rights", an amount significantly higher than the R\$ 103.3 million authorized in 2022. This increase is due both to the change in the political context and to the extraordinary credits arising from ADPF 709, which were especially earmarked for the removal of invaders from Indigenous lands in dangerous situations, such as the Yanomami, Karipuna, Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Kayapó, Arariboia, Munduruku and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Lands.

Of the authorized funds, R\$ 137.5 million were executed and R\$ 276 million were assigned. The high rate of assignment (97 per cent) shows the agency's intention to bring public policies into Indigenous communities. However, the gap between spent and assigned funds indicates that Funai is facing structural difficulties, such as the centralization of financial execution in Brasília and the lack of personnel in the Regional Coordination Units to perform administrative and core activities.

5 In this article, we consider resources executed to be the sum of the amounts paid as "Remaining Balances", also known as "Financial Execution". This amount represents services whose financial process has been finalized, with no possibility of cancellation, considering also the Remaining Balances paid from previous years, an indicator of continuity in the implementation of public policies.

6 **Depois do Desmonte – Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União 2022** (After the Dismantling – Balance of the General Budget of the Union 2022). INESC, 04/17/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://inesc.org.br/depoisdodesmonte>

## Budget actions under Program 0617

Table 1 details the allocation of funds among budget actions under Program 0617:

Budget Action	Authorized	Assigned	Paid + "Remaining Balances" paid
Improvement of the Infrastructure of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples	0.82	0.78	0.13
Addressing the Coronavirus Public Health Emergency of International Concern	0	0	0.41
Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	56.71	54.80	43.82
Regularization, Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	226.19	220.43	93.06

Amounts in millions of reais, updated by the IPCA: 06/14/2024.  
Prepared by the authors. Source: Siga Brasil

Budget action "Improvement of the Infrastructure of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples" is essentially aimed at revamping the agency's structure by constructing new buildings and expanding buildings and spaces to assist Indigenous people. It is a minor action under the core program in question. The action "Addressing the Coronavirus Public

Health Emergency of International Concern" was designed in 2021, amidst the pandemic. Currently, its expenses relate only to the payment of "Remaining Balances", totaling some R\$0.41 million

The other two core actions under the 0617 program are the flagship of Funai's territorial action, which are further explored below.

### Item 21BO - "Protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous peoples"

The action "Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (21BO) concerns the guarantee of qualified access to public policies; the protection and guarantee of social rights, social participation and control; activities related to environmental licensing; and the implementation of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI), among others.

The financial execution rate for this budget action was 77 per cent, with an assignment of 97 per cent. Expenditures include activities related to i) Promotion of Ethnodevelopment and Environmental Management (about R\$ 14 million), ii) Promotion of Social Rights (about R\$ 8 million), iii) Promotion of Citizenship and Education (about R\$ 7 million), and iv) Community Infrastructure (R\$ 4 million). Other funds were used in actions related to empower Indigenous women, environmental licensing, cultural preservation, and early childhood policies. Regarding Funai's internal structure, this action is under the responsibility of the Directorate for the Promotion of Sustainable Development.

Photo: Maiara Dourado/Cimi



III Indigenous Women's March, Brasília (DF), 2023

## Action 20UF – “Regularization, demarcation and inspection of Indigenous land and protection of isolated Indigenous peoples”

This action is related to territorial protection activities namely: land identification and demarcation, monitoring and inspection activities, activities to protect Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, and compensation for bona fide land improvements. Regarding Funai’s internal structure, these activities are under the umbrella of the Directorate of Territorial Protection (DPT).

The main expenses were related to the removal of invaders from Indigenous areas, with R\$ 151 million in authorized funds coming from extraordinary credits for compliance with ADPF 709. The amount authorized is considerable and some three times as high as the total amount of about R\$ 50 million allocated to the entire 20UF action in 2023. However, the low financial execution rate (23 per cent) of these funds is worrying and highlights Funai’s structural difficulties.

Next are the funds allocated to sanitary barriers, also for compliance with ADPF 709. In this case, the execution was higher than the amount initially authorized. About R\$ 15 million were authorized and about R\$ 16 million were executed, derived from the payment of “Remaining Balances” from previous years. The execution rate was as high as 106 per cent.

On the other hand, R\$ 17 million were allocated to activities for the protection of Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, under the responsibility of the General Coordination of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indians (CGIIRC). Of that amount, R\$ 15.8 million were paid, that is, an impressive execution rate of 92 per cent.

R\$ 13.7 million of the R\$ 20.4 million authorized were

allocated to the identification and delimitation of Indigenous lands, which is under the responsibility of the Coordination of Identification and Delimitation (CGID), with an execution rate of 67 per cent.

For inspection and monitoring activities, which fall under the General Coordination of Territorial Monitoring (CGMT), R\$ 14 million were authorized and R\$ 11 million were executed, totaling an execution rate of 78 per cent.

Finally, only about R\$ 500,000 of the R\$ 1.7 million allocated to the General Coordination of Land Affairs (CGAF) was executed - a very low rate of 30 per cent. These funds, which were earmarked for the payment of compensations for bona fide improvements to Indigenous land, draws attention for a few reasons.

First, the R\$ 500,000 executed contrasts with the amounts of about tens of millions of the previous administration,<sup>7</sup> in which compensations represented a sizable share of the budget executed under action 20UF. In addition, they point to a probable deeper political problem, with the possible refusal of occupants to cooperate with the eviction process, since the payment of compensation depends on negotiations and agreement.

It should also be noted that the funds appropriated and executed by the Coordination of Land Affairs as compensation, related mainly to the demarcation of the Caramuru Catarina Paraguassu (BA) and Rio dos Índios (RS) Indigenous Lands, a central aspect if we consider that these two lands were also marked by recent violent events. In Caramuru, Chief Nega Pataxó was murdered in January 2024. In Rio

<sup>7</sup> See, for example, in addition to the publication cited above: **A conta do desmonte – Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União 2021** (The Dismantling Bill – Balance of the General Budget of the Union). Inesc, 11/04/2022. Available in Portuguese at: <https://inesc.org.br/acontadodesmonte>



Photo: Maíara Dourado/Cimi

Terra Livre (Free Land) Camp, Brasília (DF), 2023



dos Índios, occupants opposed to the demarcation of Indigenous lands set fire to the houses of other people who had accepted compensation for improvements, in November 2023. These facts gain further relevance in times when the issue of compensation for bare land<sup>8</sup> is being presented as a presumed solution for the conundrum of Indigenous territorial rights in the country.

## Indigenous Health

Before leaving office, former president Bolsonaro attempted to deconstruct the possible existence of Indigenous Health. In his 2023 Annual Budget Bill (PLOA), only R\$ 600 million were earmarked for budget action 5022 – “Protection, Promotion and Recovery of Indigenous Health”; this would mean the total paralysis of the policy. As a result of the mobilization of Indigenous organizations and their allies, this devious plan was foiled both by parliamentarians who proposed amendments to PLOA 2023 and by the Transition Proposal of Constitutional Amendment (“PEC da Transição”), in which the Indigenous Health budget was replenished.

Thus, in 2023 the authorized funds for budget action 5022 was R\$ 2.4 billion, divided between two actions: “Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health” (20YP) and “Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for the Prevention of Diseases and Injuries” (21CJ).

Its financial execution rate was 91 per cent, with action 20YP as the flagship; R\$ 2.1 billion were executed, out of an authorized budget of R\$ 2.3 billion. This action includes funds to hire personnel, provide health care in the villages, and upkeep the Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts (DSEIs) and health units in the territories.

The district with the highest rate of execution in 2023 was DSEI Yanomami, in line with the demands of the peoples. R\$ 143 million were spent by this DSEI, followed by DSEI Mato Grosso do Sul (R\$ 56.4 million) and DSEI Guamá Tocantins (R\$ 55.8 million).<sup>9</sup>

Although Indigenous Health is on the right track in terms of financial execution, it is still necessary to enhance social control structures, including the allocation of these expenditures. The current system of affiliated providers, although embraced by Indigenous movements and communities, poses serious barriers to the effective system of monitoring, evaluation and participation in Indigenous Health policy. Addressing them can be an important contribution of the current government to ensuring differentiated health care.

## Announcing a new Multi-Year Plan (PPA): Changes to the 2024-2027 PPA

The first year of a government is also the time to prepare the strategic plan for the following years. In August 2023, following a process of social participation, the federal government sent to the National Congress the Multiannual Plan

for the period 2024 - 2027, in which it is possible to identify strategic policies for the Indigenous area.

The Multi-Year Plan is key, as it is an instrument in which the government defines its political priorities, as well as tangible and verifiable targets for the monitoring and social control of public policy. On these two points, the difference between the PPA in force until 2023 and the one approved by the Lula government is striking: whereas the PPA of the current administration proposes verifiable targets and well-defined objectives, the previous government only mentioned a vague (and impossible) target of “assisting 100 per cent of Indigenous communities”.

In addition, for the PPA to be more than just a good dream, its political vision needs to find the necessary funds in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) of each year. Below, we highlight three core budget programs of the PPA 2024-2024 to be implemented by the MPI, Funai and Sesai, as well as their general objectives and funds allocated in the 2004 LOA:

### Program 1617 - Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Good Living, Sustainability and Addressing the Climate Emergency

**General Objective:** To ensure Indigenous peoples the recognition, full ownership, sustainability and exclusive enjoyment of their territories. To ensure all material conditions for the achievement of Good Living, the integrity of Indigenous heritage, a healthy, protected and conserved environment, and food sovereignty, as well as socio-environmental and climate justice, respecting their self-determination, ethnic-cultural plurality and protagonism in the management of public policies.

**Funds authorized in the 2024 LOA:** R\$ 135,536,252

### Program 5838 - Multiethnic, Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship and the Good Living of Indigenous Peoples

**General Objective:** To recognize and enforce the multiethnic-cultural and social rights of Indigenous peoples, ensuring the preservation and valuation of their knowledge, cultures, traditions, languages, and memories, as well as the full exercise of citizenship and culturally appropriate access to public policies and services that guarantee social rights.

**Funds authorized in the 2024 LOA:** R\$ 87,010,873

### Program 5122 - Indigenous Health

**General Objective:** To promote and qualify the provision of health and environmental sanitation actions and services, considering the different ethnic-cultural contexts of the Indigenous population, in articulation with and for the strengthening of traditional knowledge and practices.

**Funds authorized in the 2024 LOA:** R\$ 2.58 billion

These three programs reflect the federal government’s commitment to strengthening indigenist policy in Brazil, by guaranteeing funds and strategies aimed to promote the dignity and rights of Indigenous peoples.

<sup>8</sup> STF derruba tese do marco temporal para a demarcação de terras indígenas (STF overrides the time frame thesis for the demarcation of Indigenous lands). STF, 09/21/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=514552&ori=1>

<sup>9</sup> See Annex for more information on the amounts spent by each Special Indigenous Sanitary District.

## Conclusion: Courage is still needed

Undoubtedly, 2023 was better than the previous years in terms of implementation of public policies for Indigenous peoples. However, the budget analysis shows that there are many bottlenecks to be cleared. Even in a scenario that is politically favorable to Indigenous peoples in the Executive branch, the financial execution rate remains low. It is necessary to rethink the structural factors that led to this situation, such as the modus operandi and lack of staff of its executing agency (Funai). Added to this is the momentum that anti-Indigenous forces have gained in the past four years, which is evidenced in the Legislature but also in sectors of the Executive branch, such as the Armed Forces.

There are also issues that go beyond the scope of the

budget: of the 14 lands whose ratification was promised in 2023, only eight were ratified. In this case, the problem is essentially political. Realizing the dimension and all else that Chief Raoni's presence and his walk up the Planalto ramp represented and ensuring that the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples will be more than just a symbol, will require courage to stand up against the country's most powerful and retrograde forces.

It is imperative that the government not only secure resources, but also confront internal and external resistance by promoting structural changes that ensure the full implementation of Indigenous policies and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples.

## A N N E X

### Financial execution by Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts - 2023

Special Indigenous Sanitary District (DSEI)	Amounts assigned (R\$)	Amounts paid (R\$)	Financial execution (Paid + Remaining Balances Paid (R\$))
Yanomami	158,974,503.36	136,031,044.66	143,547,585.40
Guamá-Tocantins	62,401,803.33	51,915,066.32	55,846,794.73
Mato Grosso Sul	57,280,066.77	51,027,602.57	56,405,120.43
East RR	54,414,694.92	42,276,470.41	47,256,825.99
Southern Interior	50,003,460.87	42,639,061.94	45,436,861.71
Cuiabá	38,437,096.90	35,407,984.44	37,745,778.75
Amapá	37,448,230.94	30,823,265.84	32,882,463.44
South Coast	37,271,360.43	31,408,504.08	34,204,681.12
Maranhão	35,756,413.23	25,509,004.23	30,768,072.10
Xingu	35,008,166.97	32,407,807.53	37,544,263.22
Porto Velho	34,943,047.26	26,903,777.31	28,725,497.91
Xavante	33,514,168.47	27,501,007.16	30,160,702.99
Kaiapó Redenção	33,250,155.54	28,336,168.92	31,345,836.82
Pernambuco	32,831,539.74	21,189,526.03	23,796,851.11
Upper Solimões River	32,684,183.24	20,725,591.33	26,450,929.45
Manaus	32,453,869.46	25,735,649.06	29,119,947.38
Upper Negro River	31,518,080.56	28,155,772.86	31,397,005.12
Parintins	30,561,589.94	26,898,293.92	28,374,210.61
MG/ES	29,492,115.52	25,338,136.04	31,566,379.09
Vilhena	27,750,022.49	21,946,815.97	23,374,879.59
Bahia	26,190,706.14	19,726,543.25	21,561,468.47
Ceará	25,335,162.68	14,968,523.76	17,099,480.10
Tapajós	24,692,425.30	18,276,690.72	20,992,408.34
Kaiapó Mato Grosso	24,507,964.53	18,360,738.44	19,900,302.76
Araguaia	23,781,897.56	18,355,105.51	19,504,776.12
Tocantins	23,095,417.71	20,326,376.88	22,144,519.68
Upper Purus River	22,824,877.62	15,974,165.18	18,223,422.30
AL/SE	22,799,452.66	18,481,109.44	20,881,583.89
Javari	21,858,103.75	16,091,179.46	17,538,989.44
Altamira	18,441,145.39	16,092,318.24	17,240,780.24
Middle Purus River	17,867,692.27	15,229,621.53	16,868,048.81
Upper Juruá River	16,267,395.02	14,237,563.69	16,086,485.40
Middle Solimões River	14,821,505.49	12,081,915.98	14,668,512.87
Potiguara	9,538,869.55	8,108,193.61	8,776,251.19

Prepared by the authors. Source: Siga Brasil. Values updated by the IPCA of June/2024



Illustration: Verônica Holanda/Cimi



## ARTICLE

# Advances in rights, continuity of violations: The reality of incarcerated Indigenous people

By **Caroline Hilgert** and **Michael Mary Nolan**\*

In recent years, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) has endeavored to leverage Indigenous rights in the Brazilian penal system. These measures were determined especially through Resolutions 287/2019, 454/2022 and 453/2022. However, if on the one hand there is little or no impact on the number of Indigenous people in prison, on the other hand, the violation of the fundamental rights of Indigenous people deprived of liberty is patent.

This conclusion is based on the analysis of information obtained from two different sources: that collected in loco in the prisons of Mato Grosso do Sul – the state with the

highest rate of incarceration of Indigenous people – about the conditions of the fundamental rights of Indigenous people in prisons, and that collected through the Access to Information Law (LAI) in each state of the country about the number of incarcerated Indigenous people.

The reality of violations against these peoples, identified from the analysis of the data collected, is compounded by the recent passing by Congress of Law 14,843/2024, which prohibits the so-called “*saidinha*” (benefit that allows some prisoners temporary release on special occasions) and reintroduces the mandatory criminological examination.

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Despite the efforts of the CNJ to recognize the rights of Indigenous people subject to criminal proceedings and incarceration, reality shows that there is still a long way to go before the Council's recommendations are implemented

### Collective Task Force in Mato Grosso do Sul

To impart details about the cultural specificities and challenges of the criminal justice system, we provide below highlights and comments on the joint report released in April 2024 by the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) and the Public Defender's Office of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (DPE-MS), Cimi Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul, the Prison Pastoral and by the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross (IISC). The survey, based on information collected in loco in July 2023, points out the invisibility of Indigenous people in the Brazilian correctional system and reaffirms the need for differentiated treatment.

After the creation of three task forces to assess the situation of Indigenous people in Brazilian prisons between July 26 and 30, 2023, the group published the data collected for that period in the report entitled "Task Force to Assist Indigenous People Incarcerated in the State Prison of Dourados (PED)".<sup>1</sup> The report was limited to this correctional facility, which held the largest number of Indigenous people.

Although the PED has a capacity for 716 people, at the time of the task force it housed 2,537 inmates. According to the report, and as informed by the authorities, of this population 185 are indigenous people. However, during the visit, the task force found 206 self-declared Indigenous people. The group uncovered several other human rights violations that highlight the violence perpetrated by the correctional system.

The data provided in the report were collected through a form developed by the working group comprised of members of the above-mentioned entities.

A first issue raised by the task force report was related to personal documents: 22.3 per cent of the interviewees reported that they had neither birth certificate - the basic Brazilian document - nor any other form of identification such as voter registration, individual taxpayer ID number, etc. Such a situation raises the following question: if a person has no identity, how can they be accused of a crime?

Brazil is a signatory to international legislation that recognizes self-identification as the criterion for identifying indigenous people. This self-declaration does not depend on where they live, on whether they speak Portuguese or an Indigenous language, or on whether they are Brazilian, as the criterion applied in this case is the recognition of reciprocal belonging between the individual and the community.

In the questionnaire, most Indigenous people identified themselves as Guarani, Kaiowá, or Terena.

Of the Indigenous people who answered the question about language, 77.2 per cent have a language other than Portuguese as their mother tongue. However, even when they report that they speak Portuguese, a different datum emerges from their answers in relation to the level of understanding of the Portuguese language and the presence of an interpreter: there is a distance between speaking and understanding Portuguese. It is also noteworthy that the formal language of criminal procedures is a limiting factor for understanding Portuguese, especially for those who speak another mother tongue.

The right to have an interpreter is not conditional on the ability to speak another language, but rather on the guarantee, provided for in the legislation - especially in the Brazilian Constitution - of the right of Indigenous people to their own language. However, the survey revealed that 85.9 per cent of the interviewees did not have an interpreter, that is, they did not have the right to speak and understand, in their mother tongue, the accusations being made against them.

Another form of violence includes self-declaration, since of all the Indigenous people interviewed, 31 per cent were not even asked if they were indigenous and 91.2 per cent did not receive the assistance of an anthropology professional during their trial or imprisonment - an essential instrument if Brazil really wants to consider itself a multicultural State.

If article 6 of CNJ's Resolution 287 emphasizes the production of expert anthropological evidence for an intercultural dialogue, its also provides for the participation of the community in the process, which is required to help give visibility to cultural issues involved in the event under analysis. However, the survey revealed that this was not done in 62 per cent of the cases. Although 15 per cent of the Indigenous people interviewed reported that they had already been punished by the community, there is no evidence that this was considered in the sentence. This situation is guaranteed by law and gives rise to the application of the right not to be punished twice for the same offence - a basic principle of criminal law. Therefore, a person cannot be punished by the State when the community has already punished them.

85.9 per cent of the interviewees did not have an interpreter, that is, they did not have the right to speak and understand the accusations against them in their mother tongue, and 31 per cent of the people interviewed were not even asked if they were Indigenous

An analysis of the period of execution of the sentence shows that violence continues: 69.9 per cent of the inmates report they do not receive social visits. It would also be very interesting to understand how Indigenous families see incarceration and the visitation issue. Although many of the families - with whom we have contact through the work of the teams of Cimi regional offices - report they want to visit their relatives in prison, they are faced with bureaucratic issues and cultural obstacles in their relations with prison administrations that hinder their access to the inmates.

1 Relatório Mutirão de Atendimento às pessoas indígenas presas na Penitenciária Estadual de Dourados - 26 a 30 de julho de 2023. (Report of Task Force to Assist Indigenous People Incarcerated in the State Prison of Dourados - July 26 to 30, 2023). Available in Portuguese at: <https://Cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/relatorio-ped-ms-2023.pdf>

Despite the efforts of the CNJ to recognize the rights of Indigenous people subject to criminal proceedings and incarceration, the reality shown by the task force report shows that there is still a long way to go before its recommendations are implemented by the Judiciary and prison administration bodies.

We must also be mindful of the reintroduction of criminological examination, which is likely to further escalate violence. The survey shows that of the 16 Indigenous people submitted to the examination, only one reported having had an interpreter. The other 15 did not have access to an interpreter, an anthropologist or someone knowledgeable about their language/culture during the procedure.

Based on the information collected by the task force, the report presented five conclusions:

1. The penal and corrections systems fail to recognize and respect Indigenous identity. 80 per cent were not informed of their specific rights connected with Indigenous self-declaration.
2. The absence of an interpreter in 85.2 per cent of the cases is alarming.
3. Speaking Portuguese, by itself, does not mean that the Indigenous defendant or convict waives the presence of an interpreter to exercise their right to proper defense on an equal footing with other people.
4. The Indigenous people interviewed experience the deprivation of liberty through an ethnic marker and a way of being that make their experience different from that of other inmates. The prison system's lack of preparation to deal with these cultural differences results in violations and has consequences such as the lack of social visits.
5. Prison policy represents a double punishment for Indigenous peoples, because, in addition to the deprivation of liberty, they are subjected to a true inquisitive process of acculturation and loss of subjectivity.

## 2023 Survey via LAI of the incarcerated Indigenous people in Brazil

Cimi and the Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross carried out a new data survey in 2023 through the Access to Information Law, of the number of incarcerated Indigenous people in all Brazilian states. A total of 1,243 Indigenous people were arrested in April 2023, among them 92 women.

In the states of Amapá, Goiás, Piauí, Sergipe and Tocantins there were no Indigenous people in prison and data for the state of Bahia was not available.

On the other hand, the states on the top of the rank are Mato Grosso do Sul (426), Roraima (280) and Rio Grande do Sul (120). Members of the Guarani and Kaiowá (MS), Macuxi (RR), and Kaingang (RS) peoples are overrepresented in the Brazilian prison system.

The state of Mato Grosso do Sul, through the State Agency for the Administration of the Prison System (AGEPEN), reported that 426 Indigenous people were incarcerated in the state. Of the 402 men, 96 were imprisoned without a court sentence; of the 24 women, eleven were mothers of children

0-12 years old and the same number had not been sentenced. Seven persons incarcerated in Mato Grosso do Sul are from the Guarani and Kaiowá, Ofayé, Terena, Kadiweu and Guató groups. These prisoners were being held in 28 different facilities distributed in 14 cities in the state.

The state of Roraima, through the State Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship (SEJUC), reported that 280 Indigenous people were incarcerated in the state - 253 were men and 27 were women. These people were being held in seven different correctional facilities, all located in the capital city of Boa Vista.

One of these facilities, the Casa do Albergado Araceli Maria Caldeira Souto Maior, which houses 71 Indigenous inmates sentenced to night-time prison, has been deactivated. As described by the Secretariat, the unit "has not had the necessary infrastructure to operate since 2016, due to a fire in the building. Since then, the judges who took over the Criminal Court have been placing the convicts under house arrest". In addition, people from the Macuxi, Wapichana, Yanomami and Patamona groups were held in state prisons. Members of the Macuxi people (232 inmates) were overrepresented in the prison system of Roraima.

The state government of Rio Grande do Sul, through the Superintendence of Prison Services, reported that 121 Indigenous people were in prison on May 1, 2023. Ten of them were women and of these six are mothers of children 0-12 years old. The groups with the highest representation, including men and women, are the Kaingang, Guarani and Kaiowá. 74 of these adults were under preventive detention – that is, are still awaiting conviction – and 37 were serving a definitive sentence.

When asked about what "procedure for identifying Indigenous people was adopted by the state on May 1, 2023?", Rio Grande do Sul authorities replied that: "the identification of Indigenous people in the prison system is based on the INFOPEN data management system through self-declaration of color, which are: white, mixed, black, 'indiatc' (from India), and yellow. It should be clarified that the survey of such references in the system is restricted to color and does not include race and ethnicity. Therefore, for an accurate tracking aimed at specific groups, we use as a resource the search for information in prison records, based on technical work". It is worth mentioning that this is the only state we know of that uses the classification "indiatc skin", which it introduced back in 2016.

Finally, at least three states reported having Indigenous women in prison who are mothers or guardians of children under twelve years of age: Mato Grosso do Sul (11), Rio Grande do Sul (6), and Santa Catarina (1). (See Box below)

## From data to Law 14,843/2024

Recently, Congress passed Law 14,843 of 2024 prohibiting the "*saidinha*" and making criminological examination mandatory for entitlement to good time credit. Congress overruled President Lula's veto against the prohibition of the "*saidinha*".

The "*saidinha*" is a right granted to prisoners for good behavior and a way to promote their resocialization by allowing them to be with their families outside the correctional facility, on occasions such as Christmas Day and

Mother's Day. The new law restricts the “*saidinha*” to inmates attending study or work programs and bans temporary leaves on commemorative dates.

The criminological examination can also preclude the right to good time credit provided for in the Sentence Execution Law (LEP), especially for Indigenous people, as it is usually conducted by a psychology professional without the presence of an anthropologist or an interpreter.

In criminal law, more beneficial laws prevail over those that are more harmful to the accused or convict, that is, new laws will only retroact when they benefit those who

have already been sentenced and are serving their sentence. However, there is great concern about pretrial detainees, that is, those who have not yet been convicted. The data collected by Cimi and ADDIISC in Mato Grosso do Sul and Rio Grande do Sul show that many incarcerated Indigenous people are under pre-trial detention.

If prison itself is a form of violence against an Indigenous people, on whom the incarceration of one of their members has a great cosmological impact, where does that leave the denial of the right to the “*saidinha*” and the subjection of the right to good time credit to criminological examination?

## Number of incarcerated Indigenous people by state, gender and group

Data for April 2023

State	Women	Men	Total	List of peoples (spelling according to the information provided)
AC	0	69	69	Apurinã, Jaminawa, Kaxinawá, Katukina, Indigenous, Shanenawa, Kaxiné, Kulina, Yawanawá, Arara, Nukini, Nikina, Nawa, Marchinery
AL	0	18	18	Fulniô, Jeripancó, Kariri Xocó, Pankararu, Wassu Cocal, Xucuru Kariri
AM	1	44	45	Mura, Tikuna, Kokama, Pira, Tapuia, Baré, Sateré-Mawé, Tariana, Kokama-Wiratsu, Dessana, Wapichana, Miraña, Canamari
AP	0	0	0	Kokama-Witatsu
BA	N/A			N/A
CE	0	20	20	N/A
DF	0	9	9	Itapecuru, Mirim, Carinhanha, Japura-Am, Guajajara, Xavante
ES	2	11	13	N/A
GO	0	0	0	
MA	1	17	18	Guajajara, Indigenous
MG	2	17	19	Manauê, Xacriabá, Bugre, Krenak, Macuxi, Piatã
MS	24	402	426	Terena, Kaiowa, Campestre, Brejão, Aldeia São João, Piraquá, Guató, Kaiweu, Guarani, Guarani-Kawia, Parda
MT	1	8	9	Canela, Karajá, Paresi, Xavante
PA	1	9	9	Xerente, Caripaco, Tembê, Xipaya, Kuruaya, Munduruku
PB	0	16	16	Tabajaras
PE	1	31	32	Funiô, Capinoá, Pipipan, Capinoá-Buique, Cambiroá/Ibimirim, Xucuru, Truka, Pankararu, Pipipan, Kambiwá, Atikum
PI	0	0	0	
PR	3	31	34	N/A
RJ	0	1	1	Indigenous peoples
RN	0	7	7	N/A
RO	5	54	59	Cassupá, Apurina, Karitiana, Sagarana, Macurap, Canoé, Oro Win, Jabuti, Del Puppo, Sabané, Cinta Larga, Puruborá, Tupari
RR	27	253	280	Macuxi, Wapixana, Yanomami, Patamona
RS	10	111	121	Kaingang, Guarani, Kaiowa
SC	13	16	29	Guarani, Guarani Kaiová, Guarani Nhandeva, Kaingang, Xoklém
SE	0	0	0	
SP	1	7	8	Tupi Guarani, Mbya-Guarani, Xucuru – Kariri, Taquari, Guarani, Curucutu
TO	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,243</b>	



Photo: Marina Oliveira/Cimi



## ARTICLE

# State racism: The Indian, the one who must die

In José Boiteux (SC), a municipal decree prohibited the use of languages other than Portuguese in public offices. The Xokleng (photo) are one of those peoples who live in the municipality

By **Iara Tatiana Bonin\***

The writings of Michel Foucault (1999) contribute to the reflection on practices of racism from a historical and contemporary perspective. Some of the cases presented in this Report on Violence fit into what, from Foucault's point of view, is conceptualized as State racism.

In the logic of modern States, the primary State function would be to make a population group live by prolonging life and extracting from it the maximum productive power. However, this task of making live also includes the prerogative of letting die. So, in specific situations, in which the life of the population or the security of the territory are at risk, the State practices, authorizes or legitimizes death. An example is the authorization to kill given to the State in contexts of war, in which the action is lethal against those who threaten territorial sovereignty.

Racism, mobilized from an Enlightenment rationality eager for classifications, has solidified the notions of racial superiority and inferiority, by operating them under the pretext of regenerating the species to make it supposedly strong, productive and adjusted. As Foucault (1999, p. 304) argues, "there is almost no modern functioning of the State that, at a certain moment, in a certain limit and under certain conditions, does not go through racism".

In the context of racist thinking, the defense of a "we", that is, of a referential identity, would justify the death imposed on others: those identified as abnormal, degenerate, ungovernable, unproductive, obsolete, strangers, foreigners, etc. This is, therefore, a structural operator that promotes the humanization and dehumanization of segments of a population. In its functioning, racism legitimizes hierarchies,

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distinctions, classifications, as well as the differential valuation of human life.

Also in the opinion of Silvio Almeida (2019), racism has institutional and individual dimensions that structure relations and rationalities in the Brazilian context. Policies with a racist bias are at the basis of the genocides of Indigenous peoples, as well as in the processes of deterritorialization and progressive integration into the national communion, historically structured as State projects. Sectors of the institutional apparatus, of public funding and of the normative validation structure are delegated for the implementation of such projects.

**Immediately after this mobilization of the state apparatus, the conditions are set for establishing the logic of Indigenous inferiority, the fight against their languages, beliefs and worldviews, the erasure of their identities, the trivialization of their ancestral cultures.**

Racism against Indigenous peoples is at the core of the processes of exploitation and oppression, and, in its structural functioning, the logic of war is triggered not as an event or a moment but as a permanent state of rejection of the value of Indigenous life and of attack on their resources, in order to continue to exist. It is, more particularly, a logic of combating the “indigenous-other” through a continuous and always reinvented scale of conflicts, some sustained by the search to maintain white privilege, others marked by the greed over territorial spaces, which are seen as a commodity.

### **Structural racism increases the risk of death**

From the Indigenous perspective, the territory is a space and a relation where ways of living and, above all, where life and self-determination projects are built. In an interview to Flávia Ribeiro, columnist for the Alma Preta website<sup>1</sup>, Juliana Guajajara states that:

*“We know that racism is historical and structural. We have been suffering violations for 520 years. The settlers arrived to dominate, extract and plunder everything that this piece of land had to offer. This includes our labor, which was used compulsorily in the first years after their arrival; we were enslaved people and even today we suffer from the irreparable remnants of this sad past”.*

Looking at the general picture of violence described in this report, we see clearly the forms of structural racism at work to multiply the risks of death for Indigenous people, notably through the confrontation of the right of exclusive usufruct by Indigenous people of the original territories.

1 “O indígena também deve ser incluído na pauta antirracista” (Indigenous people should also be included in the anti-racist agenda) says the lawyer and activist. By Flávia Ribeiro, Alma Preta website, June 19, 2020. Available in Portuguese at: <https://almapreta.com.br/sessao/cotidiano/o-indigena-tambem-deve-ser-incluido-na-pauta-antirracista-diz-advogada-e-ativista/>

When the government fails to recognize, demarcate, protect and clear the territories of Indigenous peoples, it operates in a racist manner by producing death or letting die. In an article published by the newspaper Porantim in October 2023<sup>2</sup>, Elisa Pankararu describes the original connection with the territory that embodies belonging and ancestry:

*“My place of speech is the territory to which I belong and with which I also have a relationship of belonging; therefore, it belongs to me as well. To think of this territory as a sacred territory is to know that it is sacred not only because it is our home, but because it is the home of trees, plants, rivers, fountains, waters, stones, mountains, and other beings as well; invisible, sacred beings. I will be inspired by the sacred beings that inhabit this universe beyond our eyes. Think of this Good Living as energy. Think of a system of conviviality, a system of harmony, a system without violence, a system without racism, without sexism, without prejudice, without discrimination. However, this system of harmony is violated; it has been violated since 1500, when the others arrived bringing with them their customs, bad customs, and invade us.”*

Territorial loss implies a breach of the Indigenous policies that generate life and a violation of the peaceful coexistence systems established on the land. Specifically in relation to the Yanomami territory, in recent years there has been an explosion of mining activity, with consequent large-scale socio-environmental impacts and health problems. This type of mineral extraction causes the destruction of forest areas, siltation or changes in river courses, soil excavation and the resulting destruction of the fertile land layer, with significant changes to the ecosystem and the probable desertification of the areas.

There are other effects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, which colonize microscopic spaces. The use of metallic mercury to separate gold from other minerals and sediments has devastating effects on life in its microsystem. When mercury amalgam is burned without any environmental control system, used in large amounts and without any form of control, it spreads quickly along with the water and contaminates biomes around the area devastated by mining. Hunger and malnutrition become constant, because the areas used by Indigenous people for hunting, gathering and growing their crops are restricted.

Mining activity did not stop in 2023; the efforts of the Brazilian State were insufficient. With the continuity of criminal activity, the deterioration of the Yanomami’s living conditions became irreversible due to the spread of diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infections, anemia) and increased infant/child mortality rates, in a context of acute malnutrition and mercury contamination.

The significant increase in cases of assault, possessory dispossession, abuses and various forms of violation of

2 **Cimi elege nova diretoria e estabelece prioridades para o futuro** (Cimi elects a new board of directors and establishes priorities for the future). Porantim Newspaper, issue 459 – October 2023, page 9. Available in Portuguese at: [https://Cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Porantim-459\\_Out-2023.pdf](https://Cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Porantim-459_Out-2023.pdf)



collective and individual rights associated with the presence of miners, is part of the machinery that makes structural racism work. The priorities of making live are set under the logic of racism; in other words, the decision on which lives will be saved and protected, and which ones can be exposed to the risk of death is made.

The situation of the Yanomami people, and what motivates their current plight, is a stark example of the policies of death and the unstoppable conflict that has been created to demonstrate the fact that these lives are let die. Thus, it is not always a matter of directly eliminating life, in the raw form of murder; sometimes it is a matter of exposing to danger, to rejection, to expulsion. It is a matter of letting die of food shortage, disease, lack of land, Government omission to protect - and ensure respect for - all Indigenous assets. Violence in all its dimensions embodies racism and this, in turn, defines which lives would be “killable” and expendable, according to the Cameroonian philosopher Achille Mbembe.

### Expressions of religious racism

Data for 2023 indicate that one of the expressions of racism against Indigenous peoples is religious intolerance and, more than that, the strategies to promote the conversion of Indigenous people to exogenous faith precepts, with an

important prevalence in the recorded occurrences of neo-Pentecostal evangelical churches.

A fact described in this report exposes the action of evangelical groups, particularly the SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics) organization, which focuses on the beliefs and ritualistic practices of Indigenous peoples of the Amazon. According to the news presented in this report<sup>3</sup>, SIL has been accused of disrespecting the cultural rights of Indigenous people provided for in article 231 of the Federal Constitution of 1988. Under the guise of evangelical missions, it promotes the religious conversion of Indigenous people to Christian biblical dogmas and precepts.

According to the data systematized in this report, there are cases in which evangelical missionaries would have prohibited or discouraged festivals and rites traditional to an Indigenous community and the use of medicinal and ritualistic plants, as well as the preservation of traditional narratives, which are the pillar of their cosmo-ontologies. Complaints in this regard were submitted to UNESCO.

Two other cases of violence included in this report are

<sup>3</sup> Grupos evangélicos põem em risco línguas e culturas indígenas da Amazônia. (Evangelical groups put Indigenous languages and cultures of the Amazon at risk). By Cida de Oliveira, Rede Brasil Atual, 04/11/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/cidadania/grupos-evangelicos-poem-em-risco-linguas-e-culturas-indigenas-da-amazonia>

## Crimes attributed to religious racism

As significant as the material and immaterial damage produced by crimes of religious racism are the subjective effects and the pain imposed on those who are attacked. It is, therefore, violence that impacts belief structures and the ways of understanding life and death and of connecting with sacred dimensions. It is a network of multiple practices and expressions that give meaning to life and organize people’s daily actions; they have ancestral articulations: they produce and enhance life and, therefore, are structuring for Indigenous peoples, communities and individuals.

Religious racism is a crime in Brazil, according to Article 1 Law 9.459 of May 13, 1997, which amended Law 7.716 of January 5, 1989: “crimes resulting from discrimination or prejudice on the grounds of race, color, ethnicity, religion or national origin will be punished in accordance with this Law”. The penalties applicable to these crimes are provided for in article 20 of the same law.

According to Article 215 of the Constitution: “The State shall guarantee to all the full exercise of cultural rights”. In paragraph 1 it explains the responsibility of the State to protect “the expressions of popular, Indian and Afro-Brazilian cultures, as well as those of other groups participating in the national civilization process”. In addition, Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), to which Brazil is a signatory, reaffirms the right to Indigenous self-determination

and establishes the recognition and protection of their spiritual values and practices.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of September 13, 2007, states in its opening paragraphs that “all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust”.

In Article 12.1, the Declaration guarantees the rights of Indigenous peoples to “manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites.”

Article 11.2 assigns the following responsibilities to States: “States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.”

The cases described in this report through examples illustrate a broad and systematic scenario of violations of Indigenous rights regarding their cultures, beliefs and worldviews.

linked to racism on religious grounds. The first involves a Guarani Kaiowá woman from the Guaimbê Indigenous Land (TI), located in the municipality of Laguna Carapã (MS). Exchanges of verbal attacks between the woman and an employee of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (Sesai) were recorded on video at the Indigenous woman's house. As reported by Aty Guasu, Sesai's employee says to the woman: "You will learn how to be a decent person, you will learn how to be a decent person, you witch!". According to Aty Guasu representatives, the Great Guarani Kaiowá Assembly, racism and discrimination against Indigenous people have become common place.

The second case supports Aty Guasu's perception of the routine of records throughout Brazil, systematized in this report. What follows happened to a Borari man, in the early hours of September 11, 2023, in Amparo neighborhood, municipality of Santarém, state of Pará. His house was stoned, while the attacker uttered offensive comments such as: "You are voodoo witches, I will kill you in the name of Jesus, you faggots, I will cut your heads off". The local press also reported the case. All the people who were in the house had to flee to an adjacent vacant lot as they waited for the police.

### Expressions of linguistic racism

The language we use in everyday life can also be a producer of racism, to the extent that the use of certain words inserts and updates discriminatory meanings. Five cases presented in this report are examples of the racist mindset that is inscribed in the language used in everyday relations and in situations repeatedly experienced by Indigenous people.

One of such cases involves Wilma Mendonça Martini, from the Guarani Mbya people. On January 23, she was at home in the Tekohá Jevy village, located in Barra Grande neighborhood, in Paraty, Rio de Janeiro, when she received a death threat and was attacked with racism words by a non-Indigenous man. According to the victim's account, the attacker uttered insults, including a racist comment: "Indians are good for nothing and don't want to work". Another attack on the Guarani Mbya people is reported by residents of the Ka'aguy Hovy Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Iguape (SP). It happened in January 2023, when non-Indigenous people began to curse a group of Mbya children, during a joint effort to clean up the land. They were called tramps, causing them great embarrassment.

Verbal expressions of racism that embarrass and create vexatious and humiliating situations for Indigenous people have been recorded in several states. During the 50<sup>th</sup> Roraima School Games held in Boa Vista (RR), students from Indigenous schools were the target of racist attacks by fans in the men's soccer semifinals. Indigenous students heard discriminatory comments like "go make flour" and "go back to your community, yokel". The cases pile up, forming a worrying mosaic of events. In São Paulo, while seeking to enroll in a university program, Davi Vera Popygua Ju, from the Guarani people, was attacked with prejudiced comments and jokes in the online chat group of Mackenzie Presbyterian University. In Espírito Santo, at a SESC school, in the municipality of Aracruz, a seven-year-old child was mocked by her classmates after she introduced herself as Indigenous and a resident of the village.



Photo: Maiana Dourado/Cimi

Indigenous demonstration at the Terra Livre Camp, Brasília (DF), 2023

The effects of linguistic racism are collective, but also individual and subjective, since they reaffirm the dehumanization and inferiority of Indigenous peoples by attributing a supposed weirdness to their cultures, languages, and ways of life.

Some events ended in physical violence. In Rondônia, in the municipality of Pimenteiras do Oeste, an Indigenous man of the Guarasugwe people, while fishing in the Guaporé River, was attacked with a paddle by a non-Indigenous man who wanted him out of there. The Indigenous man suffered a deep cut on the head. During the attack, the man uttered racist and xenophobic slurs, and referred to the indigenous man as foreigner and “Bolivian”. In the state of Roraima, harassment of Indigenous people and trivialization of their ways of life have become common place, including in the speeches of public authorities. An example was the comment of the state governor that the malnutrition and hunger experienced by the Yanomami communities in the serious humanitarian crisis caused by mining invasion was a sham, and that the Yanomami should acculturate into mainstream society and leave their lives in the forest behind.

An emblematic case of linguistic racism involved mayor Adair Antonio Stollmeier, of José Boiteux, in Santa Catarina, a municipality in the Ibirama-La Klãnõ Indigenous Land, of the Xokleng people, which is also home to the Kaingang people. Although both groups speak Portuguese, each one has its own mother tongue. Because of that, in August 2023 the mayor issued Municipal Decree No. 106, establishing Portuguese as an official language in public offices in that municipality in Santa Catarina. The case was reported to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF), which recommended that the Municipality of José Boiteux revoke the decree which, in addition to being unconstitutional, also violated conventions agreed upon in international fora.

Erasing Indigenous contributions to the composition of Brazil’s linguistic repertoires, as well the richness and contemporaneity of their native languages, is also a form of racism. The languages of European tradition continue to be celebrated as if they were universal and a summary of all the positivity of our cultural references, thus promoting the deletion of multilingual reality in our country. As analyzed by the lawyer and philosopher Silvio Almeida, current Minister of Human Rights and Citizenship, there is an articulation between structures, institutions and naturalized social rules, based on which social groups are systematically discriminated against, harmed from an economic perspective, and denied the same material and symbolic resources to protect their citizenship and rights, including linguistic rights.

### Racism and the sense of purity

Another expression of racism-based violence is associated with a sense of purity attributed to Indigenous cultures. This entails platitudes such as “fake Indians”,

identified in eight of the cases reported and qualified as racism in this report.

One of these cases occurred on March 7, 2023. *Bandeirantes TV* aired, in its main newscast, a report in which the Pataxó of Barra Velha, in Bahia, are called “fake Indians” infiltrated to promote land “invasions”. There is always a new case. In Maranhão, members of the Akroá Gamella people, from the Taquaritiua Indigenous Land, are constantly attacked and called “fake landless Indians”, when walking through the municipalities of Viana, Matinha, Pedro do Rosário, and Penalva. In the same state, the Tremembé, Anapurú Muypurá and Kariú Kariri peoples have been enduring insults and discrimination by the non-Indigenous population on a daily basis. They are pointed out as “fake Indians”, because they do not live in a village or communicate in their mother tongue. Similar events were recorded in the municipalities of Raposa, José de Ribamar, Chapadinha, and Estreito, all in Maranhão.

In Minas Gerais, the Canoeiros Maxakali have been discriminated against in face-to-face interactions and via instant messaging apps. In the messages, they are accused of being fake because of the color of their skin; when they paint their bodies for rituals and festivities, they become the targets of jokes and offensive comments. In Pará, Mainumy Tembé, a woman from the Pitawà community who rented a house in the urban area of Tomé-Açu, was harassed by non-Indigenous people who challenged the identity of the Tembé people. “There is no way this is an Indian”, they said.

The examples highlighted and systematized in this report show how racism produces hierarchies between Indigenous and non-indigenous individuals; how it seeks to modulate the Indigenous being, by distinguishing between what would be authentic and what would be fake. Such an understanding is based on the misconception of culture as substance and not as a dynamic process that transforms itself, reinvents itself and feeds on the practices and contexts experienced in the present. The idea of cultural purity is a Western fantasy about ‘otherness’, says Stuart Hall. It is, in the Brazilian context, a strategy to subjugate while maintaining the economic, cultural and symbolic privileges of groups that have historically oppressed Indigenous peoples.

When analyzing the set of systematized accounts of violence based on 2023 and considering how they are reported and presented, one aspect stands out: the Indigenous protagonism. It is observed, as a sign of hope, that many of the complaints were presented by Indigenous organizations and collectives. The cases qualified as racism in this report shown an appropriation of the broad meaning of this concept. They add to the effort to not only denounce racism, but also to consolidate anti-racist struggles.

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Photo: Aty Guasu



ARTICLE

# What burns when a Prayer House is burned down?

Burning of the Guarani and Kaiowá Prayer House of the Kunumi Verá, Dourados-Amambaípegua I Indigenous Land, municipality of Caarapó (MS)

By **Matias Benno Rempel\***

**T**he scene itself is enough to make anyone with a modicum of sensitivity cry.

Prayer Houses of such majestic proportions and unique physical and spiritual importance, burning up in flames, sometimes in broad daylight.

They fall in sacred pieces, amidst cracks and flames. It is the very symbology of a people full of spirituality, which perishes and resists a process of banishment and genocide.

In minutes, everything turns to ash. The many days of work. Sun, salt, sweat. The commitment of Indigenous workers – almost all of them anonymous architects and artists, builders of the immeasurable.

The echoes of the smiles and laughter offered by everyone, from children to the elders, who in and around these structures that are “generators of Good Living” have for days celebrated, prayed, connected to the Xirus – the point that connects the land to the magical. If we listen carefully, these echoes mystically remain audible next to what no longer is.

The fire quickly consumes the straws and grasses that have been gently braided and meticulously arranged to unify dwelling and nature into one big common house.

The precise metrics designed by unwritten wisdom expressed in each line, rafter, pillar, collapses. It is a fatal blow to something that, despite being so big and imposing, denotes greater peace than power.

The fire seems to be in a hurry to topple these original “cathedrals” to the ground. They fall like trees, like everything that contrasts with the deserted and aggressive fields of agribusiness, a voracious invader of the territories – which are usually seen on the horizon behind the Prayer Houses themselves, permanently reminding the Kaiowá of their siege, their ordeal and their reality.

But the greatest pain lies in the fact that words are burned. Instead of burning gently on the wheels of fire, on festive nights, they burn and lie in hostile flames. Gone with the fire are all the words that were sung and prayed to the eternal and ancestral sound of the Mbaraka and the Takuapy.

\* Cimi missionary and coordinator of Cimi Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul

It no longer educates the greatest of all teacher-schools, since the Oga Pissy – as the Guarani and Kaiowá call them – are fundamental spaces for education, transmission of culture and teaching.

The storytelling House no longer speaks. And what stories it told! As old and intriguing as the World. The liberating and magical prayers-songs rested for decades (or for time immemorial) in every cubic centimeter of this abode of spirits and magical beings. Sometimes, these Houses are the only comfort capable of giving such a wounded people the most intimate feeling of protection.

All this – and so much more that we may never know how much – is lost with the flames.

Responsible for warming and keeping the fire of each Kaiowá's soul alive, it now lies down, in a scenario like that of a battlefield that directly hit the heart of the people and the territory.

### On Tupa'í's Path We Shall Rise Again

On February 22, 2024, when the sun still illuminated the Earth, a large circular Oga Pissy succumbed to flames in the repossessed territory of Kunumi Verá, in Caarapó, Mato Grosso do Sul. One more to add to at least 16 others destroyed in the last four years.

Amidst tears, an outburst: "They violated Marçal's dream again, but on Tupa'í path we shall rise again." With these words, Simão Kaiowá – responsible for the construction of the House – cleaned his face and little by little removed the pain, resuming the fighting attitude.

The house had been built by the Kunumi community in September 2023 to gather a large assembly, Aty Guasu, which was motivated by the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the assassination of Marçal de Souza Tupa'í, the martyr and eternal flag in the march of the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples in their struggle for rights, especially the repossession of their ancestral territories.

Simão remembers the motivation: "We built this house in memory of Marçal. So that it would be like his body, his dream. We built it in a territory that drank the blood of Clodiódí in 2016, during the Caarapó Massacre that wounded so many of us. We built it for young people to grow up on our path, learning our prayers, our way of being, for them to tread the paths of our people. This was Marçal's dream, this is how we continue to dream. Marçal spoke with the Pope in the 1980s and, in 2023, Pope Francis sent a letter to our people<sup>2</sup> recognizing that the pain and genocide denounced by Marçal still punishes us to this day – you just have to look at the house burning down to see that this is true. This house was meant to be a shelter for our healers and the headquarters of our Aty Guasu meetings".

The human hand that set the fire is that of someone whose face and identity are likely to remain unknown, whether he or

she is an Indigenous or a Karai (non-indigenous) person. But the inhuman hand that has pulled triggers, violated bodies and caused death and destruction among the Guarani and Kaiowá people, whether in Marçal's time or in the present day, has an unmistakable face. The brutal and evil face of agribusiness.

A voracious bulldozer that knocks everything down and visceral manifestation of Capital in rural areas, agribusiness and its associated evils have brought real devastation to the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples – with levels of genocide. The numbers of attacks on Indigenous people and their cultural and spiritual heritage, as well as their territories and nature, continue to increase dramatically. Violence that has been witnessed from comfortable seats, perpetrated shamelessly and in the eyes of all and that, for at least a decade, has sometimes relied on the complicity and others on the participation of governments and the State.

Failing not only to achieve everything they wanted through paramilitary attacks and Congress laws but also to succeed in validating the time frame thesis, agribusiness leaders, ministers and parliamentarians linked to the agrarian sector have promoted strong incentives for leasing processes and partnerships. In Mato Grosso do Sul, especially in relation to the Kaiowá people, these practices have become as a widespread problem with the strengthening of the "cattle bench" in Congress, especially after 2014.

In most cases, the attack is direct. Most of the Prayer Houses in the state are burned and/or destroyed by direct representatives of agribusiness. Farmers, rural unionists (employers) or gunmen attack the Houses with the clear political intention of weakening the people in their territorial struggle. For centuries, these spaces have been responsible for strengthening the culture and way of life of the Guarani and Kaiowá. The Oga Pissy are also directly linked to the good customs of the territory, such as festivals, crops and traditional geographical expansion, which end up clashing with the agricultural estate and monoculture managed by those who, despite the recognition of many Indigenous lands, continue to promote invasion and dispossession.

Making the scenario much more complex, there are also cases in which attacks on this spiritual heritage result from the effects of agribusiness within the villages, without the primary involvement of its agents. The increase in cases of violence linked to leasing, for example, is noticeable. Relying on tenants' resources, the Indigenous people involved end up becoming a kind of bumper for agribusiness at the local level, threatening and coming after leaders, especially healers, who oppose such practices and fight for the process of demarcation and autonomy in traditional ways.

Another complex dimension of the problem are the neo-Pentecostal churches. These institutions have for long been established within the villages, mainly in the reserves created by the now extinct Indian Protection Service (SPI). But it was in the last decade – and not by chance coinciding with the strengthening of agribusiness in Congress – that some of them and their pastors have resorted to more aggressive and intolerant behaviors. Their main targets are the Nhanderu and the Nhandecy, male and female healers, who are the guardians of the Prayer Houses.

The combination of Capital internalization (leasing) and the theology of prosperity (highly intolerant) produces, especially against Guarani and Kaiowá spiritual leaders, dangerous

1 **Quarenta anos depois de assassinado, Marçal Tupá'i ainda inspira luta Guarani e Kaiowá.** (Forty years after his assassination, Marçal Tupá'i still inspires the Guarani and Kaiowá struggle). Originally published in Edition 461 of the Porantim Newspaper. Available in Portuguese at <https://Cimi.org.br/2024/02/quarenta-anos-depois-de-assassinado-marcal-tupai-ainda-inspira-luta-guarani-e-kaiowa>

2 **"Que o seu clamor seja ouvido pelas Autoridades": carta do Papa aos Guarani e Kaiowá é lida na Assembleia da Aty Guasu.** (May your cry be heard by the Authorities": the Pope's letter to the Guarani and Kaiowá is read at the Aty Guasu Assembly Meeting). By Tiago Miotto, Cimi Press Office, 11/29/2023. Available in Portuguese at <https://Cimi.org.br/2023/11/papa-atyguasu>

mechanisms in a reality in which they can be subject to violence and be murdered at any time, for any reason.

Between January 2020 and February 2024, at least 16 important Prayer Houses were set on fire. The fires occurred systematically and criminally in at least ten Guarani and Kaiowá territories. In the same time span, the lives of many men and women were reaped, some under barbaric conditions and circumstances. The scenario indicates an alert for ethnocide and the destructive harassment of the spirituality and culture of these peoples.

For the Guarani and Kaiowá, the pains of these crimes are many. From a heritage perspective, in some cases centuries-old artifacts of the people were lost along with the Houses. Musical instruments, sacred Mbarakas, Kurusus, apykas. Magical items protected by healers and guardians over time, which protected destinies and ensured the harmony of the world.

From an educational perspective, the helplessness of children and young people who are plagued in many cases by the ghost of suicide, a malady that among the Guarani and Kaiowá far exceeds the national rate. The Prayer House, unlike other temples, beyond the dimension that we understand as religious, has the most intimate and profound character of the educational practices and transmission of knowledge of the entire people.

In the deepest of senses, the Guarani and Kaiowá ache for the death of the Prayer House. The Oga Pissy are not objects and are far from being inanimate. The House has life and is inhabited by and intertwined with countless entities and magical beings that are essential for the maintenance of Life and peace in the

territory. Without these spaces, the Jara (protectors) leave. Problems, diseases, catastrophes and misfortunes are the new neighbors that build houses in their place.

Faced with such pain of a people that has for long been punished, the response of the Guarani and Kaiowá is unbelievable. Tireless, despite the irreparable damage, intolerance and persecution suffered, the sons and daughters of Nhanderu promise to stubbornly and unconditionally protect their territories.

In Kunumi Verá, as in each village attacked, the people plan to rebuild the Mother House. In a collective effort, with strength and determination, the Sacred will see a new dawn. Light that warms it up and doesn't hurt it.

Xiru will continue to be an unequivocal pillar of the Land without Evil. The Oga Pissy of Kunumi will do as Marçal did, for the toothless man with honey lips has not known death. Despite his physical death, he lives and will continue to live in the endless struggle of his people. His name is being learned, uttered and prayed by countless young people, by a whole new generation. Each year, next to the Prayer Houses that will resist alongside the healers, new vyraijá (apprentices) are posted. They will defend these world-dwellings with their Mbaraka and with their own bodies. They will rebuild them as many times as necessary, just as the Guarani and Kaiowá people themselves rise again after each massacre.

On this path of Marçal and the Guarani people of marches, dreams and prayers, there is no fire that can prevent the Oga Pissy from illuminating a path that is already written. It is the path that leads a free people to a free and happy land.

Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project



A Guarani Kaiowá girl plays in front of an Oga Pissy on the Kurusu Amba 2 repossessed land, in Coronel Sapucaia (MS)

# CHAPTER

# I

## **Violence Against Heritage**

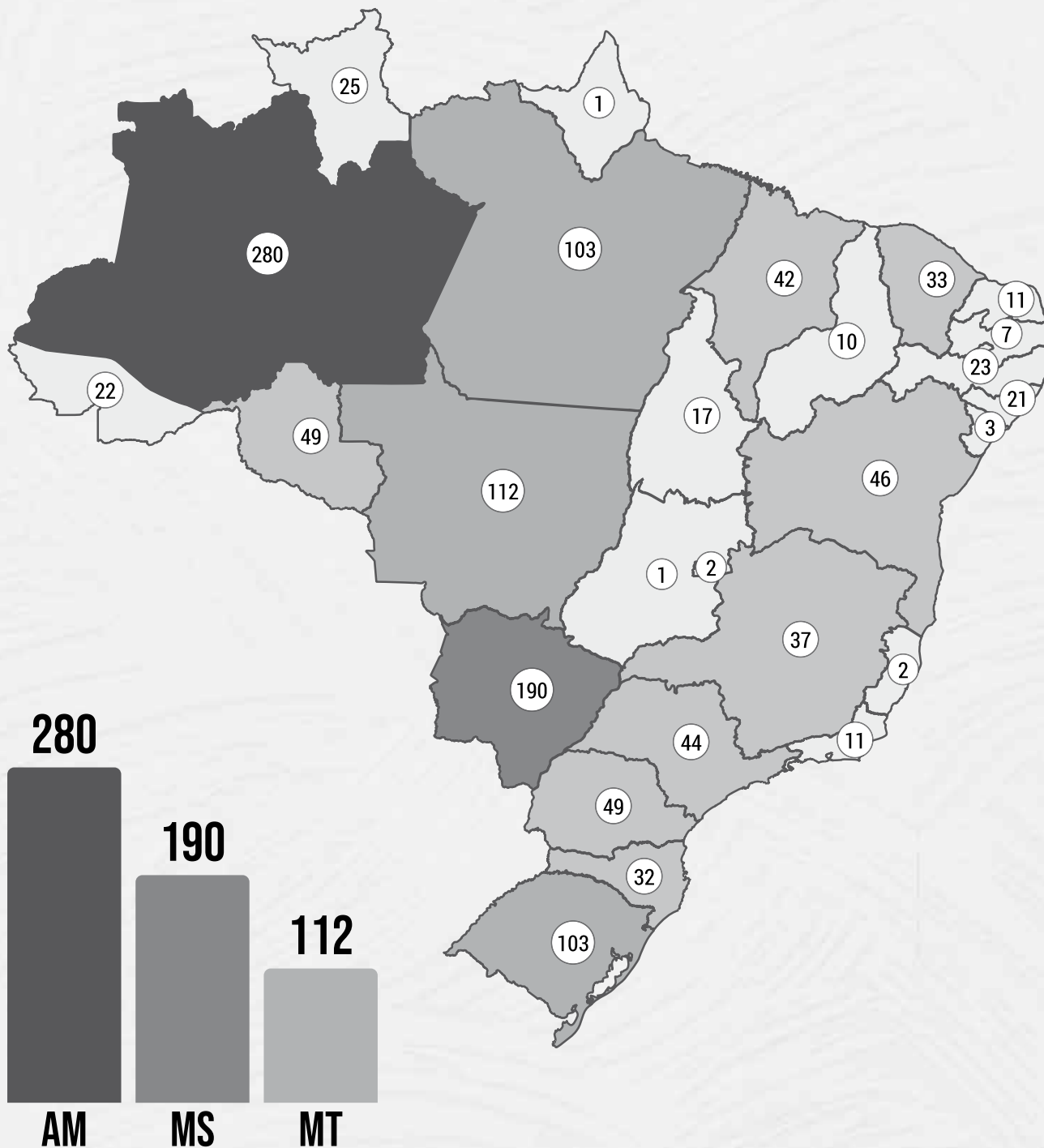
Omission and slowness in land regularization	43
General situation of Indigenous lands in Brazil - By state	47
Conflicts over territorial rights	65
Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage	72



## VIOLENCE AGAINST HERITAGE

### TOTAL CASES BY STATE

The map below shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases in this chapter were Amazonas (AM), Mato Grosso do Sul (MS) and Mato Grosso (MT).







# VIOLENCE AGAINST HERITAGE

## 1,276 TOTAL CASES

- **850** CASES OF OMISSION AND SLOWNESS IN LAND REGULARIZATION
- **150** CASES OF CONFLICT OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS
- **276** CASES OF POSSESSORY INVASIONS, ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND VARIOUS DAMAGE TO HERITAGE

For detailed information, check the specific categories in this chapter or the summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, page 170.

*Except for cases of suicide and childhood mortality, which are included in this chapter, but counted separately*



**Shack in the sun in a repossessed area on Tekoha Laranjeira Nhandaru, Rio Brilhante (MS), March 2023. In camps, communities have been fighting for years for the demarcation of their lands, facing violence and the lack of basic conditions**

Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project



**Although pressure from Congress against Indigenous territorial rights is clear, there is no denying that the demarcation of Indigenous lands by the central government is far below expectations**



# OMISSION AND SLOWNESS IN LAND REGULARIZATION



The year 2023 was marked by the dispute, in the political and legal spheres, around the territorial rights of Indigenous peoples. Regarding the demarcation of Indigenous lands, it was a year of very few advances that fell far below the expectation generated during the electoral period, which secured the election of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for his third presidential term.

The transition from an avowedly anti-Indigenous far-right government, which promised from the outset not to demarcate any land, to a government that from the very beginning announced the creation of the first-ever Brazilian Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), raised expectations that land demarcations, which had been stalled for many years, would be resumed as a political centrality, equivalent to the symbolic space intended for Indigenous peoples in the new administration. However, that is not what happened.

On the one hand, within Funai – renamed the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples and chaired, like the MPI, by an important Indigenous leader – a comparatively large number of new technical Working Groups (WGs) for the Identification and Delimitation of Indigenous Lands were created, and other WGs that had been inactive resumed their activities.

A total of 24 ordinances were issued from the beginning of 2023 to June 2024. Of these, 15 refer to new territories and the others to the resumption of previous procedures that had been suspended, without the reports having been completed and published by the indigenist agency.

On the other hand, uncertainty about the time frame makes it impossible to predict compliance with the deadlines established in the ordinances, as the government hesitates to move forward with the process that may be called into question by Law 14,701/2023. In fact, the completion of the identification stage is moving at a slow pace.

Strictly speaking, only three Detailed Identification and Delimitation Reports were published in the Official Gazette (DOU) in 2023, for the Indigenous Lands Krenak de Sete Salões, in Minas Gerais, of the Krenak people, Sawré Ba’pim, of the Munduruku people, in Pará, and Kapôt Nhinore, of the Kayapó and Yudja peoples, in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso.

Although pressure from Congress against Indigenous territorial rights is clear, there is no denying that the demarcation of Indigenous lands by the central government is far below expectations.

In 2023, President Lula ratified only 8 Indigenous lands, and in April 2024, when 6 more ratifications should have been signed, only two were announced. This was likely due to the entry into force of Law 14,701, which provides for the time frame.

In the same vein, the Ministry of Justice did nothing to advance the process of Indigenous lands that have already been identified and are awaiting declaration. Due to his appointment to a seat on the Supreme Court (STF), Minister



Flávio Dino left the ministry, which he led between January 2023 and February 2024, without issuing a single declaratory ordinance. The situation, however, did not change with his successor Ricardo Lewandowski, and by the end of the first half of 2024, nothing had been done.

As a direct consequence of the minister's inaction, conflicts broke out in several Indigenous territories in the country, as shown in other sections of this report. As regards Indigenous territorial rights, the federal government was more focused on operations to remove intruders from lands that had already been demarcated. None of these operations, however, had the initial impetus of the Yanomami Task Force, which has also fallen into a stalemate, although mining has not been permanently banished from the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

In 2023, climate change affected Indigenous life and territories in an indelible way. The impacts of climate change, which are becoming increasingly harmful, cause environmental destruction, loss of homes and crops, forced displacement, widespread impoverishment, diseases, and threats to nutritional health.

The severe drought in the Amazon in 2023 dried up rivers and lakes, causing water temperatures to rise and killing aquatic fauna. Indigenous peoples - who are the most harshly affected by these changes that have a direct impact on their livelihoods, culture, practices and close relations with their territories - become even more vulnerable without the guarantee of demarcation of their lands.

## The time frame thesis

The main dispute over Indigenous lands in 2023 revolved around the ruralist thesis of the so-called "time frame" that directly involved the three branches of government, and to which a definitive solution is yet to be found. The time frame continues to threaten the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples.

The thesis seeks to restrict the right of these peoples to the demarcation of their lands, limiting it to those territories which they could prove to be physically occupying on October 5, 1988, the date of the promulgation of Brazil's Constitution.

After years of deliberations and postponements, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) concluded, in September 2023, the vote on Extraordinary Appeal 1,017,365, a case of general repercussion involving the time frame, in a lawsuit that discussed, on the merits, the demarcation of the Ibirama-Laklãnõ Indigenous Land (TI) of the Xokleng people, in Santa Catarina.

In a historic victory for Indigenous peoples, the Supreme Court rejected the time frame thesis. However, important issues such as payment of compensation for "bare land" - that is, for the property and not only for improvements existing therein, as provided for in the Constitution - to holders of private titles to Indigenous land, were still unsolved.



Photo: Maíara Dourado/Cimi

Terra Livre Camp, Brasília (DF), 2023



Congress' reaction came quickly. Soon after the Supreme Court reached a majority vote to override the time frame, the Federal Senate passed Bill (PL) 2903/2023, which had already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies earlier that same year, as Bill 490/2007. Challenging the Supreme Court's decision, the proposition gave legislative effect to the time frame, as well as to a host of attacks on the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples.

In October, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva partially vetoed the Bill, including the articles that established the time frame. However, Congress soon overturned most of the presidential vetoes and enacted Law 14,701/2023 in December, maintaining its provisions on the time frame.

Other legislative bills were immediately presented to escalate the attack on Indigenous lands and the demarcation process, among them Bill 5524/2023, which provides for compensation to owners of titles to properties overlapping Indigenous lands and allows them to remain in the territory until such time as the compensation for the bare land has been fully paid. Undoubtedly, other similar bills will be presented until Law 14,701/2023 is ruled unconstitutional by the Judiciary.

The following chronology of events exposes the urgency with which the Brazilian parliament seeks to push the time frame thesis as a criterion for the demarcation of Indigenous land:

May 24	Chamber of Deputies passes Bill 490/2007, which subsequently becomes Bill 2903/2023 in the Senate
September 27	The STF rules the time frame unconstitutional under Extraordinary Appeal 1,017,365; however, issues raised by court justices during their votes are yet to be addressed
September 27	The Senate passes Bill 2903/2023 as an urgency measure, which becomes Law 14,701/2023
October 20	President Lula partially vetoes the Bill on the last day possible. One of the provisions vetoed is the time frame thesis
November 16	Bill 5524/2023 is proposed, which amends the law to provide for compensation to owners of titles to Indigenous land
December 14	Congress overrides the presidential vetoes to the Bill
December 28	Law 14,701/2023 is enacted

## General situation of Indigenous lands and territorial demands in Brazil

The data provided in this report depict the situation of Indigenous lands with pending issues in Brazil, at the time of publication of this report (July 2024).

The list contains, therefore, the changes resulting from ratifications, publication of reports and WGs established during the first months of 2024. The land and demand database is updated with information from Indigenous communities, Funai and Cimi regional offices. Apart from the advances

in administrative processes, Cimi is constantly working to update the list according to the demands, which results in changes and corrections in relation to the lists presented in past reports.

*The information listed is from the following sources: Indigenous communities, Cimi and Funai. Data updated on 07/05/2024*

General situation of Indigenous lands in Brazil	Number	%
Registered: demarcation completed and registered with the Real Estate Registry of the District and/or with the Federal Heritage Service (SPU)	432	31.3%
Ratified: with Presidential Decree. Awaiting registration	13	0.9%
Declared: with Declaratory Ordinance by the Ministry of Justice. Awaiting ratification	64	4.6%
Identified: recognized as traditional territory by Funai Working Groups. Awaiting Declaratory Ordinance by the Ministry of Justice	47	3.4%
To be identified: included in Funai's schedule for future identification and delimitation, with technical Working Groups already established	157	11.4%
Pending issues: land claimed by Indigenous communities without any administrative measures for their regularization	563	40.8%
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	78	5.6%
With a restriction ordinance: lands with ordinance by the Presidency of Funai restricting use of the area to the right of entry, movement or permanence by people other than Funai personnel	6	0.4%
Ownership: owned by Indigenous communities	21	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.381</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Indigenous lands with pending administrative issues

Phases of demarcation procedures	Quantity	Phases of demarcation procedures	Quantity
No measures	563	Declared	64
To be identified	157	Restriction Ordinance	6
Identified	47	Ratified	13
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>850</b>

## Indigenous lands, by state, with pending administrative issue

State	To be identified	Identified	Declared	Ratified	Restriction Ordinance	No measures	Total
Acre	6	0	0	1	1	6	14
Alagoas	2	1	1	1	0	6	11
Amapá	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazon	23	2	10	1	1	183	220
Bahia	5	5	0	1	0	18	29
Ceará	2	1	4	1	0	22	30
Federal District	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Espírito Santo	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Goiás	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maranhão	4	2	1	0	0	6	13
Mato Grosso	14	5	7	3	1	23	53
Mato Grosso do Sul	16	4	10	5	0	114	149
Minas Gerais	3	3	0	0	0	13	19
Pará	13	5	5	0	1	24	48
Paraná	7	4	2	0	0	22	35
Paraíba	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Pernambuco	5	2	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	28	2	5	0	0	45	80
Rio de Janeiro	3	1	0	0	0	4	8
Rondônia	5	0	1	0	1	21	28
Roraima	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Santa Catarina	5	0	10	0	0	7	22
Sergipe	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
São Paulo	5	10	4	0	0	14	33
Tocantins	5	0	2	0	0	4	11
Total	157	47	64	13	6	563	850

## Ratification of Indigenous lands by presidential administration

Government	Period	Number	Annual average
José Sarney	1985-1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan/1991 - Sep/1992	112	64
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	3,8
Michel Temer	Aug/2016 - Dec/2018	1	0,4
Jair Bolsonaro	2019-2022	0	0
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	Jan/2023 - Jun/2024	10	6,7





# SITUATION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE PENDING ISSUES IN BRAZIL – BY STATE

## ACRE (14)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (6)	Cabeceira dos rios Muru e Iboiaçu	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Estirão	Kulina, Jaminawa	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawa	Feijó
	Nawa	Nawa	Mâncio Lima
	Riozinho do Iaco (Manchineri do Seringal Guanabara and Guajará )	Manchineri, Jaminawa	Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira
Ratified (1)	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Ashaninka, Isolated	Feijó, Santa Rosa dos Purus
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Igarapé Taboca do Alto Tarauacá	Isolated	Jordão
No measures (6)	Nova Hananeri Village	Ashaninka	Feijó
	Igarapé Tapada	Isolated	Mâncio Lima
	Jaminawá Basileia	Jaminawa	Brasiléia
	Kontanawa do Alto Juruá	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)

Situation	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
Ratified (1)	Kariri-Xocó (boundaries under review)	Kariri-Xocó	Porto Real do Colégio, São Braz
No measures (6)	Karuazu	Karuazu	Pariconha
	Katokim	Catokim	Pariconha
	Koiupanká	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Inhapi
	Pankararu de Delmiro Gouveia	Pankararu	Delmiro Gouveia
	Xukuru Palmeira	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
	Xukuru-Kariri – Taquarana	Xukuru-Kariri	Taquarana

## AMAZON AS (220)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (23)	Santa Maria and Nova Bacaba Villages (Baixo Rio Jatapu )	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawarayana, Yowayana	Uruará
	Aracá-Padauri (Baixo Rio Negro)	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa	Barcelos, Sta.Isabel
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokana, Miranha	Fonte Boa
	Baixo Marmelos	Torah, Munduruku, Matanawi, Tenharim, Mura	Manicoré, Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Cauburis Caurés	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, others	Barcelos
	Baixo Seruini / Baixo Tumiã	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiaupucá	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre
	Capybara	Mura	Autazes
	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Guapenu	Mura	Autazes
	Igarapé Paiol	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Ikirema/Goiaba/Monte II	Jamamadi, Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawá da Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre, Sena Madureira
	Kapyra Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kaxarari (new study)	Kaxarari	Lábrea, Porto Velho (RO)



AMAZONAS (220) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (cont.)	Kulina do Rio Uerê River (Matatibem)	Kulina	Carauari
	Lago Barrigudo	Apurinã	Beruri
	Lago Soares and Lago Urucurituba	Mura	Autazes
	Massekury/Kâmapa (Jamamadi do Lourdes)	Apurinã, Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
	São Gabriel/São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
Identified (2)	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro, Manaquiri
Declared (10)	Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Téa)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadób, Kuripaco, Pira-Tapuya, Tariana, Tikuna and Tukano	Barcelos, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Cué-Cué/Marabitanas	Baré, Baniwa, Warekena, Desano, Tukano, Kuripako, Tariana, Pira-Tapuya, Tuyuka	São Gabriel da Cachoeira
	Guanabara	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Juruá	Kulina	Juruá
	Lago do Limão	Mura	Borba
	Murutinga/Tracajá (Tauari)	Mura	Autazes
	Ponciano	Mura	Careiro da Várzea, Autazes
	Riozinho	Tikuna, Kokama	Jutaí/Juruá
	Sissaima	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
Ratified (1)	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamin Constant, São Paulo de Olivença
	Uneixui (new study)	Maku, Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Jacareúba/Katauixi	Katawixi, Isolated	Canutama, Lábrea
No measures (183)	Aldeia Aliança / Furo Preto	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho / Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakauá	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia São Raimundo / Cauaçu	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia Tuyuca	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Aldeia Waranã	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Inhaa-bé (Lote 43) and Hiwy (Lote 44) Villages	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Anarucú	Kokama, Tikuna	Fonte Boa, Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã do Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Apurinã do Rio Jacaré	Apurinã	Tapauá
	Arajaí	Mura / Apurinã, Miranha	Manaquiri
	Araucá	Miranha	Maraã
	Monte Sião claimed area		Canutama
	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Bacaba	Paumari	Tapauá
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Ajuricaba	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, others	Barcelos
	Balbina-Adelina	Mura	Borba
	Barro Alto II	Munduruku, Kulina, Mura	Manaquiri
	Batedor	Kulina	Jutaí
	Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba, Kokama	Tefé
	Boca do Futuro	Mura	Manaquiri
	Boca do Mucura	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Bom Futuro	Tikuna	Tefé
	Bom Futuro/ Lago do Jacaré	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Bom Jesus (Novo Airão)	Baniwa, Baré, Munduruku, Sateré-mawé	Novo Airão
	Bom Jesus do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí





## AMAZONAS (220) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (183)	Bonfim	Miranha	Tefé
	Caiambé/Barreirinha	Tikuna, Kokama, Kambeba	Tefé
	Caiapé	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku, Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Camaiuí	Munduruku, Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kamanari	Fonte Boa
	Castanho	Baré, Tukano	Novo Airão
	Cauaçu	Tikuna	Uarini
	Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauini
	Colônia	Witoto	Amaturá
	Cumarú	Kanamari	Fonte Boa
	Curara	Mura	Manicoré
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenezer	Miranha	Maraã
	Esperança (Estrada do Brasileirinho)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo do Paraná das Panelas	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	Garaperi/ Lago da Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Gavião Real (Silves)	Mura, Munduruku, Sateré -Maué	Silves
	Genipáua		Tefé
	Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá
	Igarapé Grande / Amanaim do Juaú	Tikuna, Kambeba, Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé Açu / Aldeia Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Tikuna, Kambeba	Tefé
	Igarapé Patauá	Kambeba, Matsés Mayoruna, Tikuna	Tefé
	Igarapé Manacá	Kokama, Kaixana	Tonantins
	Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Carauari
	Ilha do Jaquiri	Kambeba	Alvarães
	Ilha do Tambaqui	Tikuna	Jutaí
	Ilha do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí, Fonte Boa
	Isolados do Alto Rio Marmelos	Isolated	Humaitá, Manicoré
	Isolados do Bararati	Isolated	Apuí, Cotriguaçu (MT)
	Isolados do Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolados do Rio Ipixuna	Isolated	Tapauá/ Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Katukina	Beruri
	Jerusalem	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraã
	Jutaí/Igapó-Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura, Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana de São Francisco do Muriá	Kaixana, Tikuna, Kokama	Tonantins
	Kakutina do Cuniú	Katukina	Tapuaá
	Kanamari do Jutaí	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Kanariá	Kanamari	Alvarães
	Kaninari Itixi Mirixiti	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Miranha, Jamamadi	Beruri, Tapauá
	Kariru	Kokama	Jutaí
	Katxibiri	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	Kawá	Mura	Borba
	Kokama de Acapuri do Meio	Kokama	Fonte Boa
Kokama de Tonantins	Kokama	Tonantins	
Kokama and Tikuna do Rio Içá	Kokama, Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá	
Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá	
Kokama/Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant	
Kulina do Médio Jutaí	Kulina	Jutaí	
Kulina do Rio Akurawa	Kulina	Envira	
Lago Pauru	Mura	Autazes	
Lago Piranha	Mura	Careiro	
Lago dos Remédios	Munduruku	Manicoré	



## AMAZONAS (220) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (183)	Laranjal	Miranha, Kokama, Pacaia	Alvarães
	Leão da Judá do Araçari	Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Macedônia Canaã	Apurinã	Manicoré
	Mamoriá Grande	Apurinã, Isolated	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 de Carapanatuba	Tikuna	Maraã
	Miranha do Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã, Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna	Fonte Boa
	Monte Sião	Tukano	Coari
	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nazaré do Uruá	Mura	Manicoré, Novo Aripuanã
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	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 Jerusalem (Costa do Ambé)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalem (Ilha da Cuxiuará)	Mura	Anori / Codajás
	Nova Jerusalem do Caruara	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraã
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto do Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba
	Parirá		Manicoré
	Pauzinho/Belo Monte	Apurinã	Canutama
	Pedreira do Amazonas	Apurinã	Labrea
	Pirahã (Borba)	Pirahã	Borba
	Piraiçu	Mura	Borba
	Pirarara	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Ponta do Evaristo	Mamuri	Tapauá
	Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama, Tikuna	Tefé
	Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Rio Coari Grande	Arara, Katawixi, Miranha, Ticuna, Mura, Juma, Munduruku	Coari
	Rio Copeá	Apurina, Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Rio Cuieiras	Baré, Tukano, Kambeba	Manaus, Novo Airão
	Rio Jacaré	Paumari	Tapauá
	Rio Juruá Minerauá	Kanamari, Kokama	Fonte Boa
Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Irاندuba	
Sãkoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini	
Sampaio / Ferro Quente	Mura	Autazes	
Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí	
Santa Luzia	Kokama	Fonte Boa	
Santa Maria do Inambé	Kokama	Fonte Boa	
Santa Maria do Rio Içá	Kaixana	Tonantins	
Santa Maria e São Cristovão	Kaixana, Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá	
Santa Rita do Badejo	Kokama	Fonte Boa	



## AMAZONAS (220) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (183)	Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo and Monte Sião	Kokama, Kambeba	Fonte Boa
	Santo Antônio do Apitua		Canutama
	São Benedito and Menino Deus	Sateré-Mawé	Maués
	São Francisco	Apurinã	Manacapuru
	São Francisco do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Jorge (Ponta da Castanha)	Tikuna / Miranha	Tefé
	São José da Boa Vista	Miranha	Coari
	São José do Amparo	Kokama	Tonantins
	São José do Mari	Maku	Alvarães
	São Lázaro	Kaixana	Tonantins
	São Miguel / São José Dururuá	Tikuna	Coari
	São Pedro do Norte and Palmari	Kokama	Atalaia do Norte
	San Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã, Baré	Novo Airão
	São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	São Raimundo do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	São Sebastião da Ilha do Mapana	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá
	São Sebastião do Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina, Tikuna	Coari
	São Tomé	Miranhã, Mura	Manacapuru
	Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista do Ramos	Sateré-Mawé	Boa Vista do Ramos
	Senhor é Meu Pastor	Kokama	Tonantins
	Severino	Apurinã and Tikuna	Tefé
	Siria	Kokama	Jutaí
	Taquara (AM)	Kanamari	Carauari
	Taquara Mura	Mura	Autazes
	Tauru and Sacambu I	Kokama, Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Timbotuba	Mura	Manicoré
	Trevo	Apurinã, Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tucano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã, Mura	Humaitá
	Tupã do Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Tuyuka I and II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna, Kaixana	São Paulo de Olivença
Valparaiso - Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre	
Alencar Village	Matses Mayoruna	Uarini	
Presidente Vargas Village	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá	
Yepê Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano, Tuyuca	Novo Airão	

## BAHIA (29)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Coroa Vermelha (Ponta Grande)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália, Porto Seguro
	Coroa Vermelha Gleba C	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Fazenda Jenipapeiro	Atikum	Santa Rita de Cássia
	Mata Medonha (boundaries under review)	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Surubabel	Tusha, Atikum	Rodelas
Identified (5)	Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Comexatibá	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré, Curaçá
	Tupinambá de Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi, Belmonte
Rarified (1)	Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema, Una
	Aldeia Velha	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
No measures (18)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabrália
	Aldeia Renascer	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Alcobaça
	Aldeia Tuxi	Tuxi	Abaré
	Aldeias Kambiwá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara and Renascer	Kambiwá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical, Cotegipe
	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Serra do Ramalho

**BAHIA (29) - Continuation**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (18)	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
	Serra do Ramalho	Fulni-ô	Serra do Ramalho
	Truká de Sobradinho	Truká	Sobradinho
	Truká-Tupan	Truká	Paulo Afonso
	Tupinambá de Itapebi	Tupinambá	Itapebi
	Xacriabá de Cocos	Xacriabá	Cocos

**CEARÁ (30)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (2)	Anacé	Anacé	São Gonçalo do Amarante, Caucaia
	Mundo Novo/Viração	Potiguara, Tabajara, Gavião, Tapuia	Monsenhor Tabosa, Tamboril
Identified (1)	Tremembé de Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema
Declared (4)	Lagoa Encantada	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pitaguary	Pitaguary	Maracanaú, Pacatuba
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé de Queimadas	Tremembé	Acaraú
Approved (1)	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
No measures (22)	Aldeia Gameleira	Kariri, Tapuia	São Benedito, Carnaubal
	Aldeia Nazário	Tabajara, Potiguara	Crateús
	Cajueiro (Tabajara)	Tabajara, Kalabaça	Poranga
	Camundongo and Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
	Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Gameleira / Sítio Fernandes	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Gavião (CE)	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba, Canindé
	Kariri / Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Neris Lagoon	Potigura	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Nazario	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paiaçú	Beberibe
	Potiguara de Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Potiguara em Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Sítio Poço Dantas – Umari	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Olho D'Água dos / Canutos Community)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Tabajara de Fideles and Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis
	Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras
	Tremembé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú

**FEDERAL DISTRICT (1)**

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

**ESPÍRITO SANTO (2)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (2)	Aldeia Ita Pará (Caparaó)	Guarani	Divino de São Lourenço, Dorés do Rio Preto
	Chapada do A	Tupinikim	Anchieta





## GOIÁS (1)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Carretão (new study)	Tapuia	Rubiataba, Nova América

## MARANHÃO (13)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (4)	Governador/Pyhcop Cati Ji (new study)	Gavião	Amarante, Sítio Novo
	Taquaritia	Akroá-Gamella	Viana; Penalva; Matinha
	Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	São José do Ribamar
Identified (2)	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falção
Declared (1)	Porquinhos dos Canela-Apãjekra	Kanela - Apãjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falção, Formosa Serra Negra
	Bacurizinho (new study)	Guajajara	Grajaú
No measures (6)	Anapuru Muypurá	Anapuru Maypurá	Brejo
	Igarapé dos Frades (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelândia / Imperatriz
	Kariu Kariri	Kariu Kariri	Estreito
	Tikuna de Rodeador Indigenous land	Tikuna	Barra do Corda
	Tremembé da Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Vila de Vinhais Velho	Tupinambá	São Luiz

## MATO GROSSO (53)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (14)	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
	Isou'pá	Xavante	Água Boa, Capinópolis, Nova Xavantina
	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 (restudy)	Tapirapé, Karajá	Luciara, Santa Terezinha
	Tereza Cristina (new study)	Boróro	Santo Antônio do Leverger
	Terra do Moia Mala (Jaguari)	Guarani	Cocalinho
	Wawi (new study)	Kisêdjê, Tapayuna	Querência
Identified (5)	Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados	Apiaká, Isolated	Apiacás/MT, Apuí/AM
	Kapôt Nhinore	Kayapó, Yudja Juruna	Santa Cruz do Xingu, Vila Rica, São Félix do Xingu
	Menkü (new study)	Myky	Brasnorte
	Paukalirajausu	Nambikwara	Nova Lacerda, Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Wedese	Xavante	Cocalinho
Declared (7)	Batelão	Kayabi	Tabaporã, Nova Canaã do Norte, Juara
	Estação Parecis	Paresi	Diamantino, Nortelândia
	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Kawahiva (Isolated)	Coliza
	Manoki	Irantxe	Brasnorte
	Ponte de Pedra	Paresi	Campo Novo dos Parecis, São José do Rio Claro
	Portal Encantado	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Porto Esperidião, Pontes Lacerca
Ratified (3)	Uirapuru	Paresi	Campos de Julio, Nova Lacerda
	Baía dos Guató	Guató	Barão do Melgaço, Poconé
	Cacique Fontoura	Karajá	Luciara, São Félix do Araguaia
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pequizal do Naruvôtu	Naruwoto	Canarana, Paranatinga
	Piripkura	Piripkura Isolates	Colniza, Rondolândia



## MATO GROSSO (53) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No Measures (23)	Aldeia Guajajara	Guajajara	Claudia
	Aldeia Pescaria Monte Cristo	Chiquitano	Pontes and Lacerda
	Arara do Rio Guariba	Arara	Colniza
	Aykatensu	Nambikwara	Comodoro
	Bocaina	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Cabixi	Isolated	Comodoro
	Capitão Marcos	Paresi	Comodoro
	Chiquitano de Baia Grande	Chiquitano	Vila Bela
	Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Tangará da Serra
	Kanela do 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
	Nova Fortuna	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Palmarito	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Pykabara / Kayapó and Kaiowá	Mebengokrê-Kayapó, Guarani-Kaiowá	Peixoto de Azevedo
	Rio Madeirinha	Isolated	Aripuanã
	Rio Tenente Marques	Isolated	Juína
	Santa Monica	Chiquitano	Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Porto dos Gaúchos, Juara
Trumai / Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratan	
Vila Nova Barbecho	Chiquitano	Porto Espiridião	
Xerente do Araguaia	Xerente do Araguaia	São Félix do Araguaia	

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL (149)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (16)	Água Limpa	Terena	Rochedo
	Apyk'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Amambaieguá (Guaivry, Joyvy)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira, Laguna Carapã
	Apapegua (Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suvyrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatã, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire, Jaguarí)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João, Jardim
	Brilhantepegua (Laranjeira Nhanderu, Boqueirão)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante, Dourados
	Dourados Amambaiegua II (Lechucha, Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi, Kurupa'i Mboka)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Navirai, Juti
	Dourados Amambaiegua IV (Nu Porã)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Iguatemipegua II (Ka'ajari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá, Kurusu Ambá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã
	Iguatemipegua III (Mboiveve-Jety ay, Karagutatay, Lampiño Kue, Jukeri, Vaqueriami/Jaguapire Memby)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, Japorã
	Nhandevapegua (Potrerito, Mocaja, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue, Vitoi Kue)	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo, Japorã
	Dourados-Amambaieguá III - Passo Piraju/ Ñu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó, Dourados
	Kinikinau do 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
Identified (4)	Dourados-Amambaiegua I (Javorai Kue, Pindoroky, Km 20 - Yrukutu, Laguna Joha, Tey'y Jusu, Guapoy, Nandeva, Jeroky Guasu, Nhamoi Guaviray, Kunumi Verá, Itagua, Pai Taviterá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Navirai and Juti
	Iguatemipegua I (Pyellito Kue, Mbarakay)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina, Itaporã
	Ypoi/Triunfo	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos



## MATO GROSSO DO SUL (149) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
Declared (10)	Buriti (new study)	Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti, Sidrolândia
	Cachoeirinha (new study)	Terena	Miranda
	Guýraroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Jatayvari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porá
	Ofayé-Xavante	Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
	Potrero Guaçu	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
	Sombreiro	Guarani Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Taunay/Ipegue (new study)	Terena	Aquidauana
	Yvy Katu (jakarey)	Guarani Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi, Japorá
Rarified (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 measures (114)	Água Bonita (Urban Village)	Terena, Guarani Nhandeva	Campo Grande
	Água Funda (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Aldeinha	Terena	Anastácio
	Anache	Terena	Campo Grande
	Arati Kuti	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Arivada Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Ava Tovilho	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Avaete 01	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Avaete 02	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Dourados Pegua	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
	Cachoeira 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 (repossessed)	Guarani-Kaiowá, Guarani Nhandeva	Eldorado
	Cerro Perón	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guia Lopes da Laguna
	Che ru pai Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Copa Village	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 (Antigo Lixão)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Gerovey	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brillhante
	Guá'akua Yvyrapyraka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antonio João
	Guá'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guanandi	Terena	Campo Grande
	Guapoy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Guarani	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Inamaty Kaxé (Urban Village / Santa Monica)	Terena	Campo Grande
Independente	Terena	Campo Grande	
Indú Brasil (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande	
Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	



## MATO GROSSO DO SUL (149) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (114)	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jaguarete kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Jardim Noroeste	Terena	Campo Grande
	Javevyry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Jepopete	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Jopara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Juiu-Barrero and Picandinha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Junkal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Kaakaikue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kaipuka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Kunumi Poty Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kurupa y Voca	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Lagoa de Ouro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Laranjal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	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	Naviraí
	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 and Kinikinau	Nioaque
	Paravá (Urban Village)	Terena	Campo Grande
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poique	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Porto Desseado	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Quintino Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Quinze de Agosto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Angelica
	Raichapiru	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Rancho Lima	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
	Salobinha-Miranda	Terena	Miranda
	Samakuan	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Santa Monica (Campo Grande)	Terena	Campo Grande
	São Jorge da Lagoa	Terena	Campo Grande
São Pedro (MS)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	
Serrote	Guarani-Kaiowá	Sidrolândia	
Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju, Rio Brillhante	
Setor das Moreninhas	Terena	Campo Grande	
Takuaju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim	
Takuru Menby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru	
Tangara'y Karanguata'y and Kururu'y	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru	
Tapesu' aty	Guarani	Paranhos	
Tarcila do Amaral	Terena	Campo Grande	
Taruma	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí	
Terena-Santa Rita do Pardo	Terena	Santa Rita do Pardo	
Tico Lipú	Terena	Aquidauana	
Tiradentes	Terena	Campo Grande	
Toro Piré	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	
Tujukua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	





## MATO GROSSO DO SUL (149) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (114)	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Carapá
	Valiente Kue	Guarani	Paranhos
	Vila Bordon (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)

Situation	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 de Sete Salões	Krenak	Conselheiro Pena, Itueta, Resplendor, Santa Rita do Itueto
	Xakriabá (new study)	Xakriabá	São João das Missões
No measures (13)	Arapowa Kakyia Village	Xucuru Kariri	Brumadinho
	Naô Xohá Village	Pataxó, Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	São Joaquim de Bicas
	Renascença Wakonã Village	Xucuru Kariri	Presidente Olegário
	Família Prates and Jesus	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
	Setor Bragagá Repossessed Land	Tuxá	Buritizinhos
	Santo Antônio do Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Serra da Candonga	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Triângulo Mineiro and Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora

## PARÁ (48)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (13)	Amanayé (of Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Pará
	Areal	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu, Cara Preta	Aveiro
	Baixo Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari de Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta, Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Karajá Santana do Araguaia (new study)	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Planalto Santareno	Munduruku, Apyaká	Santarém
	Sawré Juybu (São Luiz do Tapajós)	Munduruku	Itaituba
	Terra dos Encantados (Aningalzinho)	Tupaiú	Santarém
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião, Tucuruí
Identified (5)	Cobra Grande	Arapium, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Maró	Arapium, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Ba'pim	Munduruku	Itaituba
	Sawré Muybu (Pimental)	Munduruku	Itaituba, Trairão
	Tuwa Apekuokawera	Aikewar, Surui	Marebé, São Domingos do Araguaia
Declared (5)	Bragança-Marituba	Munduruku	Belterra
	Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Hixkariana, Wai-Wai	Faro, Oriximiná, Nhamundá (AM)
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku-Taquara	Munduruku, others	Belterra
Paquçamba (new study)	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapú, Sen. José Porfírio	
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio, Anapu



## PARÁ (48) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No Measures (24)	Akratikateje da Montanha	Gavião da Montanha	Nova Ipixuna
	Ororobá Village	Atikum	Itupiranga
	Atikum de Redenção	Atikum	Redenção
	Baixo Tapajós/Arapiuns	Munduruku, Arapium	Santarém
	Barreira Campo	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	São Francisco Community	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Isolated, Zoé	Óbidos, Alenquer
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão, Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara, Guarani Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
	Igarapé Bom Jardim (Jurucá Community)	Xipaia	Anapu, Vitória do Xingu
	Juruna of Buraco Community	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikum	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katuena	Kateuna	Oriximiná
	Kumaruara	Kumaruara	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	
Tupinambá	Tupinambá, Black-faced	Santarém	
Franca Village	Arapium	Santarém	
Yawaerete	Arapium	Santarém	

## PARAÍBA (3)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Barra do Gramame and Jacoca	Tabajara	Conde
Declared (1)	Potiguara de Monte-Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto, Marcação
No measures (1)	Aldeia Taepe	Potiguara	Rio Tinto

## PARANÁ (35)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (7)	Apucarana (boundaries under review)	Kaingang	Londrina
	Emã Kaingang de Vitorino	Kaingang	Vitorino
	Guarani de Ocoy	Avá-Guarani	São Miguel do Iguçu
	Kaaguy Guaxy - Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua / Araçai	Guarani Mbya	Piraquara, Curitiba
	Kuaray Haxa	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Guaraqueçaba, Antonina
	V'ya Renda/Guarani de Santa Helena	Avá-Guarani	Santa Helena
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
	Yvyporã Laranjinha	Guarani Nhandeva	Abatia, Cornélio Procópio, Ribeirão do Pinha
No measures (22)	Campo Largo Camp	Kaingang	Campo Largo
	Aldeamento Jataizinho	Guarani, Kaingang	Jataizinho
	Aldeia Kakané Porã	Guarani, Xetá, Kaingang	Curitiba
	Alto Pinhal	Kaingang	Clevelândia
	Arapoti	Guarani Mbya	Arapoti
	Aty Mirim/Itacorá	Avá-Guarani	Itaipulândia
	Emã Kangrê de Barracão	Kaingang	Barracão
	Floresta de Piraquara	Kaingang, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva, Tukano, Krahô	Piraraquara



## PARANÁ (35) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (22)	Guarani / Toledo	Guarani	Toledo
	Ilha das Peças and Ilha da Pescada	Guarani	Guaraqueçaba
	Morro das Pacas (Superagui)	Guarani Mbyá	Guaraqueçaba
	Ortigueira	Kaingang	Ortiguera
	Rios Tapera and Cavernoso	Guarani Nhandeva	Cantagalo
	Serrinha (PR)	Kaingang	Tamarana
	Tekoá 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)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Fazenda Cristo Rei	Pankaiuká / Pankararu	Volta do Moxotó, Jatobá
	Fazenda Tapera (Ilha São Felix)	Truká	
	Fulni-ô (new study)	Fulni-ô	Itaíba, Águas Belas
	Pankararu Opará	Pankararu	Jatoba
	Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba
Identified (2)	Pankará da Serra do Arapuá	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
	Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta
Declared (1)	Truká (new study)	Truká	Cabrobó
No action (9)	Aldeia Altinho	Pankararu	Tacaratu
	Aldeia Foklassa	Fulni-ô	Águas Belas
	Bom Sucesso	Atikum	Santa Maria da Boa Vista
	Brejinho da Serra	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Fazenda Funil	Tuxá	Inajá
	Ilhas da Varge, Caxoi e Cana Brava	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Pankararu Angico	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
Serra Negra	Kambiwá, Pipipã	Petrolândia	

## PIAUI (8)

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

## RIO DE JANEIRO (8)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (3)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani Mbya	Paraty
	Araonga	Guarani	Paraty
	Parati-Mirim (new study)	Guarani Mbya	Paraty
Identified (1)	Tekoha Jevy (Rio Pequeno)	Guarani, Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Paraty
No measures (4)	Fazenda Campos Novos	Guarani Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Iriki Kanã Pataxi Ui Tanara	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Paraty
	Ka'aguy Hovy Porã (Mata Verde Bonita)	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Maricá
	Tekoa Ara Hovy	Mbya Guarani, Tupi Guarani	Maricá

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (8)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
No measures (7)	Amarelão Novo	Potiguara Mendonça	Natal
	Caboclos de Assú	Caboclos de Assú	Açu
	Eleotério-Catu	Potiguara do Catu	Canguaretama, Goianinha
	Lagoa do Apodi	Tapuias Paiacus	Apodi
	Lagoa do Tapará	Tapuias Tarairiús	Macaíba
	Mendonça do Amarelão	Potiguara Mendonça	João Câmara
	Rio dos Índios	Potiguara	Ceará-Mirim

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL (80)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (28)	Conde Arroyo	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
	Comunidade Zagaua	Xokleng	São Francisco de Paula, Riozinho
	Estiva / Nhuundy	Guarani Nhandeva	Viamão
	Inhacorá 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
	Kógunh Mág/Jagtyg Fykóg	Kaingang	Canela
	Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Lajeado do Bugre
	Lami (Pindo Poty)	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseros II	Kaingang	Moliterno, Ibiraiaras
	Morro do Coco	Guarani Mbya	Viamão / Porto Alegre
	Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Nonoai/ Rio da Várzea -RS (new study)	Kaingang	Trindade do Sul, Planalto, Nonoai, Liberato Salzano, Gramado dos Loureiros
	Passo Grande / Nhu Poty	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Petim / Arasaty	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba
	Ponta da Formiga	Guarani Nhandeva	Barra do Ribeiro
	Ponta do Arado	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Segu	Kaingang	Novo Xingu
	Taim / Ita'y	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
Identified (2)	Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Mato Castelhana
	Votouro/Kandoia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho, Benjamim Constant do Sul
Declared (5)	Guarani de Águas Brancas	Guarani Mbya	Arambaré, Camaquã, Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechin, Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande do Rio Forquilha	Kaingang	Sananduva, Cacique Doble
	Serrinha	Kaingang	Engenho Velho, Ronda Alta, Três Palmeiras, Constantina
No measures (45)	Sertão Camp	Kaingang	Sertão
	TãhMág Camp (RS-453)	Kaingang	Cruzeiro do Sul
	Aeroporto	Kaingang	Salto do Jacuí
	Aldeia Forqueta	Kaingang	Caxias do Sul
	Aldeia Três Soitas	Kaingang	Santa Maria





## RIO GRANDE DO SUL (80) - Continuation

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
No measures (45)	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	Fág Nor	Kaingang	Passo Fundo
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Goj Kosug	Kaingang	Capela de Santana
	Goj Nhur	Kaingang	Passo Fundo
	Guajayvi	Guarani Mbya	Charqueadas
	Guarani Aceguá	Guarani Mbya	Aceguá
	Guarani Bagé	Guarani Mbya	Bagé
	Guaviraty Porã	Guarani Mbya	Santa Maria
	Horto Florestal	Kaingang	Salto do Jacuí
	Ilha Grande	Guarani Mbya	Palmares do Sul
	Imbaa	Guarani Mbya	Uruguaiana
	Jaguarazinho	Guarani Nhandeva	São Francisco de Assis
	Jekupe Amba	Guarani Mbya	São Gabriel
	Júlio Borges	Kaingang	Salto do Jacuí
	Ka'aguy Porã	Guarani Mbya	Maquiné
	Kaingang de Bento Gonçalves	Kaingang	Bento Gonçalves
	Kaingang/São Roque	Kaingang	Erechim
	Kapi'i Ovy / Colônia Maciel	Guarani Mbya	Pelotas, Canguçu
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Maquiné / Gruta / Espraiado	Guarani	Maquiné
	Floresta São Lourenço	Guarani Mbyá	São Miguel das Missões
	Morro Santana (Gâh Ré)	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Nhe'engatu (Fepagro)	Guarani Mbya	Viamão
	Para Roké	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
	Pekuruty/ Arroio Divisa	Guarani Mbya	Arroio dos Ratos, Eldorado do Sul
	Piquiri	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do Sul
	PoMag	Kaingang	Tabaí
	Por Fy Ga	Kaingang	São Leopoldo
	Raia Pires	Guarani Nhandeva	Sentinelado do Sul
	Retomada Barragem dos Bugres	Guarani Mbya	Canela
	Retomada Mato do Júlio/Cachoeirinha	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeirinha
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa	
Takua Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Viamão	
Tenh Mág (Aldeia Butiá)	Kaingang	Pontão	
Três Forquilhas	Guarani	Terra de Areia	
Yakã Ju	Guarani Mbya	Santo Ângelo	
Ygua Porã	Guarani	São Miguel das Missões	
Yy Rupa	Guarani Mbya	Terra de Areia	

## RONDÔNIA (28)

Situation	Landa	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Cassupá and Salamã (Cascata)	Cassupá, Salamã	Chupinguaia, Vilhena, Corumbiara
	Karitiana (new study)	Karitiana	Porto Velho
	Kujubin do Rio Cautário	Kujubin, Djeoromitxi - Jabuti, Kanoé	Guajará Mirim, Costa Marques
	Migueleno (Rio São Miguel)	Migueleno, Puruborá	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé
Puruborá do Rio Manuel Correia	Puruborá	Seringueiras, São Miguel, São Francisco	
Declared (1)	Rio Negro Ocaia II	Oro Wari	Guajará-Mirim
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupinguaia, Corumbiara, Parecis
No measures (21)	Arikem (C. Estivado)	Arikem	Ariquem
	Cabeceira Rio Marmelo	Isolated	Machadinho Deste
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Alta Floresta do Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste

**RONDÔNIA (28) - Continuation**

Situation	Landa	People	Municipality
No measures (21)	Karipuninha/Serra 3 irmãos	Isolated	Porto Velho, Lábrea
	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Mata Korá	Villagers	Costa Marques
	Pântano do Guaporé	Isolated	Pimenteiras do Oeste
	Bom Futuro National Park	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso, Buritis
	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costa Marques
	Rebio Jaru	Isolated	Ji-Paraná
	Rio Candeias	Isolated	Porto Velho
	Rio Cautário / Serra da Cutia	Isolated	Costa Marques, Guajará-Mirim
	Rio Formoso / Jaci Paraná	Isolated	Nova Mamoré, Guajará Mirim, Campo Novo de Rondônia, Buritis
	Rio Jacundá	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari, P. Velho
	Rio Muqui / Serra da Onça	Isolated	Alvorado do Oeste, Urupa
	Rio Mutum Paraná / Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho, Nova Mamoré
	Rio Novo e Cachoeira do Rio Pacaas Novas	Isolated	Guajara Mirim
Sabanê	Nambikwara/Sabanê	Vilhena	
Wajuru	Wayoro/Ajuru, Sakirabiar	Alto Alegre do Parecis, Alta Floresta	

**RORAIMA (4)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (1)	Arapuá	Macuxi, Wapichana	Alto Alegre
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Pirititi	Piriutiti Isolates	Rorainópolis
No measures (2)	Anzol	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista
	Serra da Moça (new study)	Macuxi, Wapichana	Boa Vista

**SANTA CATARINA (22)**

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To identify (5)	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
	Yaká Porã / Garuva	Guarani Mbya	Garuva
Declared (10)	Guarani de Araça'i	Guarani Nhandeva	Cunha Porã, Saudades
	Ibirama-La Klãnõ	Xokleng, Kaingang, Guarani Mbya	Dr. Pedrinho, Itaiópolis, J. Boiteux, Vitor Mereles
	Morro Alto	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Morro dos Cavalos	Guarani M'bya, Nhandeva	Palhoça
	Pindoty / Conquista	Guarani Mbya	Araquari, Balneário, Barra do Sul
	Pirai	Guarani Mbya	Araquari
	Tarumã	Guarani Mbya	Araquari, Balneário Barra do Sul
	Toldo Imbu	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Seara
	Xapecó (Pinhalzinho-Canhadão)	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Luz, Ipuacu
No measures (7)	Fraiburgo	Kaingang	Fraiburgo
	Kaingang/Marechal Bormann	Kaingang	Chapecó
	Linha Limeira	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Peperi Guasú	Guarani Nhandeva	Itapiranga
	Praia de Fora		Palhoça
	Reta / Itaju / Tapera	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Serra Dona Francisca	Guarani	Joinville





## SÃO PAULO (33)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Renascer Village (Ywyty Guasu)	Guarani Nandeva	Ubatuba
	Guarani de Paranapuã (Xixova Japui)	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	São Vicente
	Karugwá (Guarani Barão de Antonina)	Guarani Nhandeva, Terena	Barão de Antonina
	Pyhaú (Guarani Barão de Antonina)	Guarani Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Tekoha Porã (Itaporanga)	Guarani Nhandeva	Itaporanga
Identified (10)	Amba Porã	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu
	Boa Vista Sertão do 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/Rio Branquinho	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
Declared (4)	Itaóca	Tupi Guarani, Guarani Mbya	Mongaguá
	Jaraguá (new study)	Guarani	São Paulo, Osasco
	Rio Silveira	Guarani Mbya	Bertioga, São Sebastião
	Tenondé Porã	Guarani Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente, Mongaguá
No measures (14)	Aldeia Filhos Dessa Terra	Pataxó, Pankararu, Pankararé, Wassu Cocal, Tupy, Kaimbé, Kariri, Xukuru	Guarulhos
	Aldeia Nova Aliança - Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeinha	Guarani Nhandeva	Itanhaém
	Barigui	Tupi Guarani	Mongaguá
	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 /Rio Cumprido / Yu Puku	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Iguape
	Poty'y	Tupi Guarani	Itanhaém
	Tangará	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém
	Tekoa Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Praia Grande
Tupã Reko	Guarani Mbya, Guarani Nhandeva	Registro, Sete Barras	

## SERGIPE (3)

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

## TOCANTINS (11)

Situation	Land	People	Municipality
To be identified (5)	Apinayé II	Apinayé	Tocantinópolis
	Javaé/Ava Canoeiro (Canoanã)	Javaé	Formoso do Araguaia, Sandolândia
	Krahô - Aldeia Takaywrá	Krahô Takaywrá	Lagoa da Confusão
	Krahô-Kanela (new study)	Krahô/Kanela	Lagoa da Confusão
	Wahuri (Javaé / Avá-Canoeiro)	Javaé	Sandolândia
Declared (2)	Taego Āwa	Avá-Canoeiro	Formoso do Araguaia
	Utaria Wyhyna/Iròdu Iràna	Karajá, Javaé	Pium
No measures (4)	Pankararú Village	Pankararú	Figueirópolis, Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Fulni-ô de Tocantins	Fulni-ô	São Bento do Tocantins
	Kanela de Tocantins	Kanela	Araguaçu



Repossession on Tekoha Laranjeira Nhanderu, Rio Brilhante (MS), March 2023. Under the moonlight, Guarani Kaiowá healers gather for a protection ritual in the early evening, after hearing gunshots. In the struggle for land, the community was the target of attacks and police violence in 2023

Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project







# CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

In 2023, 150 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were reported on at least 124 Indigenous lands and territories, in 24 states in Brazil. Most of the cases involve communities that have been fighting for land, usually for several years. Many of these conflicts involved pressure, harassment and intimidation, and some led to armed attacks and direct violence against Indigenous communities.

In this context, special mention should be made of the conflicts reported in the states of Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná. In the southernmost part of Bahia, the Pataxó people have been fighting for years for the demarcation of the Comexatibá and Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Lands (TIs) to be finalized. Tired of waiting for measures from the State and with no space to practice their traditional way of life, between 2022 and 2023 they started a movement to repossess and demarcate their territories.

The reaction of farmers and landowners in the region was extremely violent and, in early 2023, led to the death of two Pataxó men: Samuel Cristiano do Amor Divino, 23, and Nauí Brito de Jesus, 16. They were murdered on the BR-101 highway, near Montinho district, where they were grocery shopping for the repossessed land where they lived, in the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land. Between 2022 and 2023, four military police officers (PMs) were arrested for these two murders and the homicide of Gustavo Pataxó, 14, during an attack on the Comexatibá Indigenous Land in September 2022.

The involvement of military police in the rural militias operating in the region has been continuously reported by the Pataxó, who have asked the federal government to deploy the National Public Security Force to the region. The request was not granted, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) issued a provisional measure in favor of the Indigenous people, who were considered by the organization to be “at extreme and urgent risk of experiencing irreparable damage to their rights”. The ruralist group “*Invasão Zero*” (Zero Invasion) has also increased its presence in the region, inciting violence against Indigenous communities and social movements in rural areas.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, conflicts and attacks on communities and repossessed areas occurred in several territories, especially in the southern region of the state, which is home to the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples. The communities of tekoha Kurupi, in Naviraí (MS), Pyelito Kue, in Iguatemi (MS), and Yvu Vera, in Dourados (MS), were attacked by farmers and private security guards.

On tekoha Kurupi, Yvu Vera and Laranjeira Nhanderu, the latter in Rio Brilhante (MS), the Kaiowá and Guarani were viciously and illegally attacked by police in their campsites. The violent actions resulted in evictions and children, adults and elderly people injured. At least 13 Indigenous individuals were arbitrarily arrested and later released due to the fragility of the charges.

Police also carried out arbitrary detentions on the Yvu Vera tekoha, where ten Indigenous individuals were arrested during the eviction of a claimed area on the edge of the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, where a large developer intends to build a deluxe gated community. In the operation against the Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha, three Guarani Kaiowá men were accused of theft and detained for alleged “disobedience”.

In November 2023, a repossessed area of the Guarani Nhandeva was attacked on a farm overlapping the Iguatemipegua I Indigenous Land, where the Pyelito Kue tekoha is located. The attack mirrored many others of recent years against Indigenous communities in Mato Grosso do Sul: armed, hooded men in several pickup trucks assaulted Indigenous people, a journalist and an anthropologist who were investigating the situation of the Guarani and Kaiowá repossessed areas in the region. The reports indicate close coordination between the attackers,





and police forces - particularly the Military Police - and the Department of Border Operations (DOF).

Shortly thereafter, the communities of the Tekohá Guasu Guavirá Indigenous Land, in western Paraná, were shaken by a series of violent attacks, which the Avá-Guarani attributed to farmers who oppose the demarcation of the territory. The attacks took place between December 23 and 25, during the Christmas holiday, and involved gunshots, destruction of Indigenous belongings and the torture of community dogs. The Indigenous people constantly report the presence of armed militias in the region.

Many conflicts linked to infrastructure projects and large construction works have directly impacted Indigenous lands and territories. Projects of this type gained new momentum with the announcement by the federal government of the New Growth Acceleration Program (PAC). These works involve, among others, the paving of highways, and the construction of railways and mills and hydropower plants on rivers that are used by the Indigenous people.

Of particular concern is the fact that most of these projects have managed to advance in terms of environmental licensing, in direct violation of the right of Indigenous peoples and communities to prior, free and informed consultation regarding any such initiatives that directly affect their territories, as provided for in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), to which Brazil is a signatory.

Among these projects is the EF-170 railway, known as Ferrogrão, an almost 1000-kilometer-long railway for the transport of agribusiness production, which will connect the municipality of Sinop, in Mato Grosso, to the district of Miritituba, in the Tapajós region, in Pará. The project would affect several territories and Indigenous and quilombola peoples, who have spoken out against it and demanded respect for the right to consultation.

An equally serious situation occurs in Amazonas, in the region that may be impacted by the paving of new stretches of the BR-319 highway, between Manaus (AM) and Porto Velho (RO). The highway has already served as a vector for the invasions of Indigenous lands by loggers, land grabbers and hunters, with severe impacts on the communities due to increased deforestation.

This is the case of Indigenous Lands such as Apurinã do Igarapé São João, Sepoti and Nove de Janeiro, in the municipalities of Tapauá, Humaitá and Manicoré, among others. A survey by InfoAmazonia estimates that at least 40 Indigenous lands and 38

conservation units in Amazonas would be impacted by the project – whose licensing is also advancing without due proper with the affected Indigenous peoples.

In the Northeast, the communities of the Xukuru-Kariri Indigenous Lands, in Alagoas, and Kapinawá, in Pernambuco, are threatened by projects to build wind farms, which are also being planned without consultation with the affected peoples.

Megaprojects for mining and exploitation of natural resources also continue to threaten and generate territorial conflicts with various Indigenous peoples. This is the case of the oil exploration project at the mouth of the Amazon River, which can affect Indigenous lands in Amapá, and is of interest to Petrobras and sectors of the federal government; and the project of a Canadian mining company to explore a large gold mine in the middle Xingu region, in Pará, where several territories have already been severely affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Dam.

This is also the case of the large project for the extraction of sylvinitite to produce potassium chloride in the Mura de Lago do Soares and Urucurituba territory, in Autazes (AM). The company Potássio do Brasil, controlled by the Canadian bank Forbes & Manhattan, continued to pressure the Indigenous people and work politically to co-opt leaders, make the demarcation of the Mura territory unfeasible and conclude the licensing of the project, thus violating the Indigenous people's right to prior, free and informed consultation. The project combines the interests of agribusiness, the federal government and mining sectors, given that potassium is one of the main inputs used in the production of agricultural fertilizers.



Terra Livre Camp 2023



In the Amazon, conflicts caused by projects implemented on Indigenous lands linked to the carbon market also draw attention. At least six cases were recorded in which companies have harassed or gone as far as signing “carbon sequestration” projects on Indigenous lands, without consultation with the affected peoples.

Projects of this type, which are not regulated in Brazil, have generated internal conflicts and legal uncertainty for Indigenous peoples. Cases were recorded in Indigenous Lands such as Rio Biá, of the Katukina, Kokama and Tikuna peoples, in Amazonas; in the Munduruku Indigenous Land, in Pará; and in the Alto Turiaçu, Arariboia and Governador Indigenous Lands, of the Ka’apor, Guajajara and Pyhcop Cati Ji (Gavião) peoples, in Maranhão.

In Amazonas, another related case, already reported in the previous year, also continued to generate conflict: the sale of “NFTs” – a type of digital assets linked to the cryptocurrency market – of parts of the Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumiã and Marienê Indigenous Lands, of the Apurinã people.

Ignoring recommendations by the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF) in 2022, the company Nemus Brasil Participações S/A offered for sale as NFTs at least 1,482 areas of these TIs. The company says it owns the area, where it expects to exploit 200,000 Brazil nut trees, and guarantees that investors in the “sustainable” project can use the areas to generate carbon credits. In 2024, the then mayor of Lábrea, Gean Campos, was convicted of keeping workers in conditions analogous to slavery in Brazil nut groves of this same area.

## CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

150 cases

The table below lists all cases of **conflicts over territorial rights** reported in 2023, organized by state. To access the complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

### ACRE - 1 CASE

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Several	Katukina; Naua; Nukini; Poyanawa	Construction of the Brazil-Peru binational highway

### ALAGOAS - 6 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Kariri-Xokó	Kariri-Xokó	Invasion; damage to the environment
Karuazú	Karuazú	Slowness in the demarcation process
Katokinn	Katokinn	Slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Koiupanká	Koiupanká	Slowness in the demarcation process
Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Slowness in the demarcation process
Xukuru-Kariri	Xukuru-Kariri	Wind farm project; lack of consultation

### AMAPÁ - 1 CASE

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Uaçá	Galibi; Karipuna do Amapá; Palikur	Oil drilling project

### AMAZONAS - 16 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apurinã do Igarapé Tawamirim	Apurinã	Highway paving project; lack of consultation
Apurinã Igarapé São João	Apurinã; Mura	Highway paving project; lack of consultation
Baixo Rio Marmelos	Matanawi; Munduruku; Torah	Slowness in the demarcation process; highway construction project; possessory conflicts
Baixo Seruini/Baixo Tumiã	Apurinã	Trade in NFTs
Cué Cué Marabitanas	Arapaço; Baniwa; Baré; Desano; Kuripako; Piratapúya; Tariano; Tukano; Warekena	Property overlapping the Indigenous Land
Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Invasion and exploitation of natural resources
Mamoriá Grande	Isolated	Lack of protection of area occupied by isolated peoples
Nove de Janeiro	Parintintin	Lack of consultation; highway paving project
Rio Biá	Katukina; Kokama; Tikuna	Carbon credit project; lack of consultation
Soares/Urucurituba	Mura	Harassment by company; mining project
Soares/Urucurituba	Mura	Support for private ventures in Indigenous Lands
Taquara	Mura	Invasion by farmers; threats; damage to the environment

**AMAZONAS - 16 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Vale do Javari	Kanamari; Marubo; Matis; Mayoruna	Lack of inspection
Several	Diahoi; Parintintin; Pirahã; Tenharin	Logging authorized in conservation units
Several	Several	Carbon credit project; lack of consultation
Waimiri-Atroari	Isolated; Waimiri-Atroari	Non-public acknowledgment of violence during the dictatorship

**BAHIA - 10 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Barra	Kiriri	Destruction of fences
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Threats; intimidation; armed siege
Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Land conflict; attack by rural militias
Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Pataxó	Repossession decision; real estate speculation
Comexatibá	Pataxó	Land conflict; real estate speculation; presence of rural militias
Comexatibá	Pataxó	Repossession decision
Fazenda Sempre Verde	Pankararu	Destruction of fences; invasion; cattle raising
Ponta Grande	Pataxó	Real estate speculation
Truka Tupã	Truka Tupã	Threats; harassment; shooting attacks
Tuxá	Tuxá	Facility inside Indigenous land

**CEARÁ - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Anacé	Anacé	Repossession

**FEDERAL DISTRICT - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Fazenda Bananal / Santuário dos Pajés	Guajajara	Construction of urban roads; community eviction order

**MARANHÃO - 3 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Turiaçu	Ka'apor	Carbon credit project; promotion of internal conflicts
Arariboia	Guajajara	Carbon credit project; promotion of internal conflicts
Governador	Pyhcop Cati Ji (Gavião)	Carbon credit project; promotion of internal conflicts

**MATO GROSSO - 21 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Santa Aparecida	Chiquitano	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflicts
Apiaká / Kayabi	Apiaká; Isolated; Kayabí; Munduruku	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Barbecho	Chiquitano	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Batelão	Kayabí	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Erikbaktsa	Rikbaktsa	Project for the construction of 4 HPPs; lack of consultation
Jarudori	Bororo	Land conflict; judicialization of the area; threats
Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela	Omission and slowness in demarcation; possessory conflicts
Kapôt Nhinore	Kayapó; Yudja	Judicialization of the demarcation process
Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Isolated; Kawahiva	Invasion and deforestation
Kayabi	Apiaká; Kayabí; Munduruku	Attempted coercion to reduce the territory
Lagoa dos Brincos	Nambikwara	Slowness in the demarcation process
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Opening of road within the land
Munduruku	Munduruku	Lack of access to a sacred place

**MATO GROSSO - 21 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Nova Fortuna	Chiquitano	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Portal do Encantado	Chiquitano	Retention of river water; invasion
Tadarimana	Bororo	Railway project; lack of consultation
Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Omission and slowness in demarcation
Tereza Cristina	Bororo	Lack of consultation
Urubu Branco	Tapirapé	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Several	Bororo; Xavante	Project for the construction of HPPs; lack of consultation
Paresi	Enawenê-Nawê; Irantxe; Manoki; Myky; Nambikwara; Paresi	Project for the construction of HPPs; lack of consultation

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 25 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Amambai	Guarani-Kaiowá	Conflict with farmers; threats
Apikay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Omission in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; highway duplication
Aratikuty	Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Attack on the community; death threats
Ava'ete I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Armed attack; slowness in the regularization of the land
Cachoeirinha	Terena	Preventing federal agents from entering the land
Dourados-Amambaieguá I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Destruction of shacks; conflict with farmer
Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Guarani Guarani-Kaiowá	Land conflict; police harassment; shooting attacks
Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Police harassment; conflict with farmer
Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Slowness in the demarcation process; conflict with farmers
Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Repossession decision; police harassment
Guyraroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Slowness in the demarcation process; threats
Iguatemipegua I	Guarani Guarani-Kaiowá	Attack on repossessed area; police harassment
Iguatemipegua I	Guarani Nhandeva; Guarani-Kaiowá	Attack on repossessed area
Kadiwéu	Kinikinau	Government omission; land conflict
Laranjeira Nhanderu and Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Attack on repossessed area; illegal police operation
Laranjeira Nhanderu and Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Harassment to the repossessed area; conflict with farmer
Pantanal	Guató	Creation of an Environmental Reserve overlapping the Indigenous land
Remanso Guasu	Guarani Nhandeva	Omission and slowness in demarcation; land conflict
Taquaperi	Guarani-Kaiowá	Conflict with farmers; threats
Taunay / Ipegue	Terena	Omission and slowness in demarcation
Ypo'i And Triunfo	Guarani Nhandeva	Slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; harassment
Yvu Vera	Guarani; Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Truculent action; repossession
Yvu Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Arson
Yvy Katu	Guarani Nhandeva	Harassment; threats; possessory conflicts

**MINAS GERAIS - 9 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Katurama	Pataxó Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Land conflict; land grabbing
Aldeia Naô Xohã	Pataxó; Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Slowness in community relocation
Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu; Pataxó	Electricity company located in a reserved area
Geru Tucunã	Pataxó	Conflict with farmers; inaction
Itamunheque - Aldeia Escola Floresta	Maxakali	Slowness in the demarcation process; conflicts
Kamakã Mongoió	Kamakã Mongoió	Land conflict; harassment
Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Slowness in the demarcation process; overlapping by conservation unit
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Highway paving; lack of consultation
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Overlapping of conservation unit

**PARÁ - 15 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Support of local politicians for invaders
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Deforestation; mining; cattle raising
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Support of local politicians for invaders
Munduruku	Munduruku	Lack of consultation; carbon credit project
Munduruku do Planalto Santareno	Apiaká; Munduruku	Lack of consultation; irregular environmental licensing; port project
Paquçamba	Juruna Yudja	Mining enterprise; slowness in regularization
Parakanã	Parakanã	Threats; conflicts over land
Praia do Índio	Munduruku	Construction of port terminal
Sawré Muybu	Munduruku	Slowness in the demarcation process
Trincheira/Bacajá	Xikrin	Mining
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé; Turiwara	Land conflict; threats; land grabbing
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé; Turiwara	Shooting attack; assaults; threats
Several	Isolated; Kayapó; Munduruku; Panará	Railway project; lack of consultation
Several	Various Peoples	Waterway project
Zo'é	Zo'é	Lack of consultation; concession of Forest Management Units

**PARAÍBA - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Potiguara - Monte Mor	Potiguara	Slowness in the demarcation process
Tabajara	Tabajara	Slowness in the demarcation process; real estate speculation

**PARANÁ - 7 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apucarana	Kaingang	Land conflict
Sambaqui	Guarani Mbya	Slowness in the demarcation process; infrastructure project
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Construction projects within the Indigenous lands
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Land conflict
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Harassment; land conflict
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Railway construction project
Tekoha Pyau	Avá-Guarani	Land conflict

**PERNAMBUCO - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Marataro Kaeté	Karaxuwanassu	Repossession
Kapinawá	Kapinawá	Wind farm project; lack of consultation

**PIAUI - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Akroá-Gamela Baixa Funda	Akroá-Gamella	Omission and slowness in demarcation; possessory conflicts

**RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Ka'aguy Hovy	Guarani; Guarani Mbya	Real estate tourism development

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Slowness in reviewing territorial boundaries





## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 16 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Guabiroba Camp	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Campo do Meio	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Carazinho	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; repossession operations
Faxinal	Kaingang	Political pressure; lawsuits; privatization
Goj Kusa	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; repossession operation; privatization
Goj Vêso	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Kandóia	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; land conflict
Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Lami	Guarani Mbya	Omission and slowness in demarcation; real estate speculation
Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Morro Santana	Kaingang; Xokleng	Threat of eviction from repossessed area
Passo Grande da Forquilha	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land; land conflict; judicialization
Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Arson
Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Segu	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land
Sertão	Kaingang	Omission and slowness in the demarcation of the Indigenous Land

## RONDÔNIA - 1 CASE

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Sagarana	Oro Wari	Conflict with farmers; threats

## RORAIMA - 5 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Pium	Makuxi Saporá Wapixana	Threats; harassment; conflict with farmers
Trombetas Mapuera	Wai Wai	Property overlapping the Indigenous Land
Yanomami	Yanomami	Unconstitutional laws; incentive to mining
Yanomami	Yanomami	Conflict of interest
	Yanomami	Eviction of Indigenous families

## SANTA CATARINA - 3 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Guarani do Araçá'i	Guarani Nhandeva	Lack of regularization of the Indigenous Land
Kuzum Lavan	Xokleng	Threats; harassment; shooting
Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Omission and delay in demarcation; judicialization

## SÃO PAULO - 1 CASE

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tenondé Porã	Guarani Mbya	Slowness in the demarcation process; land conflict

## TOCANTINS - 1 CASE

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Taego Awá	Avá-Canoeiro	Land conflict



Devastation caused by mining on the Kayapó Indigenous Land, in Pará, recorded in March 2023, during a Greenpeace overflight

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace

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

In 2023, 276 cases of possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and various damage to heritage were recorded in at least 202 Indigenous lands and territories, located in 22 Brazilian states. The cases indicate the continuity, in large part, of situations that had already been recorded in previous years and the inability of the State to guarantee effective and continuous protection of Indigenous territories.

The most recurrent types of invasions and damages were deforestation, recorded in 66 Indigenous Lands; illegal extraction of timber, sand, nuts and other natural resources, recorded in 62 Indigenous lands and territories; and possessory invasions by farmers and/or squatters who appropriated or advanced over the limits of 51 Indigenous territories.

This was the case, for example, of the Sagarana Indigenous Land (TI), in Rondônia, where Oro Wari Indigenous people reported that a farmer had opened a trail across the boundaries of the Indigenous land and was putting up fences in the invaded area. Situations like this are recurrent in many territories in the region, which is pressured by the expansion

of agribusiness and monocultures, especially soybeans, which have escalated in recent years.

This reality can be aggravated by projects such as AMACRO – an acronym formed by the first two letters of the names of the states of Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia, and which represents the area of incidence of the project officially known as “Abunã-Madeira Sustainable Development Zone” – aimed to expand the agricultural frontier and infrastructure for the flow of agribusiness production in the region<sup>1</sup>.

Many cases of illegal hunting and fishing were also recorded in 32 territories – especially in the Amazon region. As in the cases of logging, these activities usually involve opening illegal roads and side roads, which are subsequently used by land grabbers and squatters to access the land.

<sup>1</sup> **Defesa dos territórios contra projetos de destruição da AMACRO é tema de encontro de lideranças indígenas em Rondônia.** (Defense of territories against AMACRO destruction projects is the theme of a meeting of Indigenous leaders in Rondônia). By Maiara Dourado, Cimi Press Office, 12/09/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://Cimi.org.br/2023/defesa-dos-territorios-contra-projetos-de-destruicao-da-amacro-e-tema-de-encontro-de-liderancas-indigenas-em-rondonia>





Many territories in the BR-319 region, such as the Ariramba, Lago Capanã and Lago Jauari Indigenous Lands, of the Mura people, in Manicoré (AM), are examples of this type of pressure, which has increased with the highway paving project.

Operations to monitor and combat deforestation and the exploitation of natural resources were conducted by agencies such as the Federal Police, Ibama, Funai, ICMBio and the National Force in several Indigenous Lands, most of them in the Amazon, in a striking contrast with the previous government, in which operations of this type were generally unfeasible and often openly fought or sabotaged.

In many territories, however, Indigenous people report that the operations were specific and insufficient, and that the invasions were resumed soon after the inspection and control agencies left the territories.

This is the case, for example, of the Karipuna Indigenous Land, in Rondônia, where continuous invasions keep the community under permanent tension and without full access to the territory. The situation is aggravated by the presence of isolated Indigenous people in the territory, who have been sighted by the community – an indication, in the assessment of the Karipuna, that they are under siege and seeking refuge.

Many of the operations recorded occurred as a result of court decisions, with special emphasis on the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right (ADPF) No.709, which is currently under review by the Federal Supreme Court (STF).<sup>2</sup> The Supreme Court determined, in

<sup>2</sup> More information at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=5952986>

this process, the removal of intruders from the Yanomami, Karipuna, Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Kayapó, Arariboia, Munduruku, and Trincheira/Bacajá Indigenous Lands.

Special mention should be made of the operations carried out in the Apyterewa Indigenous Lands, of the Parakanã people; Trincheira/Bacajá, of the Mebengôkre, Kayapó and Xikrin peoples; and Ituna/Itatá, which is home to isolated Indigenous groups, located in the middle Xingu region, in Pará. For some years now, these and other TIs in the region have recorded the highest rates of deforestation on Indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon, according to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

The removal of intruders from the Apyterewa Indigenous Land, ordered by the Federal Court and the Supreme Court, began only in October, when the federal government decided to act after hesitating due to internal and external pressure to suspend the operation<sup>3</sup>. The actions of the governor of Pará, Helder Barbalho (MDB), and other politicians from the state to prevent the removal of land grabbers, loggers, miners and other invaders from the TI was widely reported<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> **Após 4 dias de hesitação, governo começa a retirar invasores de Terra Indígena Apyterewa.** (After 4 days of hesitation, the government begins to remove invaders from the Apyterewa Indigenous Land). By Rubens Valente, Agência Pública, 02/10/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://apublica.org/nota/apos-4-dias-de-hesitacao-governo-comeca-a-retirar-invasores-de-terra-indigena-apyterewa>

<sup>4</sup> **Políticos do Pará tentam suspender retomada de terra indígena campeã em desmatamento.** (Politicians from Pará are trying to suspend the resumption of Indigenous land that is a champion in deforestation). By Daniel Camargos, Repórter Brasil, 10/04/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2023/10/politicos-do-para-tentam-suspender-retomada-de-terra-indigena-campea-em-desmatamento>



Photo: Maiara Dourado/Cimi

Farming in the municipality of Guajará-Mirim, in Rondônia, in a region where agribusiness advances and puts pressure on Indigenous territories, encouraged by projects such as AMACRO



Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace



Machine operating in an area devastated by mining in the Munduruku Indigenous Land, in Pará. Recorded during a Greenpeace overflight, March 2023

The Apyterewa Indigenous Land was the most devastated during the four years of the Bolsonaro government, when it lost 31,900 hectares of forest, according to data from PRODES/INPE. Despite the operation launched at the end of the year, the TI still lost another 2,000 hectares of forest in 2023.

One of the types of invasions recorded in this TI is illegal mining, which was a recurrent reality in several territories in 2023. At least 30 Indigenous lands and territories recorded invasions or impacts directly caused by mining and prospecting – which brings with it a host of other damages, such as deforestation, siltation and contamination of watercourses and people by mercury.

Studies of the serious consequences of the contamination of Indigenous populations by this metal, which is used as input in gold mining and then dumped in rivers, have advanced and revealed a tragic reality, which affects particularly peoples such as the Munduruku, the Kayapó and the Yanomami<sup>5</sup>.

Another direct consequence of illegal mining in Indigenous territories is violence against the peoples living in these areas – an especially remarkable reality in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in recent years, and which has persisted despite the operations launched in early 2023 as a result of

the declaration of a health emergency of national relevance in the territory.

In a report released in July, organizations of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples pointed out that, despite the significant reduction in mining activity in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in the first half of 2023, some mining pits are still active on the TI, and other groups of previously evicted miners were returning to the territory.

In the first half of the year, despite the “important slow-down trend”, mining in the degraded area increased by 219 hectares (4 per cent). The lack of coordination and dialogue with Indigenous organizations and communities, the flexibilization of air traffic regulations, “the restriction of territorial control efforts to only two protection bases, and the limited participation of the armed forces” prevented the “effective control” of this illegal activity<sup>6</sup>.

The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) reported, also in July, that part of the miners was migrating to the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land – where illegal mining has been reported for years, without effective measures being taken to ensure the removal of invaders<sup>7</sup>.

5 **Indígenas de 14 regiões na Terra Yanomami têm altos níveis de contaminação por mercúrio, revela laudo da Polícia Federal.** (Indigenous people from 14 regions in Yanomami Land have high levels of mercury contamination, reveals a report by the Federal Police). By Yara Ramalho, Valéria Oliveira, Luciano Abreu, Alexandre Hisayasu, G1/RR and Rede Amazônica. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2023/03/21/indigenas-de-14-regioes-na-terra-yanomami-tem-altos-niveis-de-contaminacao-por-mercuro-reve-la-laudo-da-policia-federal.ghml>

6 **Nós ainda estamos sofrendo: um balanço dos primeiros meses da emergência Yanomami.** (We are still suffering: an assessment of the first months of the Yanomami emergency). Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY), the Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association (Seduume) and the Urihi Yanomami Association, July 2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Nos-ainda-estamos-sofrendo-6mese-emergencia-yanomami.pdf>

7 **GPVITI denuncia avanço de garimpo ilegal na TI Raposa Serra do Sol.** (GPVITI denounces the advance of illegal mining in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land). CIR, 20/07/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://cir.org.br/site/2023/07/20/gpviti-denuncia-avanco-de-garimpo-ilegal-na-terra-indigena-raposa-serra-do-sol>



Other areas under emergency conditions because of mining, such as the Tapajós River or the Kayapó Indigenous Land, in Pará, are still awaiting stronger action by the State. Data show that, although 2023 saw a decrease in devastation caused by mining compared to previous years, mining continues to be a severe threat to Indigenous lands and their populations. The National Force shows a clear lack of interest in effectively combating mining. Everything indicates that criminal factions have taken control of mining, at least in its logistical aspect.

The dismantling of environmental protection agencies and Funai itself worsened and was taken to extremes during the four years of the Bolsonaro government, but it is a historic and ongoing process. This deconstruction is reflected in the State's inability to guarantee protection to Indigenous territories.

The lack of structure, conditions and political commitment has kept unchanged the situation of some Indigenous lands, where invasions have been reported for years, with serious consequences for the peoples in these territories.

This was the case, for example, of the Urubu Branco Indigenous Land, in Mato Grosso, where the Apyãwa/Tapirapé have been demanding for years the court-ordered removal of intruders from the northern part of the territory. Between September and October, the TI was hit hard by fires, which affected at least 7,700 hectares, according to INPE's DETER system. The fires originated in two regions, according to the leaders: a farm located east of the TI and the invaded area in the northern part of the territory.

If in many areas already regularized the situation remains serious, it is even more dramatic in territories awaiting demarcation. This is the case, for example, of the Porquinhos, Bacurizinho and Kanela Indigenous Lands, which form a mosaic in the Cerrado region of Maranhão and have been dilapidated, year after year, by large farms and companies established in the areas not yet regularized of the Indigenous Lands.

These areas have been severely devastated, and huge portions of the native Cerrado area have been replaced by soy plantations. While the Kanela Apãjekra, Kanela Memortumré and Guajajara peoples are kept out of their territories that have not yet been regularized, large economic groups profit from the devastation of their lands. The situation is aggravated by the presence of private security guards, who threaten Indigenous leaders, and by the criminal activities of hunters and loggers.

Also high were the numbers of conflicts and invasions involving the retention or contamination of rivers and watercourses in at least 20 territories. In general, these events are linked to pollution in the territories from the use of pesticides – which causes direct damage to Indigenous communities when it is applied to crops in or around Indigenous territories.

Situations of this type have been reported on Indigenous lands that have already been regularized, but illegally leased, and on lands that have not yet been regularized. This is the case, for example, of the Guyraroka Indigenous Land,



Photo: Maiara Dourado/Cimi

Terra Livre Camp 2023



in Mato Grosso do Sul, where the Guarani Kaiowá people have been reporting for years the hazard to the health of children, adults and the elderly caused by the use of agricultural poison around the community, which lives in a small portion of its territory, surrounded by crops. In 2023, the tekoha was once again impacted by the indiscriminate use of pesticides by a farmer who also moved his fence towards the community.<sup>8</sup>

Finally, cases of violence that resulted in the destruction of assets of Indigenous communities were recorded, such as the burning of houses and the destruction of shacks and even crops, as in the case of the Tremembé de Engenho territories, in Maranhão, Kiriri de Barreiras, in Bahia, and at least three Guarani and Kaiowá communities in Mato Grosso do Sul: the Kurupi tekoha, where Indigenous shacks were crushed by farmers' tractors; the Yvu Vera tekoha, in Dourados, where fire was set to the shack of an Indigenous person; and Tekoha Tajasu Iguá, in the Panambi – Lagoa Rica Indigenous Land, in Rio Brilhante, where a prayer house was burned.

<sup>8</sup> Fazendeiro avança sobre Guyraroká, território protegido pela Comissão Interamericana de Direitos Humanos. (A farmer advances on Guyraroká, a territory protected by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights). By Marina Oliveira, Cimi Press Office, 07/06/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://Cimi.org.br/2023/07/fazendeiro-avanca-sobre-guyraroka-protetido-cidh>

Types of invasions or damage in 2023	Affected territories*
Deforestation	66
Illegal extraction of timber, sand, nuts and other natural resources	62
Possessory invasion by farmers and/or squatters	51
Agriculture (cattle raising, monocultures, land leasing)	40
Land grabbing and/or land allotment	32
Illegal hunting and/or fishing	32
Prospecting or mining	30
General damage to the environment	29
Works and projects within or with a direct impact on the TI	25
Damage due to the use of pesticides	24
Water removal, retention or contamination of watercourses and rivers	20
Fires or slash and burn	19
Opening of illegal roads or side roads	13
Damage to heritage (destruction of houses, fences, prayer houses, etc.)	8
Drug trafficking or presence of drug traffickers	6
Invasions with armed attacks and/or threats	6
Others	3

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

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

276 cases

The table below lists all cases of **possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to property** recorded in 2023, organized by state. To access the complete information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](https://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

### ACRE - 7 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Jaminawa / Envira	Kulina (Madija)	Invasions; Illegal hunting and fishing
Kaxinawá Seringal Currealinho	Huni Kui	Illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation
Kulina do Rio Envira	Kulina (Madija)	Invasions; illegal hunting and fishing
Kulina Igarapé do Pau	Kulina (Madija)	Invasions; illegal hunting and fishing
Nawá	Naua	illegal hunting and fishing; invasions by squatters
Nukini	Nukini	Deforestation; illegal hunting and fishing; Illegal logging
São Paulino	Jamamadi	Invasion by farmers; deforestation

### ALAGOAS - 4 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Jeripankó	Jeripankó	Deforestation
Kalankó	Kalankó	Invasions; threats; use of pesticides
Karuazú	Karuazú	Impacts of major works; lack of consultation
Wassu Cocal	Wassu Cocal	Ore extraction





## AMAZONAS - 44 CASES

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apurinã do Igarapé Mucuí	Apurinã	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging; exploitation of natural resources
Apurinã do Igarapé São João	Apurinã	Invasion by squatters; land grabbing; highway paving
Apurinã do Igarapé Tawamirim	Apurinã	Invasion by squatters; land grabbing
Ariramba	Mura	Opening of side roads
Baixo Rio Jatapu (Nova Bacaba and Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana Karafawyana	Illegal fishing
Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba; Kokama; Tikuna	Invasion; exploitation of natural resources; illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Boca Do Mucura	Kokama	Possessory invasion; presence of drug traffickers
Cacau Do Tarauacá	Kulina (Madija)	Garbage dump at the entrance of the TI
Curriã	Apurinã	illegal logging; illegal fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources
Goiaba / Monte / Primavera	Jamamadi	Invasion by farmers; deforestation; pastures
Guapenu	Mura	Buffalo breeding; contamination of watercourses
Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Illegal fishing and hunting; illegal logging; exploitation of natural resources
Iquirema	Jamamadi	Invasion by farmers; cattle raising
Jacareúba / Katawixi	Isolated	Deforestation; slash and burn
Jurubaxi-Téa	Arapaço; Baniwa; Baré; Desano; Kuripako; Piratapúya; Tariano; Tikuna; Tukano	Invasions; illegal mining
Kulina do Médio Juruá	Kulina	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Kulina do Rio Uerê	Kulina (Madija)	Illegal hunting and fishing; illegal logging
Lago Capanã	Mura	Opening of side roads; illegal logging
Lago Jauari	Mura	Opening of side roads; illegal logging
Mapari	Kaixana	Illegal mining; illegal logging; illegal fishing
Maraá/Urubaxi	Kanamari	Illegal mining; illegal fishing; pirates and drug traffickers
Massekury/Kãmapa (Jamamadi do Lourdes)	Apurinã; Jamamadi	Invasions; cattle raising; deforestation
Mura do Itapanã	Mura	Deforestation; Illegal logging
Pauzinho	Apurinã	Opening of side roads; land subdivision; slash and burn; deforestation
Porto Praia de Baixo	Kokama Tikuna	Deforestation; threats; illegal logging
Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Illegal logging; damage to the environment
Rio Manicoré	Mura	Illegal logging; opening of side roads; highway paving
Rio Urubu	Isolated; Mura	Extraction of oil and natural gas
Sepoti	Tenharin	Invasions; illegal logging
Sepoti	Tenharin	Invasions; exploitation of natural resources
Severino	Apurinã	Invasions by drug traffickers and pirates
Severino	Apurinã; Tikuna	Invasions; deforestation
Taquara	Kanamari	Invasions; deforestation; land subdivision; land grabbing; illegal logging; exploitation of natural resources
Tenharim do Igarapé Preto	Tenharin	Illegal mining; damage to the environment
Tenharim Marmelos	Tenharin	Opening of side roads; deforestation; illegal logging
Tenharim Marmelos	Tenharin	Deforestation; illegal logging
Uneixi	Maku	Invasions; illegal mining
Vale do Javari	Isolated; Kanamari; Korubo; Kulina (Madija); Kulina Pano; Marubo; Matis; Matsés; Tsohom Dyapah	Illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation; illegal logging
Vale do Javari	Kanamari Maku Marubo Matis	Invasion by mining rafts

**AMAZONAS - 44 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Vale do Javari	Kanamari; Korubo; Kulina Pano; Marubo; Matis; Matsés; Tsohom Dyapah	illegal mining; illegal hunting and fishing
Vale do Javari	Kanamari; Mayoruna	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; presence of drug traffickers
Valparaiso / Retiro	Apurinã	Invasions by farmers; illegal hunting; pastures; illegal extraction of natural resources
Several	Various Peoples	Illegal mining
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining; damage to the environment

**BAHIA - 7 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Barra Velha	Pataxó	Possessory invasion; real estate speculation; land subdivision
Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Pataxó	Land grabbing; land subdivision; damage to the environment
Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Pataxó	Sand extraction; damage to the environment
Kiriri	Kiriri	Invasion; destruction of crops; damage to the environment
Tupinambá de Itapebi	Tupinambá	Damage caused by HPPs
Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Illegal sand extraction; damage to the environment
	Pataxó	Shooting attack; destruction of property

**CEARÁ - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Anacé	Anacé	Lack of access to water
Pitaguary	Pitaguary	Possessory invasion; land subdivision

**MARANHÃO - 26 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Turiaçu	Awá-Guajá; Ka'apor	Invasion of farmers; illegal logging; illegal mining; damage to the environment
Alto Turiaçu	Ka'apor	Deforestation; illegal logging
Arariboia	Awá-Guajá; Guajajara	Slash and burn
Arariboia	Awá-Guajá; Guajajara	Deforestation; illegal logging
Arariboia	Awá-Guajá; Guajajara	Deforestation; logging
Arariboia	Guajajara; Awá-Guajá	Invasion; soybean monoculture; lease
Arariboia	Guajajara; Awá-Guajá	Opening of roads
Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Deforestation; illegal cattle breeding
Caru	Awá-Guajá; Guajajara; Isolated	Arson; illegal hunting; illegal logging
Geralda/Toco Preto	Krepym Cati Ji	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation; illegal logging
Governador	Pyhcop Cati Ji (Gavião)	Invasion; illegal logging of timber; illegal hunting
Kanela	Kanela Memortumré	Invasion by farmers; deforestation; contamination of watercourses; soybean monoculture; opening of roads
Kanela	Kanela Memortumré	Invasion by farmers; illegal hunting; illegal logging; slash and burn
Krenyê	Krenyê	Invasion; cattle raising; destruction of crops; illegal hunting
Krikati	Krikati	Possessory invasion; illegal logging; illegal hunting
Krikati	Krikati	Deforestation; threats
Morro Branco	Guajajara	Marijuana plantation
Porquinhos - Canela Apãnjekra	Kanela Apãnjekra	Possessory invasion



**MARANHÃO - 26 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Porquinhos - Canela Apãnejkra	Kanela Apãnejkra	Deforestation; Illegal logging
Porquinhos - Canela Apãnejkra	Kanela Apãnejkra	Invasion; illegal hunting; pesticide contamination; deforestation; monoculture of soybeans and corn; slash and burn
Porquinhos - Canela Apãnejkra	Kanela Apãnejkra	Possessory invasion; damage to the environment
Rio Pindaré	Guajajara	Invasion; predatory fishing
Rio Pindaré	Guajajara	Predatory hunting
Taquaritiua	Akroá Gamela	Possessory invasion; land subdivision; contamination of watercourses
Tremembé de Raposa	Tremembé	Deforestation; land subdivision
Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	Destruction of crops

**MATO GROSSO - 38 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Bakairi	Bakairi	Fire
Batelão	Kayabí	Possessory invasion; deforestation
Cacique Fontoura	Karajá	Invasion by farmers
Cidade de Pedra	Paresi	Invasion by farmers
Enawenê-Nawê	Enawenê-Nawê	Invasion by farmers
Erikbaktsa	Rikbaktsa	Contamination of watercourses; use of pesticides
Erikbaktsa	Rikbaktsa	Invasion; illegal mining; contamination of watercourses; mercury contamination
Estação Pareci	Paresi	Invasion by farmers
Japuira	Erikbaktsa	Predatory fishing
Jarudori	Bororo	Invasion by squatters
Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela do Araguaia	land grabbing; exploitation of natural resources; threats
Kanela do Araguaia	Kanela do Araguaia	Invasion; land grabbing; deforestation; slash and burn
Kapôt Nhinore	Kayapó; Yudja	Invasion by farmers; damage to the environment
Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Isolated; Kawahiva	Invasion; land grabbing; illegal logging
Kayabi	Kayabí	Invasion by farmers
Lago Grande	Karajá	Land subdivision
Manoki (Irantxe I)	Irantxe	Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; damage to the environment
Maraiwatsédé	Xavante	Lease; pastures
Menkü	Myky	Deforestation; illegal logging
Nambikwara	Nambikwara	Illegal logging; deforestation
Parabubure	Xavante	Fire
Parabubure	Xavante	Deforestation; illegal logging
Parque Indígena do Xingu	Aweti; Ikpeng; Kalapalo; Kamayurá; Kayabí; Kuikuro; Maytapu; Tapayuna; Trumai; Yudja	Illegal logging
Parque Indígena do Xingu	Aweti; Ikpeng; Kalapalo; Kamayurá; Kayabí; Kuikuro; Maytapu; Tapayuna; Trumai; Yudja	Illegal logging; environmental degradation; slash and burn
Pescaria Monte Cristo	Chiquitano	Land subdivision; deforestation
Pimentel Barbosa	Xavante	Highway paving
Piripikura	Isolated	Invasion; deforestation
Sararé	Nambikwara	Illegal gold mining; illegal prospecting
Sararé	Nambikwara	Illegal prospecting
Sararé	Nambikwara	Illegal gold mining; Illegal prospecting
Tadarimana	Bororo	Pesticide contamination; contamination of watercourses
Tereza Cristina	Bororo	Opening of roads; deforestation
Tereza Cristina	Bororo	Invasion; land subdivision
Urubu Branco	Tapirapé	Fire; possessory invasion

**MATO GROSSO - 38 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Several	Apiaká; Bakairi; Bororo; Wide Belt; Irantxe; Karajá; Kayapó; Manoki; Mehinaku; Nambikwara; Naravute; Paresi; Suruí; Trumai; Umutina; Xavante	Use of pesticides; monocultures; transgenics
Wedezé	Xavante	Use of pesticides; monoculture
Zoró	Zoró	Deforestation: slash and burn
Zoró	Zoró	Invasion; illegal mining; illegal logging

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 16 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Buriti	Terena	Lease of Indigenous area; cattle raising
Buriti	Terena	Deforestation; pesticide contamination; contamination of watercourses
Buritinho	Terena	Deforestation; pesticide contamination; contamination of watercourses
Cachoeirinha	Terena	Deforestation
Dourados	Guarani Nhandeva; Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Pesticide contamination; contamination of watercourses
Dourados	Guarani-Kaiowá; Guarani Nhandeva; Terena	Lease; use of pesticides
Dourados-Amambaiegua Ii	Guarani-Kaiowá	Destruction of shacks
Dourados-Amambaiegua Ii	Guarani-Kaiowá	Deforestation
Guyraroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Pesticide contamination; possessory invasion
Kadiwéu	Kadiwéu	Invasion; illegal logging
Lalima	Terena	Deforestation; soybean plantation
Nioaque	Atikum; Kinikinau; Terena	Deforestation; soybean plantation; contamination of watercourses; pesticide contamination
Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Burning of prayer house; arson
Taunay / Ipegue	Terena	Possessory invasion
Taunay / Ipegue	Terena	Lease of Indigenous area
Yvu Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Arson

**MINAS GERAIS - 9 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Aldeia Katurama	Pataxó Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Invasion by squatters; territorial conflict; cattle raising
Aranã Índio	Aranã	Mining; damage to the environment
Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu Pataxó	Mining; damage to the environment; contamination of watercourses
Fazenda Guarani	Pataxó	Mining; contamination of watercourses
Geru Tucunã	Pataxó	possessory invasion; contamination of watercourses
Maxakali	Maxakali	Invasions; slash and burn
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Pesticide contamination; water extraction
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Possessory invasions; cattle raising
Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Police invasion

**PARÁ - 40 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Alto Rio Guamá	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Possessory invasion; deforestation; illegal logging; irregular installation of electricity network
Alto Rio Guamá	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Illegal logging; illegal hunting
Alto Rio Guamá	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Deforestation; illegal logging
Alto Rio Guamá	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Marijuana plantation
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Land grabbing; deforestation; illegal road
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Possessory invasion
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Deforestation; illegal mining; cattle raising





**PARÁ - 40 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Apyterewa	Parakanã	Invasion by farmers
Arara	Arara	Illegal logging
Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu	Arara	Possessory invasion
Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu	Arara	Impacts of HPP on water flow
Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna	Araweté	Opening of roads
Baixo Tapajós/Arapiuns	Arapium	Arson
Baú	Kayapó	illegal mining; damage to the environment
Cachoeira Seca	Arara	Invasion; Illegal logging
Cachoeira Seca	Arara	Possessory invasion; deforestation; land subdivision
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Power transmission lines; possessory invasion; deforestation
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Land grabbing; deforestation
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Deforestation; cattle raising
Ituna/Itatá	Isolated	Land grabbing
Kayapó	Kayapó	Illegal mining; deforestation; damage to the environment
Koatinemo	Asurini	Illegal hunting
Kuruaya	Kuruaya; Xipáya	Illegal mining
Mãe Maria	Akrãtikatêje Gavião; Kykatejê Gavião; Parkateje	Impact of large projects; highway paving; illegal extraction of natural resources; illegal hunting
Maró	Arapium Borari	Land grabbing; deforestation; illegal fishing; illegal hunting; illegal logging
Menkragnoti	Isolated; Kayapó	Invasion by loggers
Munduruku	Munduruku	Prospecting; damage to the environment
Munduruku do Planalto Santareno	Munduruku	Deforestation; soybean monoculture; damage to the environment
Paquiçamba	Juruna Yudja	Impacts caused by HPP; damage to the environment
Parakanã	Parakanã	Illegal logging
Sarauá	Amanayé	Possessory invasion; deforestation
Sawré Muybu	Munduruku	Slash and burn
Tembé	Tembé	Deforestation; illegal logging
Trincheira/Bacajá	Xikrin	Invasions; illegal exploitation of natural resources
Trincheira/Bacajá	Xikrin	Illegal mining; deforestation; illegal logging
Turé / Mariquita	Tembé	Impact of works
Several	Munduruku	Mercury contamination
Several	Several Peoples	Soybean monoculture; aerial spraying of pesticides
Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Xikrin	Contamination of watercourses; damage caused by mining
Zo'é	Zo'é	Invasion; unauthorized entry of missionaries

**PARAÍBA - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Potiguara - Monte Mor	Potiguara	Invasion; deforestation
Tabajara	Tabajara	Possessory invasion; real estate speculation

**PARANÁ - 7 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Avá-Guarani do Ocoí	Avá-Guarani	Smuggling
Herarekã Xetá	Xetá	Invasion of farmers
Mangueirinha	Guarani Mbya; Kaingang	Illegal logging

**PARANÁ - 7 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Mangueirinha	Guarani Mbya; Kaingang	Lease; deforestation
Rio das Cobras	Kaingang; Guarani	Lease; use of pesticides; contamination of watercourses
Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	Armed invasion
Tekoha Vera Tupã'i	Guarani	Construction of SHPs; deforestation

**PERNAMBUCO - 4 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Entre Serras	Pankararu	Road opening
Pankararu	Pankararu	Damage to archaeological site; damage caused by mining
Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Deforestation; illegal logging
	Karaxuwanassu	Destruction of crops

**PIAUÍ - 1 CASE**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Akroá-Gamela Baixa Funda	Akroá-Gamella	Land grabbing; deforestation

**RIO DE JANEIRO - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Tekoha Jevy	Guarani Nhandeva	Sand extraction
Tekoha Jevy	Guarani Nhandeva	Land subdivision; real estate sale and construction

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - 2 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Invasion by farmers; real estate speculation
Tapará	Tapuia	Lease; blocked access to the territory

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 7 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Cacique Doble	Kaingang	Lease; use of pesticides
Cantagalo	Guarani Mbya	Pesticide contamination
Carreteiro	Kaingang	Lease; use of pesticides; soybean monoculture
Guarita	Kaingang	Lease; agribusiness projects within the TI
Nonoai	Kaingang	Lease; use of pesticides; monoculture of soybeans and wheat; contamination of watercourses
Serrinha	Kaingang	Lease; use of pesticides
Ventarra	Kaingang	Lease; use of pesticides; monoculture of soybeans and wheat

**RONDÔNIA - 20 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Igarapé Lage	Oro Wari	Invasions; deforestation; land subdivision
Igarapé Lage	Oro Wari	Use of pesticides; damage to the environment; contamination of watercourses
Igarapé Lage	Oro Wari	Illegal logging
Igarapé Ribeirão	Oro Wari	Use of pesticides;
Karipuna	Isolated; Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasions; deforestation; land grabbing; illegal logging
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; deforestation; land grabbing; land subdivision



**RONDÔNIA - 20 CASES (Continuation)**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Deforestation; illegal logging
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Flood; damage caused by HPP
Karipuna	Karipuna de Rondônia	Invasion; illegal logging
Parque Indígena do Aripuanã	Wide Belt; Isolated	Invasion; illegal mining; illegal logging
Rio Branco	Arikapú; Aruá; Kampé; Makurap; Tupari; Jabuti	Flood; damage caused by HPP
Rio Omerê	Akuntsu; Kanoé	Invasion by farmers
Roosevelt	Apurinã; Wide Strap	Deforestation; illegal logging
Sagarana	Oro Wari; Makurap; Canoé	Invasion by farmers; land grabbing
Sete de Setembro	Suruí de Rondônia	Cattle breeding; deforestation
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Isolated; Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Invasion; deforestation; illegal logging
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Invasion; cattle raising; deforestation
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Cattle breeding; deforestation; possessory invasion
Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau; Isolated	Illegal mining; invasion
Several	Several Peoples	Deforestation; illegal logging

**RORAIMA - 16 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Arapuá	Makuxi; Sapará; Wapixana	Arson
Pirititi	Pirititi	Land grabbing
Pirititi	Pirititi	Land grabbing; deforestation; illegal logging
Raposa Serra do Sol	Ingarikó; Makuxi; Taurepang; Wapixana	Illegal mining; damage to the environment
São Marcos	Makuxi; Taurepang; Wapixana	Illegal mining; deforestation; possessory invasion; cattle raising
Serra da Moça	Makuxi; Taurepang; Wapixana	Aerial spraying of pesticides; possessory invasion
Several	Several Peoples	Pesticides, genetically modified seeds
Wai-Wai	Wai Wai	Invasion; land subdivision
Yanomami	Isolated; Yanomami	Overflight over the isolated area; invasion
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining; damage to the environment
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining; invasion
Yanomami	Yanomami	Mining
Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal mining
Yanomami	Yanomami; Ye'kwana	Invasion; illegal mining; deforestation
Yanomami	Ye'kwana	Prospecting; damage to the environment and conflicts

**SANTA CATARINA - 7 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Ibirama - La Klãno	Xokleng	Failure to comply with a court decision; flooding by dam
Ibirama - La Klãno	Xokleng	Invasion; damage to the environment
Morro Alto	Guarani Mbya	Invasion by squatters; damage to the environment
Morro Dos Cavalos	Guarani Mbya	Invasion by squatters; damage to the environment
Pindoty	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; cattle raising; land subdivision; Illegal sand extraction
Pirai	Guarani Mbya	Invasion by squatters; damage to the environment
Tarumã	Guarani Mbya	Invasion by squatters; damage to the environment; cattle raising; illegal sand extraction

**SÃO PAULO - 10 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Filhos desta Terra Village	Guajajara; Guarani; Kaimbé; Pankararé; Pankararu; Timbira; Wassu Cocal; Xukuru-Kariri	Works within the IT; highway paving
Araribá	Guarani; Kaingang	Eucalyptus monoculture; damage to the environment; opening of roads
Icatu	Kaingang; Terena	Sugarcane monoculture; pesticide contamination
Jaraguá	Guarani	Deforestation; filling spring; works inside the TI
Jaraguá	Guarani	Land subdivision; possessory invasion; real estate construction
Ka'aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Slash and burn
Ka'aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Possessory invasion; deforestation; slash and burn
Ka'aguy Hovy	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; land grabbing; mining; illegal sand extraction
Pacurity	Guarani Mbya	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing
Ywyty Guaçu / Renascer / Aldeia Renascer	Guarani	Illegal mining

**TOCANTINS - 5 CASES**

Indigenous Land	People(s)	Type of damage/conflict
Funil	Xerente	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; deforestation
Inãwébohona	Avá-Canoeiro; Isolated; Javaé	Invasion; illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation; illegal logging; cattle raising
Krahô/Kanela	Krahô; Krahô-Kanela	Flood; damage to the environment; alteration of watercourse
Xerente	Xerente	Illegal logging; deforestation
Xerente	Xerente	Pesticide contamination; contamination of watercourses



# CHAPTER

# II

## **Violence Against the Person**

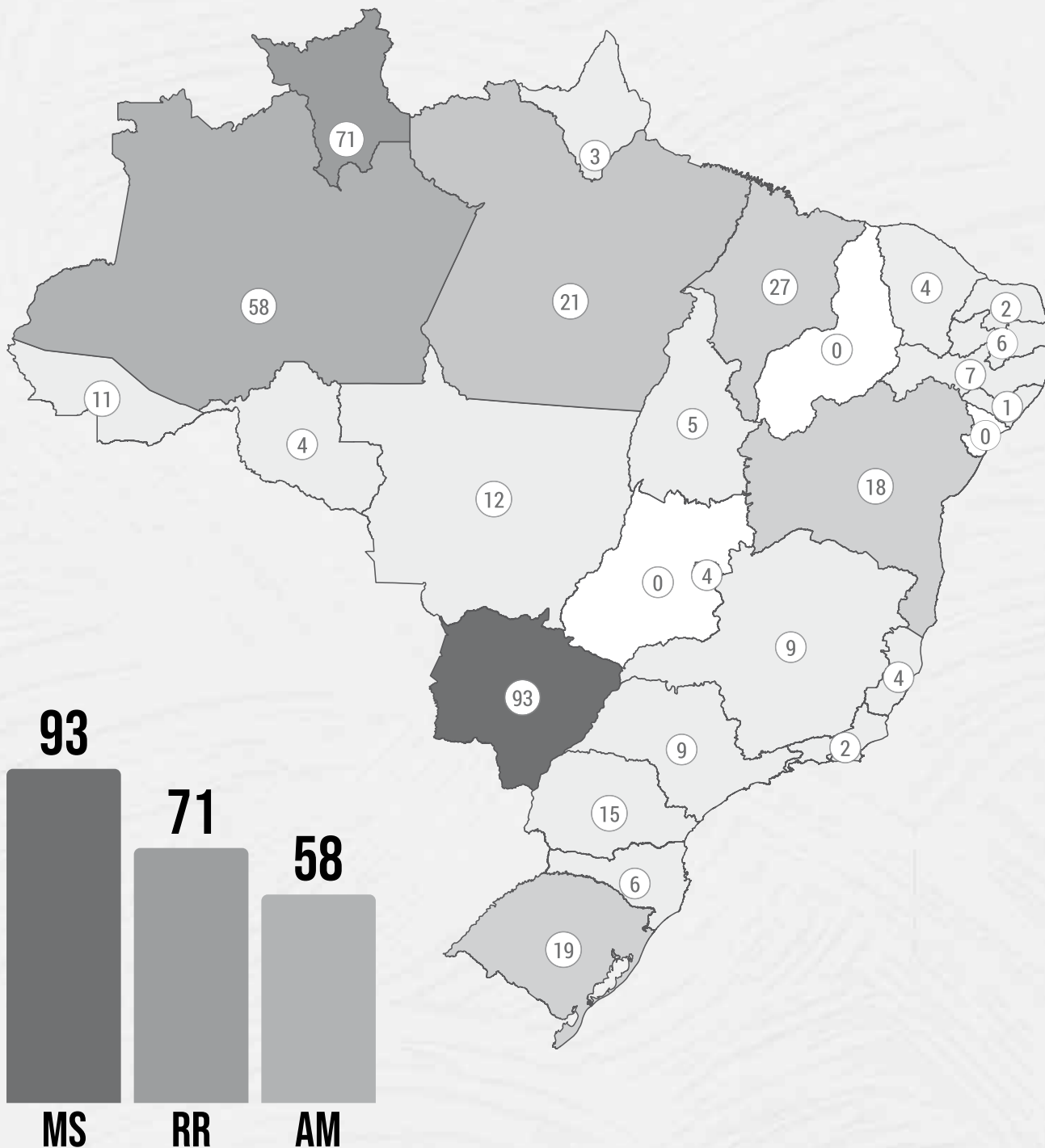
Abuse of power	89
Death threat	92
Various threats	94
Murders	99
Manslaughter	105
Bodily injury	106
Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination	109
Attempted murder	112
Sexual violence	115



## VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

### TOTAL CASES BY STATE

The map below shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases in this chapter were Mato Grosso do Sul (MS), Roraima (RR) and Amazonas (AM)





# VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

## 411 TOTAL CASES

- 15 CASES OF ABUSE OF POWER
- 17 CASES OF DEATH THREAT
- 40 CASES OF VARIOUS THREATS
- 208 CASES OF MURDERS
- 17 CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER
- 18 CASES OF BODILY INJURY
- 38 CASES OF RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION
- 35 CASES OF ATTEMPTED MURDER
- 23 CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

For detailed information, check the specific categories in this chapter or the summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, page 170.



The state government of Santa Catarina deployed the Military Police to arbitrarily close the floodgates of the North Dam, on the Ibirama La Klãnõ Indigenous Land. As a result, three Xokleng men were shot, and the territory was flooded

Photo: Vaxug Camlem/Xokleng youth







# ABUSE OF POWER



In 2023, 15 cases of abuse of power against Indigenous people were recorded in Brazil, in the states of Amazonas (1), Bahia (1), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Santa Catarina (1), and São Paulo (2). The situations are a small sample of the abuses and atrocities committed by powerful people who, in different public spheres, used their positions to violate rights and attack Indigenous communities or individuals.

The year was marked by the truculence of police forces – which should ensure public safety, the right to come and go and, above all, the physical and moral integrity of society in general – against Indigenous people. Several cases, such as those of the Guarani and Kaiowá of the Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha, in Rio Brilhante (MS), and the Yvu Vera tekoha, in Dourados (MS), involved forced evictions and illegal arrests without a warrant or court order. The violent acts entailed the use of bombs and rubber bullets, home invasions and seizure of personal items, all of which left the Indigenous community with physical and psychological scars.

Tragically, one of these violent acts perpetrated by the Military Police (PM) led to the death of a young Xakriabá man in the state of Minas Gerais. The presence of the PM was requested in the city of São João das Missões (MG), to ensure security during a charity event held by the Indigenous community. According to reports and videos, the aggressive approach of the agents, for no apparent reason, led to widespread confusion. The police reacted with pepper spray and live bullets. Alisson Lacerda Abreu Xakriabá, 25, was shot in the chest and died at the scene. Hours later, five vehicles entered the village without a warrant. They broke into houses, beat Indigenous people and arrested seven Xakriabá persons, on charges of assault against police officers, damage to public property and related criminal activities. All were released on the night of the same day.

Land conflicts are a central theme in the reports. Although they are public security institutions, police forces have served as escorts for rural landowners in conflict with Indigenous people, harassing and evicting them from claimed lands, as in the cases seen in Mato Grosso do Sul. In the south of the state, in the municipality of Naviraí, the Guarani Kaiowá community of the Kurupi tekoha was attacked by Military Police officers who were escorting farmers. Shots were fired at the Indigenous people, while officers surrounded the community in pickup trucks and a helicopter flew over the area, forcing women and children to hide in the forest.

In the same region, in March, an illegal operation was carried out by the Military Police without a warrant,



Photo: Kurupi community

Siege of the Kurupi tekoha, in Naviraí (MS), by the Military Police, where officers have been illegally coercing Indigenous people

against the repossessed Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha, in Rio Brillhante (MS). This is not the first time that the Military Police of Mato Grosso do Sul have illegally evicted Indigenous communities from their lands. The Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha has been waiting for decades for the demarcation of its territory. Two Indigenous men and a woman were arrested, and other Indigenous people were hit by rubber bullets, among them an elderly man. To justify the arrest, the Kaiowá were accused of disobedience. The next day, after the State Public Defender's Office (DPE/MS) intervened with the support of

Cimi, the State Court ordered the release of the three Indigenous people.

In Santa Cruz Cabralia, state of Bahia, a 16-year-old Pataxó boy was shot by the PM during a children's party. According to councilman Girlei Lage, who was in attendance, the action was disproportionate and abusive. He reports that, when a PM vehicle arrived at the scene, some teenagers got scared and ran. For no reason at all, one of the police officers started shooting and ended up hitting the young man. Questioned by the councilman, the PM showed a handmade weapon that was supposedly found with the young man. According to Girlei, in the official complaint filed later, the weapon was replaced by an automatic pistol.

In Santa Catarina, the state government deployed a shock troop and the cavalry of the Military Police to the Ibirama La Klãnõ Indigenous Land (TI), with the mission of closing the floodgate of the North Dam, located in the interior of the Xokleng territory. The action disrespected an agreement established years ago with community leaders and not only resulted in the invasion of the territory, but also unleashed physical violence. Three Xokleng people were shot. After the floodgate was shut, vast areas were flooded, and several families were forced to leave their homes.

In São Paulo, in May, leaders of the Guarani communities in the capital and on the coast of São Paulo blocked the Bandeirantes highway in protest against Bill (PL) 490/2007, which establishes the time frame as a criterion for the demarcation of Indigenous lands and includes a series of provisions that attack Indigenous territorial rights and jeopardize the protection of lands already demarcated. The demonstration took place on the day that the anti-Indigenous bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, in Brasília (DF). After a few hours of demonstration, the Military Police and the Shock Troops reacted with bombs, rubber bullets and water spray, injuring dozens of people.



Photo: Richard Werá Mirim/CGY

Guarani Indigenous people protesting against Bill 490/2007 on Bandeirantes highway, in São Paulo, were attacked by the Military Police with bombs, rubber bullets and water spray



## ABUSE OF POWER

### 15 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **abuse of power** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### AMAZONAS - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Residents of urban communities from different peoples	Several		Repossession; truculent action

#### BAHIA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
P.R.	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Shots; false accusation

#### MATO GROSSO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Xavante	Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Failure to participate in a public hearing

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Adalton Barbosa de Almeida; Clara Barbosa de Almedia; Lucimar Sanbriio Centurion	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laranjeira Nhanderu And Boqueirão (Brilhante Peguá)	Illegal eviction; truculent action; illegal arrests
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ava'ete	Truculent action; illegal seizure
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados-Amambaipegua li	Truculent action; police support for attacks against Indigenous people
The community	Kinikinau	Cachoeirinha	Cimi Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul
Elderly man; young man	Terena	Lalima	Arrest
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemipegua I	Invasion of the community; harassment of leaders

#### MINAS GERAIS - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Xakriabá	Xakriabá Rancharia	Police repression; invasion by police officers; intimidation; illegal arrests

#### PARÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
	Tembé	Turé / Mariquita	Truculent action; shooting

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani Mbya	Mato do Júlio Repossessed Land	Garbage dumped at the entrance of the community

#### SANTA CATARINA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Xokleng	Ibirama - La Klânô	Abuse of authority; shots

#### SÃO PAULO - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani Mbya	Ka'aguy Hovy	Anti-Indigenous speech
Protesters	Guarani	Jaragua	Police repression; use of rubber bullets, gas bombs and water sprays



## DEATH THREAT

In 2022, 17 cases of death threats against Indigenous people were recorded. The highest numbers occurred in Amazonas (5), Pará (4), Maranhão (2) and Mato Grosso do Sul (2). The states of Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraná, and Tocantins had one case each.

In Maranhão, two cases were documented, in which the main victims were the leaders of the groups known as “Guardians of the Forest”, which are responsible for monitoring and protecting the territories. Pressure from invaders has escalated in recent years, as inspections by official agencies have decreased. The threats come from hunters, fishermen, loggers and drug traffickers. On the Krikati Indigenous Land (TI), for example, in addition to illegal activities, Indigenous leaders report that fences are being put up and crops are being grown inside the territory.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, two cases were also recorded in 2023. In one of them, a man was arrested for threatening an 87-year-old healer. The other case involves the kidnapping of and death threats against four Guarani and Kaiowá people in Iguatemi (MS).

The state of Pará recorded five cases of death threats against Indigenous leaders, all with elements in common: opposition to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and resistance to the invasion of Indigenous lands. These threats often involve loggers, land grabbers, and miners, who resort to intimidation and violence to silence voices that speak up against their illegal activities. The threatened leaders are usually prominent figures in their communities, such as the coordinator of the Tapajós Arapiuns Indigenous Council (CITA).

In the north of Pará, the community of the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land endured the tragic death of Tymbektodem Arara, which occurred in circumstances that are still unclear, two days after his return from Geneva, Switzerland, where he spoke at the session of the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council about the situation of his land and the conflicts triggered by the predatory behavior of invaders. He was escorted by the National Force upon returning to Brazil. During his stay in Geneva, Tymbek, as he was known, received intimidating audios attributed to local farmers, as reported by a person accompanying him. In October, Tymbek was found dead in the Iriri River, allegedly by drowning. The case is being investigated by the Federal Police.

Two of the cases reported in Amazonas occurred in the Javari

Valley, where the indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips were heinously murdered in 2022. In Autazes, Mura leaders from the Soares and Urucurituba villages reported receiving death threats: “They told my deputy tuxaua that they are going to shoot me in the face. Some nights I cannot sleep,” said one of the leaders. The Indigenous land of the Mura people, which has not been demarcated and is at the center of agribusiness and mining interests, is being pressured by large projects to exploit potassium, an input used to produce fertilizers.

In Paraíba, the arrival of members of Funai’s technical Working Group (WG) to conduct a land survey in the Kalankó territory led to a wave of threats against Indigenous leaders and members of the WG. Squatters opposed to the demarcation of the area intimidated local leaders by directly threatening them on social media and paying them unexpected visits. This situation of permanent tension has put at risk the lives of Indigenous leaders, the community and those who provide direct services to the people, highlighting the fragility of protection against invaders.

In the south of the country, in the state of Paraná, a member and spiritual leader of the Avá-Guarani people in the community of the Y’Hovy village, on the Tekoha Guasú Guavirá Indigenous Land, was kidnapped and assaulted by two non-Indigenous men, while working out of the village. He was threatened with death and left far from the community located in Guaíra, in the western region of the state. The 56-year-old spiritual leader was tied up, beaten and threatened with a pistol, and had to walk back home. He was warned not to report the incident, or they would return and kill him.

Photo: Antonio Scarpinetti/SEC/Unicamp



Indigenous people of the Javari Valley continue to be threatened by non-Indigenous people who invade their territory. The photo depicts a demonstration by Indigenous people in Atalaia do Norte



## DEATH THREAT

### 17 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **death threat** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### ALAGOAS - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Antônio Kalankó; Paulo Kalankó; Antônio Kalankó	Kalankó	Kalankó	Threats and intimidation on WhatsApp

#### AMAZONAS - 5 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The chief	Kanamari	Vale do Javari	Threat with a firearm
Sérgio Freitas do Nascimento	Mura	Lago do Soares and Urucurituba	Death threats
Communities	Kanamari; Majoruna	Vale do Javari	Threats; intimidation
Jonas Mura	Mura		Threats; intimidation
Leaders	Apurinã	Pauzinho	Death threat

#### MARANHÃO - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Guardians of the Forest	Krikati	Krikati	Death threat
Guardians of the Forest	Awá-Guajá	Caru	Death threat; invasion

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Nhandesy (healer); Nhandesy's daughter	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Death threat
A man; women	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemipegua I	Illegal arrest; threats

#### PARÁ - 4 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Auricélia Arapium; Maria José Caetano Maitapu	Maytapu	Several	Death threats; sexist and misogynistic attacks
Maria Leusa Munduruku	Munduruku	Munduruku	Death threats
Tymbektodem Arara; Leader	Arara	Cachoeira Seca	Threat and intimidation
Dadá Borari; Leaders	Borari; Arapium	Maró	Verbal threat

#### PARANÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A man	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Death threat; intimidation with a firearm

#### PERNAMBUCO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Lucélia Pankará	Pankará	Serrote dos Campos	Death threat

#### TOCANTINS - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
An indigenous woman	Krahô	Kraholândia	Kidnapping; threats



In March, during a repossession operation on the Laranjeira Nhanderu tekoha, Guarani Kaiowá people pray for protection against threats from farmers and private security guards

## VARIOUS THREATS

**F**orty cases of various threats against Indigenous peoples were recorded in 2023, in the states of Amapá (1), Amazonas (9), Bahia (1), Maranhão (1), Minas Gerais (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Mato Grosso (4), Pará (5), Rondônia (1), Roraima (6), Rio Grande do Sul (1), and São Paulo (3). The various types of threats and violations recorded reflect the dismantling, in recent years, of the agencies charged with protecting Indigenous rights and territories. The situation increased the vulnerability of many Indigenous peoples, communities, and individuals.

A recurring situation, despite the many complaints that are filed year after year, is the withholding of Indigenous people's documents, passwords and bank cards. This happens when Indigenous people go to cities to withdraw social security money, seek public services and shop. In Barra do Garças (MT), in addition to withholding cards, the scammers steal the Nambikwara people's retirement, Bolsa Família, Social Security and maternity aid money, in addition to taking out loans in their names.

The persistence of exploitation of forced labor involving Indigenous people in various regions of Brazil, recorded in six cases, represents serious human rights violations. In Amazonas and Mato Grosso do Sul, Indigenous people of the Sateré Mawé and Guarani peoples were found in degrading working conditions, including precarious housing and lack of protective equipment. In addition, children and adolescents were also found in child labor.

There were reports of coercion, withholding of documents and indebtedness of Indigenous workers. It was in this context of forced labor in illegal logging that, in April, Reinaldo Santana Magalhães, a 20-year-old Sateré Mawé young man, disappeared after going hunting near the Andirá-Marau Indigenous Land. Community and family members have since been demanding that the authorities investigate the case.

In Dourados (MS), seven Indigenous workers – including an 11-year-old child and a 17-year-old teenager – were rescued from forced and child labor on Marreta farm, owned by one of the accused of the Caarapó massacre, which in 2016 killed the Guarani Kaiowá health agent Clodiody Aquileu de Souza.



The situation denounced by the Guarani Kaiowá and Terena Indigenous people in Rio Grande do Sul, involving the apple harvest in Vacaria, also shows serious violations. In videos recorded by them, the Indigenous workers show precarious bathrooms, injuries caused by tractors and spoiled food.

In the north of the country, the enticement of young Indigenous people to work in illegal mining is a devastating practice that destroys not only the social structure, but also the ancestral traditions of the communities. Offers of education and delusive opportunities are used to lure young people, while weapons, mobile phones and money are offered in exchange for work in illegal mines. Young people are encouraged to challenge the authority of the elders, leading to intergenerational conflicts and deep social disruption. In addition, illegal mining not only contaminates rivers and fish, but also corrupts the imagination of young people, leading them to idealize a life marked by violence and exploitation.

Grooming for prostitution continues to be a permanent concern. In Amapá and Roraima, in two operations individuals were arrested for human trafficking, association for trafficking and favoring prostitution. In Oiapoque (AP), Indigenous minors were persuaded and sexually exploited, especially by fishermen. They were taken to a hotel in the city, where a woman reported having been kept under illegal arrest.

In Roraima, a gang took the victims to a clandestine airstrip, from where they were transported by plane to illegal mines on the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI). The victims then discovered that they would have to pay for transportation, food and board, incurring a debt that started at R\$10,000. To pay off the debt, they were forced to have as many as 15 sexual intercoursés per night.

Personal archive



Photo: Ligia Kloster Apeli/Cimi Regional Office North 1

Sateré-Mawé indigenous people from the Sagrado Coração de Jesus community, in the Andirá-Marau Indigenous Territory, sail along the Urupadi River. Reinaldo Magalhães (above), missing since April, lived in the community



Photo: Labor Inspection/publication

Lodging for indigenous workers rescued from forced labor. Farmer is accused of Caarapó Massacre

Threats and intimidation linked to land conflicts and invasion of Indigenous territories - especially by farmers, land grabbers, loggers, and miners - continued to occur throughout 2023 in practically all Brazilian states.

In at least two states, cases of Indigenous children being taken from their families have been recorded. In Roraima, a complaint filed with the National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents alleges that at least six Yanomami children were taken by non-Yanomami families, with two irregular adoption processes in progress. In Mato Grosso, a Warao newborn was taken from her family by determination of the Guardianship Council and the Public Prosecutor's Office of Mato Grosso (MP), when discharged from the hospital. She was taken from the hospital to a shelter without any explanation to her family, who did not understand why it was happening.



## VARIOUS THREATS

### 40 Cases

The table below lists all cases **various threats** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### AMAPÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Minors			Grooming and sexual exploitation

#### AMAZONAS - 9 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Maraguá	Maraguá	Delay in resolving massacre; insecurity
Residents of the Soares Indigenous Land	Mura	Soares/Urucurituba	Manipulation to favor a company
Leaders	Saterê-Mawe		Intimidation; veiled threat
Indigenous people; riverine community	Saterê-Mawé	Andirá-Marau	Forced labor
Sérgio Mura	Mura	Soares/Urucurituba	Threats
The community	Yanomami	Yanomami	Forced labor
The community	Kanamari	Igarapé Preto Bauana	Threats and intimidation
Leaders	Mura	Mura do Itaparanã	Threats; intimidation
Young people			Grooming; indoctrination; human trafficking

#### BAHIA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Women and children	Pataxó	Comexatiba (Aldeia Cahy)	Verbal threats; intimidation; invasion

#### MARANHÃO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Alcides Krikati	Krikati	Krikati	Threat; invasion

#### MATO GROSSO - 4 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Fernandes; José Arruda; Vitor; Mariano; Cyril; Aurelius; José Odilio Cambara; Carlos Ney Bacca; Feliciano Maconho Paz	Chiquitano	Several	Threats; intimidation
A newborn child	Warao		Child taken from the family
Men, women and elderly people	Nambikwara		Scam; documents and bank cards withheld
A student	Hixkaryana		Disappearance

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laranjeira Nhandaru and Boqueirão (Brilhantepegua)	Verbal attacks; intimidation
A child; an adolescent; workers	Guarani		Forced labor
Workers	Terena		Labor exploitation





**Mato Grosso do Sul - 6 Cases (Continuation)**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Aldeia Água Bonita	Delivery of unfinished construction work
Edna Marques da Silva	Terena	Nioaque	Wrongful dismissal; violation of labor rights
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados-Amambaieguá II	Attack; threats

**MINAS GERAIS - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Workers	Guarani Nhandeva		Forced labor
Regina Leite da Silva	Xakriabá		Threats; intimidation on messaging app

**PARÁ - 5 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men; women; elderly people	Several	Several	Arbitration to prove stable union
Italo Tembê	Tembê	Tembê	Threats
Communities	Zo'é	Zo'é	Unauthorized third-party access to the TI
Communities	Tembê	Turé / Mariquita	Threats; intimidation
Women; residents	Tembê		Threats; intimidation

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Workers	Terena; Guarani-Kaiowá		Forced labor

**RONDÔNIA - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Leaders	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	Illegal arrest; intimidation

**RORAIMA - 6 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal adoption
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Toll collection
An old man	Wapixana		Forced labor
Children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Illegal arrest; threats
Women and adolescents	Yanomami	Yanomami	Grooming and sexual exploitation
A young person	Yanomami	Yanomami	Grooming

**SÃO PAULO - 3 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A woman			Forced labor
The community	Guarani Mbya	Jaraguá	Invasion; threats
The community	Xukuru-Kariri	Aldeia Filhos Desta Terra	Threats; intimidation



# MURDERS

## TOTAL CASES BY STATE

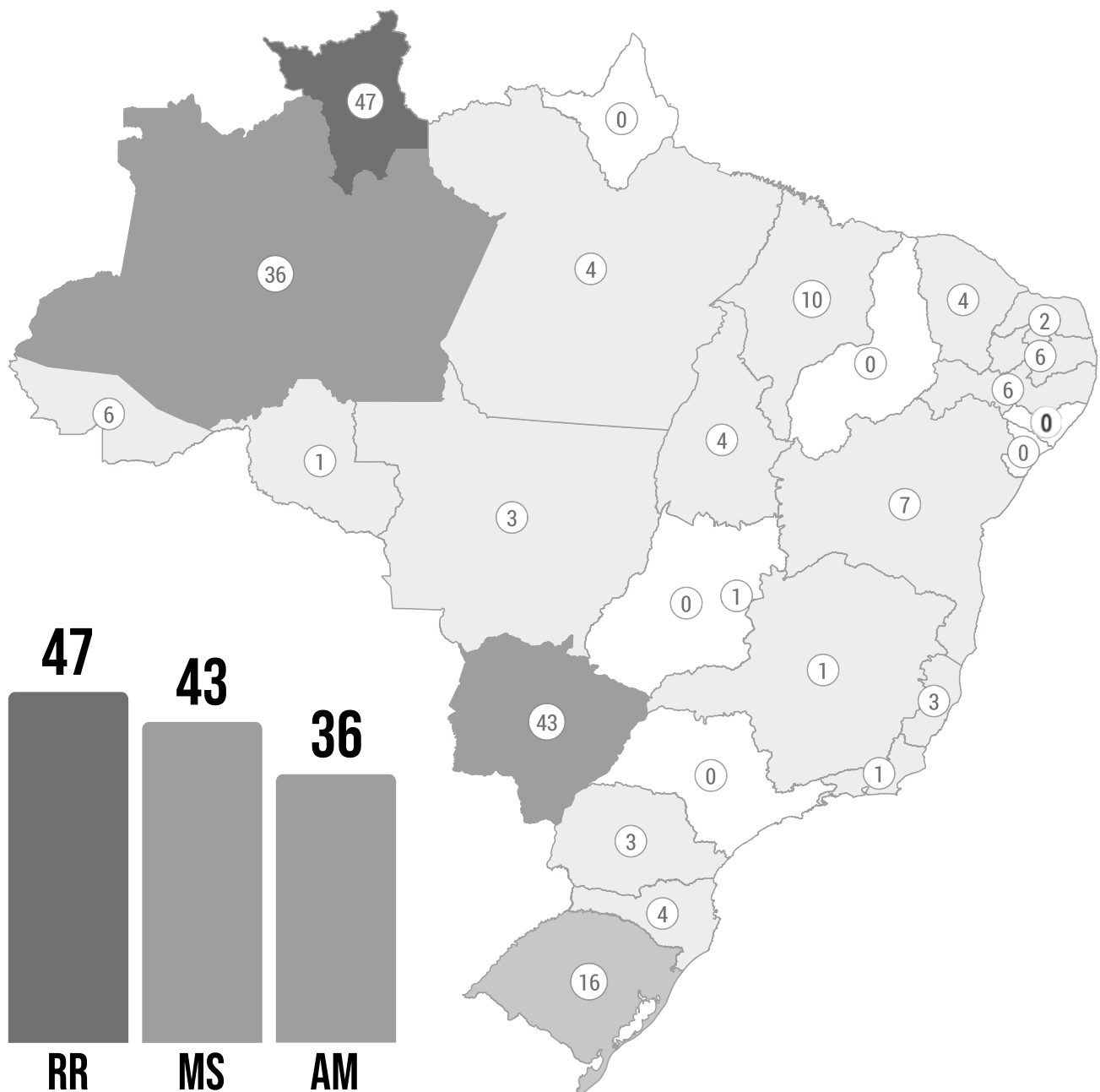
The map shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases were Roraima (RR), Mato Grosso do Sul (MS) and Amazonas (AM).

Sources:

Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024.

Access on 08/06/2024; Data subject to review.

SIASI. Access on 25/03/2024; Data subject to review.





# MURDERS

## Official data

In 2023, data obtained by Cimi from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) reported at least 208 murders of Indigenous people in Brazil. As in previous years, the states with the highest numbers of murders were Roraima (47), Mato Grosso do Sul (43) and Amazonas (36), which account for 39 per cent of the total. The crimes occurred in 26 states in the country, with 179 men and 30 women killed. Most of the victims (171) were between 20 and 59 years old, and 19 were 19 or younger. There was a considerable drop in cases involving minors compared to previous years.

It is important to note that the data obtained from public agencies are partial and continue to be updated throughout

the year, and may change as the databases are fed. For this reason, we seek to obtain information from the most up-to-date sources, including SIM, state health secretariats and Sesai.

There may also be differences in coverage between databases, since the information provided by Sesai and obtained by Cimi via the Access to Information Law (LAI) is restricted to deaths reported in the communities and peoples assisted by the Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts (DSEIs). As the specifications about the people, territory or community to which the victims belonged are not provided and do not even exist in the data made available by the secretariats and by SIM, it is not possible to compare data from different sources or provide details and more in-depth analysis of the information obtained.

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Suruí Pataxó, leader of the Barra Velha Indigenous Land, holds a cloth the young Samuel Cristiano do Amor Divino wore in rituals. It was on display, in his memory, on the repossessed land where he lived

**MURDERS IN 2023, BY STATE<sup>1</sup>**

State	Female	Male	Total
Acre	2	4	6
Alagoas	0	0	0
Amapá	0	0	0
Amazon	3	33	36
Bahia	1	6	7
Ceará	1	3	4
Federal District	0	1	1
Espírito Santo	1	2	3
Goiás	0	0	0
Maranhão	1	9	10
Mato Grosso	0	3	3
Mato Grosso do Sul	5	38	43
Minas Gerais <sup>2</sup>	1	0	1
Pará	0	4	4
Paraíba <sup>2</sup>	0	6	6
Paraná	0	3	3
Pernambuco	1	5	6
Piauí	0	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	0	1	1
Rio Grande do Norte	0	2	2
Rio Grande do Sul	2	14	16
Rondônia	0	1	1
Roraima	9	38	47
Santa Catarina	1	3	4
São Paulo	0	0	0
Sergipe	0	0	0
Tocantins	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>208</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024. Data subject to review. Access on 06/08/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: SIASI. Access on 03/25/2024. Data subject to review.

**MURDERS IN 2023 BY AGE GROUP<sup>3</sup>**

Age group	Number of murders	%
19 years old and younger	19	9.1%
20 to 59 years old	172	82.3%
60 years or older	17	8.1%
N/A	1	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Same sources as on the previous table

**Cimi data**

In 2023, based on information obtained by missionary teams in different regions of the country and news published in various media outlets, Cimi recorded 81 cases that resulted in 88 Indigenous people murdered.

It should be noted, as usual, that the numbers in this set of records are significantly lower than those of violent deaths of Indigenous people recorded by official sources. However, unlike the data obtained from public agencies, these cases allow us to glimpse some details, albeit in a limited way, about the context in which these deaths occurred. For this reason, even using the data obtained from SIM and Sesai as a primary source of data on murders of Indigenous people, Cimi has chosen, over the years, to maintain its own systematization of the murders of Indigenous people in Brazil.

These homicides occurred in the states of Acre (8), Amapá (1), Amazonas (7), Bahia (18), Ceará (1), Espírito Santo (2), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso do Sul (19), Mato Grosso (2), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (2), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (7), Roraima (8), Santa Catarina (1), Tocantins (1), and Federal District (1).

The year was marked by a series of territorial conflicts and murders involving fights or disagreements, often escalated by alcohol. Of the total, 68 of the victims were men and 17 were women; 31 per cent of the deaths recorded by Cimi were by firearms, 29 per cent by piercing cold weapons, and 12 per cent by battering.

In the extreme south of Bahia, at the beginning of the year, two Pataxó young men, Samuel Cristiano, 23, and Nauí Brito, 16, were killed on BR-101, towards the village of Montinho. They were shot in the back on their way to a repossessed land of the Pataxó people on the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land (TI), where they lived. According to the community, they had left on a motorcycle to buy groceries. On January 30, a Military Police (PM) officer was arrested, suspected of involvement in the deaths of the two young Indigenous men.



Nauí Brito de Jesus, 16, Samuel Cristiano do Amor Divino Braz, 25, two young Pataxó men from the Barra Velha Indigenous Land murdered on January 17, 2023



Photo: Maiara Dourado/Cimi



Pataxó Indigenous people perform a ritual song on the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land, in the repossessed area where young Samuel and Nauí were murdered

In December, Chief Lucas Santos Oliveira, of the Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe people, was murdered on his way back from the city to the Caramuru Catarina Paraguassu Indigenous Land. Two men on a motorcycle fired at him, who was also on a motorcycle, with his son on the passenger seat. Lucas Pataxó was an important figure in his community, holding various positions and fighting for the rights of his people.

In the northeast of Pará, Agnaldo, of the Turiwara people, was shot dead at dawn on the land that is under dispute between the Agropalma company and Indigenous people, in an ambush while getting food. Agnaldo was accompanied by Jonas, who was wounded in the head, and José Luís, who was also hit, but was saved by the medal he was wearing around his neck. The region has been marked by allegations of pressure and violence from companies engaged in oil palm monoculture in Indigenous communities and territories, especially of the Turiwara and Tembé peoples.

In Maranhão, the number of murders among Indigenous people of the Guajajara group remained high: seven of the eight victims in the state were members to these people, most of them from the Arariboia Indigenous Land. In this territory, the level of violence at the beginning of the year escalated to the point of claiming the life of a non-Indigenous person: Raimundo Ribeiro da Silva, 57, was a Sesai driver and married to a Guajajara woman, with whom he lived in the Abraão village. He was killed in January 2023.

In Rio Grande do Sul, Jonas, a 26-year-old Kaingang man, was killed amid the territorial conflict over the demarcation of the Passo Grande do Rio Forquilha Indigenous Land, in Sananduva (RS). Another victim of the slowness in the demarcation process. The area is occupied by more than 45 Kaingang families and demarcation has been requested since 2000.

In the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in February, a young man was killed, and another was injured by miners in the Homoxi region. Two other Yanomami men were murdered in the Parima region. The victims were hit by gunfire, and due to the difficulty of access to the dense forest region, it took some time for the bodies to be rescued.

In April, during a funeral ritual of the Uxiu community on the banks of the Mucajaí River, on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, a 24-year-old Yanomami man was shot in the forehead by miners who were passing by on a boat during the ceremony. Another man, who was also injured in the attack, died months later from injuries sustained to the abdomen.

In the urban area of Tocantinópolis (TO), in September, Davi Dias, of the Apinajé people, was killed with blows to the head while sleeping in front of a commercial establishment. He was found during the night by a security guard, who had seen him hours earlier, sleeping. When he passed by the Indigenous man again, the guard noticed that he was injured.

**MURDER****81 Cases - 88 Victims**

The table below lists all **murder** cases recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

**ACRE - 8 CASES - 8 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Ferreira Kulina	Kulina	Kulina do Rio Envira	Assault with a wooden bat
Joel Saldanha Jaminawa	Jaminawá		Firearm
Saide Pereira Lampião Jaminawá	Jaminawá		Firearm
Andresmar de Souza Nascimento Kaxinawá	Kaxinawá		Cold weapon
Man	Kulina		Assault with a wooden bat
Elizeu Silva Jaminawá	Jaminawá		Cold weapon
Zeza Kulina	Kulina		Beating
Noemi Kulina	Kulina	Alto Rio Purus	Firearm

**AMAPÁ - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Maria Clara Batista	Karipuna Do Amapá		Rape and drowning in the mud

**AMAZONAS - 7 CASES - 7 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Almir Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Jaminawa / Arara do Rio Bagé	Cold weapon
Vanasharu Madija Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Uerê	Beating
Julião Kulina	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Médio Juruá	Cold weapon
Jessica Hadassa	Saterê-Mawe		Firearm
A child	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
Luna Lorena Silva Santos	Saterê-Mawe		Assault
Nelson Kulina	Kulina		Stab wounds

**BAHIA - 17 CASES - 18 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Samuel Cristiano do Amor Divino; Nauí Brito de Jesus	Pataxó	Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal	Firearm
Daniel de Sousa Santos	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Firearm
Andrés de Jesus Klatt	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Firearm
Dennis Kawhã Santos da Cruz	Pataxó		Beating
Dieliton de Oliveira Matos	Pataxó		Firearm
Messias Braz Correia	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Firearm
Reynan Souza Braz	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Firearm
Ademir Machado Reis	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Barra Velha	
Daniel Souza dos Santos	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	
Isaías Silva de Andrade	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	
Leandro de Butazara		Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Murder
Lucas Oliveira Santos	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Firearm
Yawere Santana	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Firearm



**Bahia - 17 Cases - 18 Victims (Continuation)**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Tuã Alves	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	
Iranildo Jesus dos Santos	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Firearm
Priscila Xavier de Lima	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Caramuru Catarina Paraguaçu	Heinous crime
Dhiones Nunes da Costa	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe		

**CEARÁ - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Maria Gerlene Silva de Oliveira	Kanindé		Cold weapon

**FEDERAL DISTRICT - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A child	Makuxi		Beating

**ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 CASE - 2 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Silas Elon Vicente; Gregori Vieira Felipe Cezarino	Tupinikim	Tupiniquim	Murder

**MARANHÃO - 7 CASES - 8 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
José Inácio Guajajara	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Firearm
Valdemar Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Assault with stones and sticks
A teenager	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Rape and femicide
Rosiana Gavião	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Governor	Rape and femicide
José Tarquino Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Cold weapon
Raimundo Maracanã Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Cold weapon
Gielson Pompeu Almeida Guajajara; Lessonia Lopes Ribeiro	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Cold weapon; lynching

**MATO GROSSO - 2 CASES - 2 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Leonido Mano Kadojeba	Bororo	Tadarimana	Stabbing
A man			cold weapon

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 18 CASES - 19 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Tomás da Silva	Guarani	Dourados	Cold weapon
A woman	Guarani	Amambai	Rape and murder
Sebastiana Galton; Rufino Velasquez	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guasuty	House fire
Adolescent	Guarani	Guasuty	Assault with a machete
Everton Reginaldo Feliciano	Terena	Dourados	Cold weapon
Amenadabe Machado Maciel	Terena	Dourados	Cold weapon
Lídia Gomes Martins	Guarani	Cerrito	Cold weapon
Romildo Espíndola Cabreira		Dourados	Cold weapon
Karina Ferreira Isnardi	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Rape; Femicide
Eládio Gonzalez	Guarani-Kaiowá		Cold weapon
Romário Pires	Kadiwéu		Beating

**Mato Grosso do Sul - 18 Cases - 19 Victims (Continuation)**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Man	Guarani	Potrero Guaçu	Cold weapon
Vanilton Cabreira de Souza	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Unknown
Clelson Velasques Veron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Iron Bar
Jorge Almeida	Guarani-Kaiowá		Cold weapon
Mikaela Oliveira Rodrigues	Terena		Piercing object
Vadilson Candelario	Terena		Firearm
Damiana Cavanha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Apikay	Unclear

**MINAS GERAIS - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Alisson Lacerda Abreu Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	firearm

**PARÁ - 2 CASES - 2 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Agnaldo Turiwara	Turiwara	Turé / Mariquita	Firearm
Wesley Barbosa Javaé	Javaé		Unknown

**PARANÁ - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Euclides Romero	Avá-guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	firearm

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 7 CASES - 7 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Missael Pingogh Gria	Kaingang	Guarita	Assault with bats
Paola Rodrigues	Kaingang	Cacique Doble	Firearm
A man	Kaingang	Cacique Doble	Cold weapon
Jeferson Rygno de Matos	Kaingang	Cacique Doble	Unknown
Maicon Junior Farias	Kaingang	Ventarra	Unknown
Odacir Garcia Lopes	Kaingang	Votouro	Firearm
Jonas da Silva	Kaingang	Passo Grande da Forquilha	Firearm

**RORAIMA - 5 CASES - 8 VICTIMS**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Three men	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
Angelita Prororita Yanomami	Yanomami		Murder
Venâncio Xirixana; Ilson Xirixana	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
Orlando da Silva	Wapixana	Jacamin	Arrow
Nonato Yanomami	Yanomami		cold weapon

**SANTA CATARINA - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Aziel Floriano	Kaingang	Kondá Village	firearm

**TOCANTINS - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Davi Dias Apinajé	Apinajé		Assault with stones





# MANSLAUGHTER

In 2023, 17 cases of manslaughter against Indigenous people were recorded, with 17 victims. Of these, 15 were run over, one was accidentally shot, and one was involved in a car accident. The cases occurred in Bahia (3), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (8), Roraima (3), and São Paulo (1).

In almost all run-over cases, the drivers fled the scene. Neglect and disrespect for Indigenous people have become common over the years. In almost all editions of this publication, we have reported that there are doubts about the characteristics of these road deaths, that is, whether they are involuntary manslaughter, an accident, or an intentional act. These deaths occur on highways and on the side of roads that are very close to the villages or cut through Indigenous territories, thus pointing to the neglect of public authorities towards this population.

In 2023, once again the highest numbers of these violations occurred in the southern region of the country, where eight road deaths were recorded. This is a region marked by recurrent situations of racism and prejudice against Indigenous peoples. The lack of land demarcation adds to this context, forcing many communities to live in roadside camps, vulnerable and at risk of being run over.

In Sidrolândia (MS), 4-year-old Ana Beatriz Jorge de Oliveira died after being hit by a school bus in Nova Corguinho Village, on the Buriti Indigenous Land (TI). The accident happened when the child was crossing the street in front of her house. The bus driver reported himself to the police, alleging that low visibility on the road due to poor lighting, had contributed to the accident.

A 37-year-old Indigenous man died when he was hit by a vehicle on the PRC-487 highway, in the municipality of Cândido Abreu, Paraná. According to the Highway Police Patrol, the driver of the vehicle, a 29-year-old man, did not have a driver's license and tested positive for blood alcohol.

In the same state, in the town of Nova Laranjeiras, at least one woman and three men from the Rio das Cobras Indigenous Land were run over on the BR-277 highway between June and August 2023. In two of the cases, the drivers fled the scene.

## MANSLAUGHTER

### 17 Cases - 17 Victims

The table below lists all **manslaughter** cases recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

### BAHIA - 3 CASES - 3 VICTIMS

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Antonio de Jesus	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Car accident
Yuri Oliveira de Jesus	Tupinambá de Olivença	Santana	Firearm
A man	Kariri	Barra	Run over

### MARANHÃO - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager	Guajajara	Arariboia	Run over

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Ana Beatriz Jorge de Oliveira	Terena	Buriti	Run over

### PARANÁ - 8 CASES - 8 VICTIMS

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young man	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Run over
An old man	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Run over
A woman	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Run over
A man		Rio das Cobras	Run over
A man	Kaingang		Run over
A man	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Run over
A man	Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Run over
A child	Kaingang	Ivaí	Run over

### RORAIMA - 3 CASES - 3 VICTIMS

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A man	Yanomami		Run over
Maranhão Yanomami	Yanomami		Run over
João Yanomami	Yanomami	Yanomami	Run over

### SÃO PAULO - 1 CASE - 1 VICTIM

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Bryan Ribeiro da Cruz	Guarani	Jaraguá	Run over



## BODILY INJURIES

In 2023, 18 cases of bodily injury to Indigenous people were recorded in Brazil. The states with the highest numbers of cases were Mato Grosso do Sul, with 10 cases, and Roraima, with two. Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais and Paraná had one case each.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, attacks against Indigenous peoples are recurrent and daily, including with the participation of public and private security forces. The number of cases reported – the highest in the country – does not reflect the reality experienced by those peoples, since not all cases are reported or publicized.

In the south of the state, in Iguatemi (MS), the Guarani and Kaiowá of the Pyelito Kue tekoha, on the Iguatemipegua I Indigenous Land (TI), experienced moments of sheer terror during a vicious attack on a repossessed area located in the forest of a farm overlapping the Indigenous territory. About twenty hooded and armed men in several private security vehicles belonging to farmers in the region, shot at the Indig-

enous people and kept four people – three women and one man – under illegal arrest for a few hours, during which they were assaulted, threatened and tortured.

The Indigenous people were only released, according to the account of one of the victims, when the aggressors were informed of the presence of journalists in the region. That same afternoon, a Canadian photojournalist and an anthropologist who were traveling on the public road that gives access to the Pyelito Kue tekoha were brutally assaulted by several armed and hooded men, who used their trucks to block the highway. The victims reported that police cars drove by the scene but did nothing to help them.

Of the ten cases recorded in Mato Grosso do Sul, seven involved domestic violence. In May, a woman from the Jaguapiru village, in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, was assaulted by her drunk husband. Also in Jaguapiru, an Indigenous woman was assaulted by her ex-husband. She was rescued by community leaders and taken to the hospital with multiple injuries.

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Indigenous of Pyelito Kue community, in Iguatemi (MS), weeks after the brutal attacks of November, 2023



Photos: Enawenê-Nawê People



At least 20 indigenous of the Enawenê-Nawê people were injured by rubber bullets from private security guards during a demonstration against hydroelectric plants on the Jurueña River



In Bahia, during a protest against the time frame thesis that led to a scuffle between the municipalities of Porto Seguro and Santa Cruz Cabrália, a woman was detained after running over three Indigenous people, while trying to cut through the blockade. According to the Military Police, the woman is a business owner and was driving under the influence of alcohol. She was taken to the police station in Porto Seguro and will be charged for bodily injury.

In western Paraná, in Guaíra (PR), a 51-year-old Avá-Guarani Xeramoí (spiritual leader) was kidnapped and tortured by two non-Indigenous people. The son, who was accompanying him, managed to escape, but the Xeramoí of Tekoha Y'Hovy, a community in the Tekohá Guasú Guavirá Indigenous Land, was violently assaulted and taken to a nearby house, where he was tortured, beaten, threatened with firearms, and drowned in a puddle of water. After hours of torture, the Indigenous man was abandoned on a dirt road. For fear of reprisals, he did not report the case to the police. This incident occurred amid the escalation of crime in the region, where the lack of land demarcation leaves Indigenous communities vulnerable to hunger, insecurity and violence by local farmers.

In Roraima, in March, a Wapishan leader was chased and knocked down from his motorcycle by a car of the government of Roraima. The victim had one of his knees injured. A team from the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) was sent to the scene to get information about the case and collect testimonies. In February, communities on the Manoá-Pium Indigenous Land had started a repossession process in the region.

**BODILY INJURIES****18 Cases**

The table below lists all cases of **bodily injuries** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

**AMAPÁ - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Jacilei Galibi Marworno	Galibi	Galibi	Assault

**AMAZONAS - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager; a child	Kubeo	Balaiao	Beating; rape

**BAHIA - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Three Indigenous people	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Run over

**MATO GROSSO - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
20 men and children	Enawenê-Nawê	Enawenê-Nawê	Hit by rubber bullets

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 10 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A woman	Guarani	Caarapó	Hit
A woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Assault with a wooden bat
Cilene	Guarani Nhandeva	Dourados	Beating
A woman	Guarani	Dourados	Assault
A man; three women	Guarani Nhandeva	Iguatemipegua I	Assault and verbal attack; torture
A woman	Guarani		Assault with bricks
A woman	Guarani	Dourados	Assault
A teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Assault with a sledgehammer
A teenager		Dourados	Assault
A woman	Guarani-Kaiowá		Assault

**MINAS GERAIS - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A woman	Maxakali	Maxakali	Beating

**PARANÁ - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Xeramoi (spiritual leader)	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Y'Hovy	Kidnapping; torture; beating

**RORAIMA - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A leader	Wapixana	Manoá/Pium	Chased by a car and run over
R.R.F; M.S.P	Makuxi	Raposa Serra do Sol	Cold weapon





# RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

In 2023, Cimi recorded 38 cases of racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination. The states with the highest numbers were Maranhão (7), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Minas Gerais (3), Pará (3), São Paulo (3), Amazonas (2), Roraima (2), and the Federal District (3). Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rondônia, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro had one case each.

These figures are a small sample of the situations to which Indigenous peoples and individuals are often subjected. When they are not ridiculed for their appearance, way of dressing and expressing themselves, Indigenous people living in urban areas report that they are constantly pointed out as fake Indians, “city Indians” or people who “do not look like an Indian”.

In April, Indigenous woman Lucila Nawá, from Acre, was a victim of racism when looking for a place to stay in Brasília (DF). She traveled to the federal capital to attend the Terra Livre Camp (ATL), a large Indigenous mobilization held in Brasília. When trying to book an inn, the owner said that Lucila could stay there, but that she was not allowed to go to the breakfast lounge wearing a headdress and body paint. “I felt discriminated against and ashamed. I didn’t feel well, I didn’t want to stay there at her inn anymore. Because if a go somewhere where my culture cannot accompany me, I cannot be in that place either”, said the Indigenous woman.

In Espírito Santo, a seven-year-old Tupinikim girl was mocked by her schoolmates when she identified herself as Indigenous and a resident of the village. APOINME issued a note of repudiation, and the family reported the case to the Civil Police. The child’s father explained that the discrimination is motivated by the absence of a stereotype idealized

by non-Indigenous society, since his daughter is of mixed ancestry.

The state of Maranhão had the highest number of cases of racism and discrimination. In the municipalities of the Baixo Parnaíba region, the reaction to the strengthening of the struggle of the Anapuru Muypurá people for ethnic recognition and territorial rights came in the form of increased prejudice against the Indigenous people by the local population, who deny the existence and presence of the people in the region, with questions such as: “Since when there are Indians in Brejo?”, “You are not an Indian; Indians walk around naked”, “the Anapuru Indians were cannibals and have been extinct”.

In October, leaders of the Tremembé de Engenho people attended a hearing at the State Public Prosecutor’s Office in Maranhão. Upon arriving at the institution’s building, Indigenous people were prohibited from going in, on the grounds that they were wearing inappropriate clothing. The hearing was ultimately called off.

In Santa Catarina, the mayor of the municipality of José Boiteux, Adair Antonio Stollmeier, issued a decree prohibiting the use of Indigenous languages in public offices. The decree established that “the official language used and allowed in all public institutions in the municipality of José Boiteux is Portuguese”. Cimi’s Regional Office in the South reported the case to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF), which recommended the revocation of the decree, due to its unconstitutionality and violation of international conventions to which Brazil is a signatory.

In Amambai (MS), a job position was advertised on social media using discriminatory and prejudiced language against Indigenous people in the region, where there is a large Kaiowá and Guaraní population. The ad described the profile



Photos: Marina Oliveira/Cimi

The municipality of José Boiteux (SC), where the Xokleng people live, issued a decree establishing Portuguese as the “only language used and allowed” in public institutions



“desired” by the employer: “man of legal age, Indigenous people do not need to apply”. Brazil’s Constitution and labor legislation prohibit gender or race discrimination in job ads.

Also in Mato Grosso do Sul, Aty Guasu – the Great Guarani and Kaiowá Assembly – reported a case of discrimination and assault against an Indigenous woman seeking health care in the municipality of Laguna Carapã. The assaults were carried out by a Sesai employee and recorded on video.

In Bahia, TV Bandeirantes aired a report on its main news program calling the Pataxó as “fake Indigenous people”. The report in question aired interviews with farmers and

characterized the Pataxó people who have been carrying out the so-called self-demarcation of their territory, in the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land, as criminals. The audiovisual piece did not listen to the Indigenous people involved in the struggle for the land, whose demarcation is at an advanced stage, but opened space for an alleged Indigenous leader to claim that “fake Indigenous people infiltrated in the villages” were promoting “invasions”, thereby endorsing the tale of “terror” against Indigenous peoples embraced by rural producers opposed to the demarcation of Indigenous lands in the extreme south of Bahia.

## RACISM AND ETHNIC-CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION

### 38 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### ACRE - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young person	Kaxarari		Assault and verbal attack

#### AMAZONAS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
23 Indigenous peoples of Rio Negro	Several	Several	Racism; slander; defamation
Indigenous communities	Several	Several	Cultural erasure

#### BAHIA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Racist, prejudiced and defamatory reporting

#### DISTRITO FEDERAL - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Jean Hernandes Togojobado de Melo	Bororo		Assault
Lucila Nawá	Naua		Racism and prejudice
Communities	Yanomami		Racism on social media

#### ESPÍRITO SANTO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A child	Tupinikim	Caieira Velhas	Offenses and prejudiced statements

#### MARANHÃO - 7 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Akroá Gamela	Taquaritiua	Racism
The community	Tremembé	Tremembé de Raposa	Racism; discrimination; verbal attack
The community	Tremembé	Tremembé de Engenho	Racism; prejudice
Indigenous people	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Governador	Racism; prejudice; fake news
Communities	Kariri		Racism and prejudice
Communities	Anapurú Muypurá		Discrimination
Leaders	Tremembé	Tremembé do Engenho	Cultural discrimination

#### MATO GROSSO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Teachers	Several	Several	Forced implementation of electronic attendance system in schools



### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Jane Amaral	Guarani-Kaiowá	Guaimbé	Assault and verbal attack
	Guarani Nhandeva	Amambai	Discrimination against Indigenous people in job ads
The community	Guarani-Kaiowá		Racism; discrimination
Communities	Guató		Soap opera
Women	Several		Discrimination against Indigenous people in job ads
Indigenous people of Pantanal		Several	Racist and prejudiced speech

### MINAS GERAIS - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Célia Xakriabá; Ingrid Sateré Mawé; Werymehe Pataxó	Pataxó; Xakriabá; Sateré-Mawé		Offenses and prejudiced statements
The community	Maxakali		Racism and prejudice
The community	Maxakali	Maxakali	Videos posted on social media

### PARÁ - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Students	Avá-Guarani		Racism; discrimination
Paulo Borari	Borari		Intimidation; religious intolerance
Mainumy Tembé	Tembé		Racism and prejudice

### PARANÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Luiz Carlos Kog Te Salles	Kaingang	Tibagy Mococa	Racism and prejudice

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani Mbya	Ka'aguy Porã	Defamation

### RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Wilma Mendonça Martini	Guarani Mbya	Tekoha Jevy	Threats and racist speeches

### RONDÔNIA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young Indigenous man	Guarasugwe	Guarasugwe	Racist and xenophobic attacks

### RORAIMA - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Discriminatory statements
Students	Wapixana		Disrespectful and racist speeches

### SANTA CATARINA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Xokleng	Ibirama-La Klãnô	Unconstitutional municipal decree

### SÃO PAULO - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Guarani Mbya		Hate speech on social media
Children	Guarani Mbya	Ka'aguy Hovy	Offenses and prejudiced statements
Davi Vera Popygua	Guarani Mbya		Offenses and prejudiced statements



## ATTEMPTED MURDER

In 2023, 35 cases of attempted murder of Indigenous people were recorded in Brazil against at least 44 people, as follows: Acre (2), Amapá (1), Amazonas (2), Bahia (3), Maranhão (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (11), Mato Grosso (1), Pará (4), Rondônia (1), and Roraima (6).

Firearms were used in 21 of the 35 cases, revealing an alarming pattern of armed violence against Indigenous populations. These attacks were perpetrated by farmers, miners and law enforcement agents.

During a police approach in the municipality of Santa Rosa do Purus, in Acre, Marlene Kulina, of the Kulina group, was shot in the abdomen, and ended up hemorrhaging. The woman, who did not speak Portuguese, underwent surgery and had to wear a colostomy bag. A police report was filed at the local headquarters of Funai, but the police officer responsible for the shooting was not identified.

In Amazonas, two Mura teenagers were shot while collecting nuts on the Taquara Indigenous Land (TI). They were approached by men at the behest of a farmer who

claims to own the area. The Indigenous people report that the attackers received direct orders from the farmer to shoot any member of the community passing through the area. As a result of the attack, one of the teenagers was shot in the left calf. The Mura teens were taken to hospital, but due to the lack of health care structure, the lead shrapnel was not removed from his leg. The case led the Mura community to decide to repossess the invaded territory.

In the northeast of the state of Pará, three leaders of the Tembé people were shot during preparations for the visit of representatives of the National Human Rights Council (CNDH), in August. The Indigenous people reported that the shots were fired by private security guards of the palm oil-producing company Brasil BioFuels (BBF) that produces palm oil between the municipalities of Acará and Tomé-Açu and is engaged in a dispute over the land with Indigenous people. The armed attack, which wounded Daiane, Felipe and Erlane Tembé, took place after a demonstration by the Indigenous people in front of the BBF headquarters, which months

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



Bullet casings collected by Pataxó Indigenous people during a repossession operation on the Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal Indigenous Land, in Bahia





earlier had attempted against the life of another member of the community, 19-year-old Kauã Tembê.

In Rondônia, a young Indigenous man from the Guarasugwe people received death threats and experienced moments of terror while fishing in the Guaporé River. He was surprised by a man who assaulted him with a paddle, while uttering racist curses to drive him out of the area. The Indigenous man suffered a deep cut on the head and had to seek care in the city. The report filed with the police explains the prejudice that the Guarasugwe people – whose territory crosses the border with Bolivia – face in the region: the report did not include any reference to the ethnic identity of the young man, who was referred to as “foreigner”.

In the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima, an attack by armed miners against Indigenous people who were attending a funeral ceremony on the banks of the Mucajáí River, injured three people. The aggressors were intoxicated, on a boat, and fired at the Yanomami group. Two of the three Indigenous people died, as informed in this report.

In addition to these attempted murders, several cases of attempted femicide against Indigenous women were recorded in three different states in 2023, highlighting the vulnerability of these women to violent assaults. In Mato Grosso do Sul, the state with the highest number of events, four of the eleven cases recorded were attempted femicides. In two of them, the victims were viciously assaulted with a sickle.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER

### 35 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **attempted murder**, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### ACRE - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Benki Piyäko	Ashaninka		Firearm
Marlene Kulina	Kulina		Firearm

#### AMAPÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young woman			Attempted femicide; cold weapon

#### AMAZONAS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
An elderly person			Beating
Two teenagers	Mura	Taquara	Firearm

#### BAHIA - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A man shot; a missing man	Pataxó	Barra Velha	Ambush with shooting attack
Eilton Conceição; Eilton's partner	Pataxó	Comexatibá (Aldeia Cahy)	assault; firearm
P.R.	Pataxó	Coroa Vermelha	Firearm

#### MARANHÃO - 4 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Benedito Guajajara; Junior Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Firearm
	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Governador	Beating
A transsexual woman	Guajajara	Morro Branco	Rape; beating
Jones Canaré Guajajara	Guajajara	Arariboia	Firearm

#### MATO GROSSO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A child	Bororo	Tadarimana	Assault, mistreatment and abuse of a vulnerable person

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 11 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Ademar Carvalho	Guarani	Dourados	Firearm
Gerônimo Mamed	Terena	Dourados	Cold weapon
A man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Firearm
A teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Sickle
A woman	Guarani	Amambai	Sickle
A woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold Weapon
Man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Cold weapon
Old	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Assault and stabbing
Vanildo Freitas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Firearm
A teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Hanging
A man	Guarani-Kaiowá	Avae'te	Firearm

**PARÁ - 4 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Kauã Tembê	Tembê	Turé / Mariquita	Truculent action; firearm
Daiane Tembê; Erlane Tembê; Felipe Tembê	Tembê	Turé / Mariquita	Firearm
Lúcio Tembê	Tembê	Turé / Mariquita	Shooting ambush by drug traffickers; firearm
Jonas Turiwara; José Luís Turiwara	Turiwara	Turé / Mariquita	Firearm

**RONDÔNIA - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young Indigenous man	Guarasugwe	Guarasugwe	Assault with a paddle

**RORAIMA - 6 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young man	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
Three people	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
A child; a teenager; a woman; a child; a man	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm
A man			Firearm
A man	Makuxi	Raposa Serra do Sol	Assault with a machete
A man	Yanomami	Yanomami	Firearm





# SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2023, 23 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 23 cases, 11 were committed against children and adolescents, all aged between 5 and 14 years. The cases were recorded in the states of Acre (2 cases), Amazonas (2), Bahia (1), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Minas Gerais (1), Paraná (1), and Roraima (5).

Indigenous students from the Federal University of Southern Bahia (UFSB) reported cases of sexual harassment by a professor. One of the students says that she was unable to react and did not know who to ask for help after the first harassment incident, which happened in the first days of school. She reports that other cases harassment followed. “I was no longer able to go to classes, and panic, anxiety, took over me. This gentleman, without my authorization, touched my arm and then my breast, saying that he got excited in the classroom by looking at me”, reported the student. “I was in shock, unable to say anything at the time. He went on to say that he wanted to feel what an Indigenous woman tasted like”.

Some of the reports also highlight the link between sexual violence and invasions of Indigenous territories. In Maranhão, Kanela Memortumré and Canela Apãnjekra leaders report that, due to constant invasions by hunters, loggers and landowners, among others, in the Porquinhos and Kanela Indigenous Lands (TIs), many women in the territory are constantly harassed by invaders.

There are cases in which the reports include many victims, such as the desperate reality experienced on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima and Amazonas, already described in previous editions of this report. The reports from the communities are shocking, and violations and violence continued to escalate in 2023, without a solution

by the government, making it impossible to quantify the real number of victims. Indigenous girls and women continued to be subjected sexual violence d by miners illegally established within the Indigenous Land. Grooming and sex in exchange for food occurred repeatedly and daily in that region.

The National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Ariel de Castro Alves, said that the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship received information that at least 30 Yanomami girls and adolescents have been impregnated by miners.

As if the desolate situation of extreme poverty, disease and hunger were not enough, Indigenous women and children continued to be subjected to one of the cruelest and most traumatic forms of violence - sexual assault.

In addition to the demarcated and invaded lands, there are also records of a connection between sexual crimes and the Indigenous communities’ fight for land. In Mato Grosso do Sul, in November, in the attack on Indigenous people during the repossession operation on the Maringá farm, which overlaps the Iguatemepegua I Indigenous Land, in addition to being assaulted, three Guarani Nhandeva women aged 23, 26 and 48 reported having been threatened and sexually assaulted during the time they were kept under illegal arrest by the farmers’ security guards in the region.

In the north of Paraná, a man was caught in the act, on suspicion of sexually abusing a six-year-old Indigenous girl, while she was with her family selling handicrafts in a square in the central region of Maringá. He was detained and will be charged for rape of a vulnerable person.

In Alto Alegre (RR), a 63-year-old man was convicted of sexually assaulting six Yanomami children in the Indigenous community of Anta. The children, all girls between the ages of 5 and 9, reported the assault to their parents, who informed the community leader. According to the children, the man offered them candy and was kind to them while luring them into secluded areas, where he perpetrated the assaults.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

### 23 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **sexual violence against Indigenous people in Brazil** recorded in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorio-violencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorio-violencia2023)

#### ACRE - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager	Huni Kui		Rape
A woman	Kulina	Alto Rio Purus	Rape

**AMAZONAS - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager	Mayoruna	Vale do Javari	Alleged sexual exploitation of minors
A child	Saterê-Mawe	Andirá-Marau	Rape of a vulnerable person

**BAHIA - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
UFSB students	Pataxó		Sexual harassment

**MARANHÃO - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Women	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Sexual harassment
Women	Kanela Apãnjekra	Porquinhos - Canela Apãnjekra	Sexual harassment

**MATO GROSSO - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager			Human trafficking; sexual violence

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 8 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	Rape of a vulnerable person
A woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Physical violence; sexual assault
A child	Guarani Nhandeva	Dourados	Abduction and attempted rape of a vulnerable person
A woman	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Sexual harassment
A child	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Rape of a vulnerable person
A child	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Rape of a vulnerable person
A teenager	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Rape, hanging
Three women	Guarani Nhandeva	Iguatemipegua I	Rape threat; sexual assault

**MINAS GERAIS - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A teenager	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Rape

**PARANÁ - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A child	Kaingang		Rape of a vulnerable person

**RORAIMA - 5 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Girls and teenagers	Yanomami	Yanomami	Child sexual exploitation
Child	Yanomami		Gang rape
Children	Yanomami	Anta	Rape
A woman	Yanomami		Gang rape
A woman	Makuxi	Raposa Serra do Sol	Gang rape





# CHAPTER

# III

## **Violence by Government Omission**

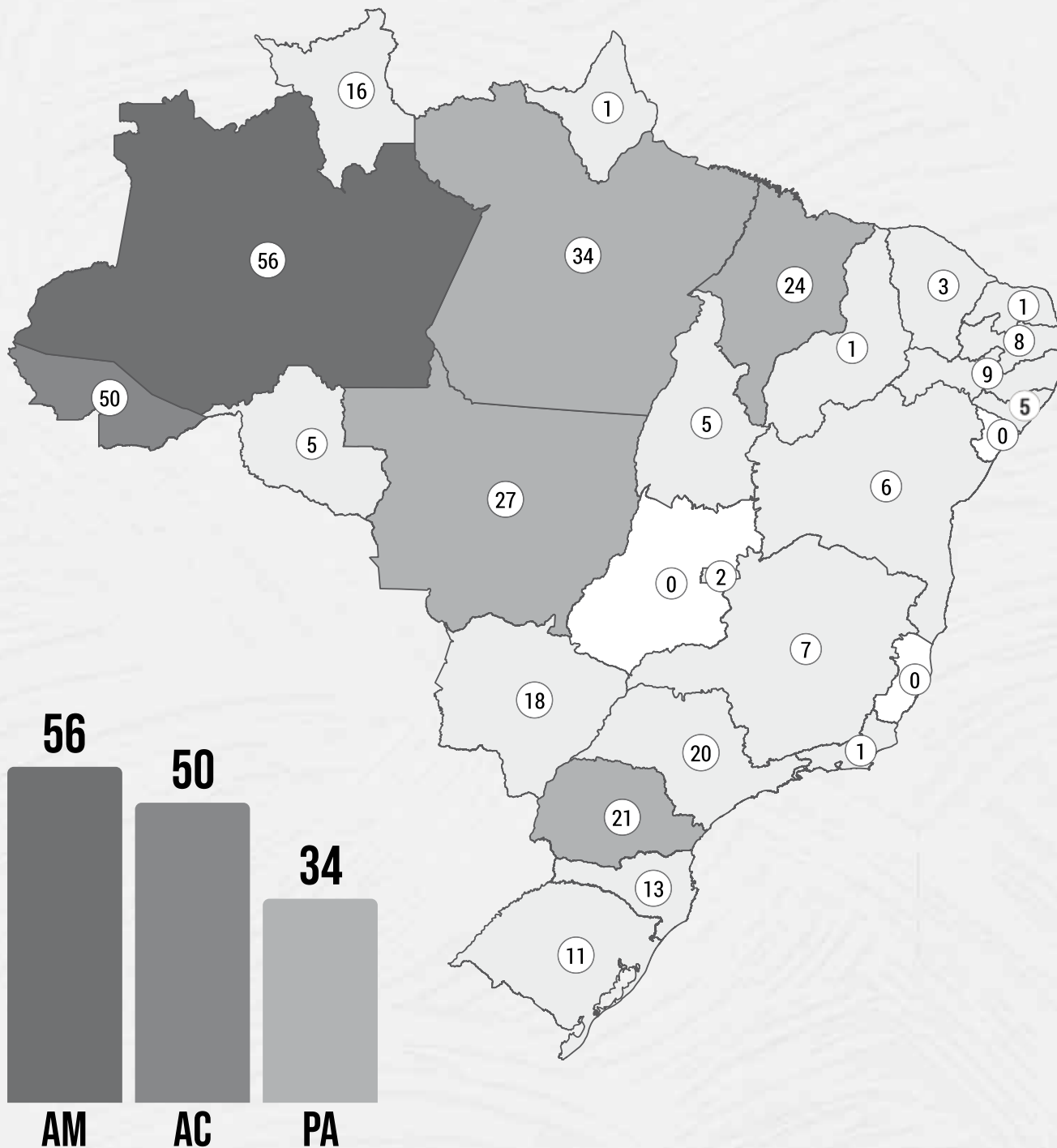
General lack of assistance	121
Lack of assistance in education	126
Lack of assistance in health care	131
Dissemination of alcohol and other drugs	137
Childhood mortality	139
Death for lack of health care	141
Suicide	143



## VIOLENCE BY GOVERNMENT OMISSION

### TOTAL CASES BY STATE

The map below shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases in this chapter were Amazonas (AM), Acre (AC) and Pará (PA).





## **VIOLENCE BY GOVERNMENT OMISSION**

### **344 TOTAL CASES\***

- **66 CASES OF GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE**
- **61 CASES OF LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN EDUCATION**
- **100 CASES OF LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH CARE**
- **6 CASES OF DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
- **111 CASES OF DEATH FOR LACK OF HEALTH CARE**

For detailed information, check the specific categories in this chapter or the summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, page 171.

*\* Except for cases of suicide and childhood mortality, which are included in this chapter, but counted separately*



In Amambai (MS), on the Guapo'y Mirin Tujury repossessed land, a young Guarani Kaiowá woman carries the water she fetched from the river, a little more than half an hour's walk away. This river is on the border between the repossessed land and a soybean farm, which contaminates the water with pesticides

Photo: Renaud Philippe/Retomada da Terra project







## GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE



A total of 66 cases of general lack of assistance to indigenous peoples were reported in Brazil in 2023, as follows: Acre (3), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (11), Bahia (2), Ceará (1), Federal District (2), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (5), Paraná (4), Rio Grande do Norte (1), Rio Grande do Sul (6), Rondônia (2), Roraima (3), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (10), and Tocantins (2).

The variety of cases portrayed is a small sample of the situation of widespread lack of minimum living conditions and dignity facing various communities throughout the country – especially those in a situation of vulnerability because of lack of access to land.

Noteworthy is the large number of communities affected by the lack or limited access to drinking water, a fundamental human right. In 15 of the cases found in at least 12 states, difficulty in accessing water for consumption and hygiene is reported as the main area or one of the areas in which communities are affected by lack of assistance.

There are cases in which water is scarce, of poor quality and even contaminated by pesticides, as in the Dourados Indigenous Reserve (MS). In other cases, the situation has been aggravated by extreme weather events, such as the drought that hit several Amazonian states, affecting communities in Amazonas, Pará and Acre, where in at least 34 villages the artesian wells and cisterns dried up and the community was left without drinking water.

Photo: Archive/Cimi Regional Norte 1



Extreme weather events: the drought that devastated the Amazon in 2023 increased the vulnerability of several indigenous peoples. Many communities were left unassisted, without transportation, food and drinking water, such as the Porto Praia de Baixo Indigenous Land, in the middle Solimões River, in Tefé (AM)



In the other extreme, heavy rains caused floods and inundations that affected several peoples in different states of the country. This was the case of the Mbya Guarani community in the Pindo Poty village, in Porto Alegre (RS), impacted by three floods throughout 2023.

In many regions, large works that have altered the flow of rivers – such as hydroelectric plants, dams and irrigation canals for agribusiness – increased the damage caused by floods. This was the case of the Karipuna people, in Rondônia, and the Krahô-Kanela of the Catãmjê village, on the Krahô-Kanela Indigenous Land (TI), who in addition to having their homes invaded by mud after a flood of the Formoso River, had to cope with the shortage of drinking water.

Also noteworthy are the cases of lack of assistance to various indigenous groups in urban centers, due to lack of recognition of their territories or their indigenous identities, including of migrant indigenous peoples such as the Warao, from Venezuela, who have no shelter, food and basic

assistance in cities such as Belém (PA), Brasília (DF) and Boa Vista (RR).

The lack of assistance from public security agencies was also one of the issues reported. This is the case of the Javari Valley. Despite the great exposure of the region after the brutal murders of Bruno Pereira and Dom Phillips in 2022, indigenous people continue to endure the presence of drug traffickers and criminals.

As in other years, the difficulty in getting documents such as birth certificates deprives many indigenous people of their basic rights, such as health and education. This is the case reported by the Avá-Guarani of the Tekoha Ocoy community, in São Miguel do Iguaçú (PR).

The lack of maintenance on roads and bridges dooms several indigenous communities to isolation and puts lives at risk in cases of serious health problems that require immediate help. This is the case of the Xukuru-Kariri of Mata da Cafurna, in Alagoas.

## GENERAL LACK OF ASSISTANCE

### 66 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **general lack of assistance** in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

### ACRE - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Ashaninka; madija	Jaminawa / Envira	Lack of means of communication; lack of help
Communities	Huni Kui	Kaxinawá Ashaninka do Rio Abreu	General lack of assistance
Communities	Ashaninka; Huni Kui; Katukina; Kulina	Several	General lack of assistance



## ALAGOAS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Xukuru-Kariri	Mata da Cafurna	Lack of maintenance of the access road to the village
The community			General lack of assistance

## AMAZONAS - 11 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Kulina (Madija)	Vale do Javari	Lack of assistance; omission and negligence
Communities	Hupdá Maku; Kulina (Madija); Pirahã; Yanomami; Yuhupdá-Maku	Several	General lack of assistance
Reinaldo Santana Magalhães	Saterê-Mawe	Andirá-Marau	Omission in the search for a missing young man
Leaders and communities	Kanamari	Vale do Javari	Omission of protection agencies
Residents	Kambeba; Kanamari; Kokama; Tikuna	Évare I	General lack of assistance
indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance
indigenous people in an urban context	Yanomami	Yanomami	Precariousness and abandonment; Indigenous migration
The community	Kokama		Lack of water; lack of health care
Communities	Munduruku; Saterê-Mawe	Coatá-Laranjal	Lack of drinking water and assistance
Indigenous people in urban centers	Yanomami		General lack of assistance
The community	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance

## BAHIA - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community			General lack of assistance
The community	Tuxá	Fazenda Remanso	Lack of measures against silting of the river

## CEARÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Residents of the 25 communities	Anacé	Anacé	General lack of assistance

## FEDERAL DISTRICT - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Venezuelan families	Warao		General lack of assistance
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance

## MARANHÃO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Lack of consultation on a project

## MATO GROSSO - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Chiquitano	Chiquitano	Lack of access to rights; slowness in land demarcation
The community	Kawahiva; Isolated	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	Failure to comply with a court decision; lack of IT protection

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Dourados	Lack of public safety
The community	Terena	Dourados	Lack of maintenance of public infrastructure
Communities	Several		Lack of food staples
The community	Kadiwéu	Kadiwéu	General lack of assistance
The community	Guarani; Terena	Dourados	Lack of water and basic sanitation
Men; women	Several		Deprivation of rights

**MINAS GERAIS - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance
The community	Puri	Puri	General lack of assistance

**PARÁ - 5 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Parakanã	Parakanã	Failure to comply with conditions
Communities	Awá-Guajá; Ka'apor; Tembé	Alto Rio Guamá	Power outage
The community	Several	Several	Lack of assistance; lack of food and clean water
Communities	Warao		Lack of assistance; lack of consultation with communities
Tymbektodem Arara	Arara	Cachoeira Seca	Omission; delay in investigation

**PARANÁ - 4 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Avá-Guarani	Several	Lack of food staples
The community	Guarani; Kaingang	Rio das Cobras	Lack of assistance; lack of food staples
Communities	Avá-Guarani	Guarani de Ocoy	Refusal to provide personal documents
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Potiguara	Mendonça do Amarelão	Lack of drinking water

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 6 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani Mbya	Tape Porã	Lack of electricity; lack of drinking water
The community	Guarani Mbya	Pekuruty	Lack of assistance and infrastructure
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance
The community	Guarani Mbya	Pekuruty/Arroio Divisa	General lack of assistance
The community	Guarani Mbya	Lami (Pindo Poty)	General lack of assistance
The community	Xokleng	Xokleng Konglui	General lack of assistance





## RONDÔNIA - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Karipuna Of Rondônia	Karipuna	Floods from hydroelectric dams; federal government omission
The community	Karipuna Of Rondônia	Karipuna	Lack of maintenance of the access road to the village

## RORAIMA - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of inspection of illicit activities
The community	Warao		General lack of assistance; food insecurity
The community	Yanomami	Yanomami	Omission of information

## SANTA CATARINA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance

## SÃO PAULO - 10 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Men and women	Guarani Mbya		Lack of documentation
A family	Guarani Mbya	Ribeirão Silveira	Neglect; delay in document delivery
The community	Guarani Mbya	Boa Vista Do Sertão Do Promirim	Lack of road maintenance
Fábio Papa Mirim Veríssimo	Guarani Mbya		Deprivation of rights
Nathan Batista Monteiro	Pankararu		Deprivation of rights
Odair Fernandes da Silva	Guarani	Jaraguá	Deprivation of rights
The community	Guajajara; Guarani; Kaimbé; Pankararé; Wassu Cocal; Xukuru-Kariri		Lack of assistance; lack of food
Douglas Ferreira dos Santos	Pankararu		Deprivation of rights
Indigenous people living on the streets			General lack of assistance
Young people	Several		Deprivation of rights

## TOCANTINS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Krahô-Kanela	Krahô/Kanela	Lack of drinking water
The community	Xerente	Funil	Delay in the completion of public works



## LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN EDUCATION

In 2023, Cimi recorded 61 cases of lack of assistance in specific and differentiated indigenous school education. The cases were reported in 14 states: Acre (17), Alagoas (2), Amazonas (2), Ceará (1), Maranhão (8), Mato Grosso (5), Minas Gerais (3), Pará (7), Paraíba (4), Paraná (2), Piauí (1), Rio Grande do Sul (3), Roraima (2), São Paulo (2), and Tocantins (2).

Although high, the number of cases is a small sample of the situation experienced in communities, villages and territories throughout the country. The reports – which are repeated over the years – make up a scenario of continued neglect.

The most recurrent cases involve the lack of basic school infrastructure, lack of school meal, lack of school transportation, lack of supplies and lack of teachers, who often work on a voluntary basis. There are villages where school buildings have been without maintenance for years while others don't even have a building. Many communities

use creativity to improvise schools, but the lack of conditions hinders teaching and sometimes makes it unfeasible, despite the willingness and determination of teachers, parents and students.

Two examples from Acre illustrate this situation: in the Macambira Village, on the Riozinho do Alto Envira Indigenous Land (TI), the Ashaninka community improvised a small school with a thatched roof and used logs as chairs. The teacher, who has not been officially hired, also teaches students from families in neighboring villages.

In the village of Tigela, on the Kulina Indigenous Land of Rio Envira, classes are also improvised under a thatched roof, without desks for the students. In June, the school supplies had not yet been delivered to the Madihá community, and the meals had to be picked up by the teachers themselves in the municipality of Feijó (AC).

A similar situation is found in the other geographic end of the country: in the Tekoá Karanda'ty indigenous community, in Cachoeirinha (RS), classes in the Kuaray Rete School depend on sunshine: the Guarani Mbya children must be outdoors, under trees; in rainy days, it is unfeasible. The reality is aggravated by the lack of school meal, running water and electricity. The situation, which is widespread and historic in the state, prompted a letter from 38 Mbya Guarani chiefs demanding action.

Poor structures with cracked buildings and without doors, windows, chairs, and bathrooms, puts the safety of teachers and students at risk and cause electrical problems. This is the case of the Governador Indigenous Land, in Maranhão. In some stances, the start of the school year had to be postponed due to lack



All Avá-Guarani schools in western Paraná are in poor conditions, such as Tekoha Yvy Porã (above) and Tekoha Poha Renda (below) villages, both on the Tekohá Guasú Guavirá Indigenous Land, where more than 40 children are learning Guarani



of teachers and support staff, such as on the Severino TI, in Tefé, Amazonas.

There have also been cases in which failures in the distribution of school meals have affected the quality of food, which sometimes is spoiled or expired, as on the Funil Indigenous Land of the Xerente people, in Tocantins.

The lack of differentiated classes, taught in the students' mother tongue, by native teachers and with specific and differentiated teaching material is commonplace in the country, and led the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) to recommend measures to guarantee this right on the Alto Rio Guamá Indigenous Land, in Pará.

In Alagoas, young children from the Karuazu Indigenous Land attend school at night or in the city of Pariconha, where they are exposed to the risks of nightlife and vulnerable to drugs, alcoholism and prostitution. Since 2016, the community has been demanding its own indigenous school.

In regions where indigenous peoples are fighting for land or for recognition of ethnic identity, the deprivation of the right to specific and differentiated school education, subjects children and teenagers to other forms of violence, such as racism and prejudice in city schools. This is the situation, for example, of the Akroá Gamella people, in Maranhão.

The lack of regulation of the "indigenous teaching profession", which is recognized in other states, motivated a demonstration by teachers, students, school employees, leaders, and allies in Paraíba. In Piauí, the only Brazilian state that does not have officially recognized indigenous schools, the peoples occupied the secretariat to demand action.



Photos: Olga Justo



Without supplies, food, drinking water and electricity, the Guarani Mbya community of the Karanda'ty tekoa, in Cachoeirinha (RS), started classes in March under the trees, taught by Mbya teacher Arlindo Ribeiro, whose contract had not yet been signed





## LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

## 61 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **assistance in indigenous school education** in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

## ACRE - 17 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Huni Kui	Kaxinawá Seringal Curralinho	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Several	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Nukini	Nukini	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Nukini	Nukini	Lack of assistance in education; Lack of infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina Igarapé do Pau	Lack of school transportation
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina Igarapé do Pau	Lack of water
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Jaminawa / Envira	Lack of assistance in education; lack of infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of school and transportation
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of assistance in education; lack of transportation
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of school and adequate infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of school and transportation
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of school and adequate infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of assistance in education; lack of infrastructure

## ALAGOAS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Karuazú	Karuazu	Lack of assistance in education
Teachers; children and teenagers	Several	Several	Poor education

## AMAZONAS - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Apurinã; Tikuna	Severino	Lack of school and adequate infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Mura		Lack of infrastructure and school supplies

## CEARÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Students	Anacé	Anacé	Lack of assistance in education

## MARANHÃO - 8 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children from 6 communities	Guajajara	Arariboia	Lack of school infrastructure
Students and teachers	Akroá-Gamella	Taquaritiua	Lack of differentiated education



**Maranhão - 8 cases - Continuation**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Tremembé	Tremembé do Engenho	Lack of differentiated education; lack of infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Tremembé	Tremembé de Raposa	Lack of differentiated education; lack of infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Apãnjekra Canela	Porquinhos - Canela Apãnjekra	Lack of infrastructure; neglect
children	Krenyê	Krenyê	Lack of school infrastructure
Communities	Guajajara; Pyhcop Cati Ji	Governador	Lack of school infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Awá-Guajá	Caru	Lack of infrastructure

**MATO GROSSO - 5 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Students and teachers	Enawenê-Nawê	Enawenê-Nawê	Lack of school infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Bororo	Tereza Cristina	Lack of school infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Xavante	São Marcos	Lack of assistance in education; lack of school infrastructure
Children	Karajá	Tapirapé/Karajá	Lack of assistance in education; lack of school infrastructure
Students and teachers	Bororo; Xavante	Sangradouro/Volta Grande	Lack of inspection of illicit activities

**MINAS GERAIS - 3 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Maxakali	Several	Lack of school infrastructure
The community	Maxakali	Itamunheque – Aldeia Escola Floresta	Lack of school infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Kaxixó	Kaxixó	Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education

**PARÁ - 7 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Munduruku	Munduruku Takuara	Lack of assistance in education
Children and teenagers	Tembé; Timbira; Ka'apor	Alto Rio Guamá	Lack of teachers and other staff
Students with disabilities	Xikrin	Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Lack of assistance, omission and negligence
Students and teachers	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Alto Rio Guamá	Lack of assistance in education
Students	Ka'apor; Tembé; Timbira	Alto Rio Guamá	Precariousness of multigrade education
Young people and children	Hawk Parkateje	Mãe Maria	Lack of school
Children and young people	Awá-Guajá; Ka'apor; Tembé	Alto Rio Guamá	Lack of teacher and indigenous language teaching

**PARAÍBA - 4 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Teachers and indigenous communities	Potiguara		Lack of recognition of indigenous teachers
Children, teenagers and the community	Potiguara	Potiguara	Omission and lack of assistance from public authorities
Children and young people	Potiguara	Jacaré de São Domingos	Neglect; lack of assistance in education
Children and young people	Tabajara	Tabajara	Government neglect and omission

**PARANÁ - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A child	Kaingang	Faxinal	Lack of transportation
Children	Avá-Guarani	Tekoha Guasu Guavirá	Negligence and lack of school infrastructure

**PIAUI - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Guajajara; tabajara; tapuia; warao		Lack of school

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 3 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Students	Guarani	Retomada Mato do Júlio	Poor education
Children and teenagers	Kaingang		Lack of assistance in education; lack of infrastructure
Communities	Guarani Mbya	Several	Lack of assistance in education

**RORAIMA - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Makuxi Wapixana	Raposa Serra do Sol	lack of school maintenance
The community	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of assistance in education; lack of infrastructure

**SÃO PAULO - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Guarani Mbya	Ka'aguy Hovy	Lack of school infrastructure
Children and teenagers	Guajajara; Kaimbé; Pankararu; Timbira; Wassu Cocal; Xukuru-Kariri	Aldeia Filhos Desta Terra	Lack of indigenous schools and teachers

**TOCANTINS - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Children and teenagers	Xerente	Funil	Inadequate school meals
Children and teenagers	Javae; Karajá	Parque Araguaia	Poor education





IV Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership Forum, in Maturacá, in the region of São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM), on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, July 2023. The territory continues to be affected by the crisis caused by years of lack of assistance and omission towards mining invasions

## LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH CARE

In 2023, 100 cases of lack of health care were recorded, affecting Indigenous people in 17 states of the country, as follows: Acre (17), Amazonas (5), Ceará (1), Maranhão (14), Mato Grosso (9), Mato Grosso do Sul (6), Minas Gerais (2), Pará (10), Paraíba (4), Paraná (3), Rio de Janeiro (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Rondônia (2), Roraima (8), Santa Catarina (11), São Paulo (5), and Tocantins (1).

The lack of drinking water and basic sanitation, which are essential for ensuring minimum health and hygiene conditions, was reported by indigenous communities in many states. Cases were reported in Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo.

There are also regions where water quality is compromised by pesticide contamination – as in the case of the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples, in Mato Grosso do Sul – or by mercury contamination, which is used illegally in the gold mines that still exist in the Amazon. The Yanomami peoples, in Roraima and Amazonas, and the Munduruku, in the region of the Tapajós River, in Pará, are the most affected by this

type of contamination. There is evidence of the direct relation between mercury and a wide range of especially neurological diseases, which affect indigenous children as well.

There are also cases of contamination of rivers by nickel and other heavy metals, as in the case of the Xikrin do Cateté, also in Pará; and by sewage, as in the case of the Tremembé do Engenho people, whose territory is close to the urban area of the municipality of São José de Ribamar (MA).

The lack of sanitary transport – whether due to lack of personnel, vehicles or fuel – is also a recurring situation that has led to deaths, as in the case of a young Makuxi teacher from the Raimundão Indigenous Land (TI), who died of snakebite for lack of timely assistance.

In the villages, the lack of health care infrastructure, personnel and equipment is also widespread. Non-existent or damaged health centers, lack of medicines and professionals are some of the complaints heard in various regions of the country.

This is the case, for example, of the Rikbaktsa community of the Primavera village, on the Erikbaktsa Indigenous



Land, in Mato Grosso, where there is a lack of medicines and the health center is in a precarious state; or of the Benfica village, on the Potiguara Indigenous Land, located in the municipality of Baía da Traição (PB). Due to the lack of a health center, the Potiguara people report that the Sesai team provides care in an improvised center in a pavilion, in poor conditions and without privacy.

There are also cases of difficulty in accessing health care services in the municipalities, where many indigenous people report suffering prejudice and discrimination – a situation that is even worse for Indigenous communities in urban centers.

Despite the declaration of a health emergency on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in January 2023, and the high volume of resources invested by the federal government, the widespread crisis of previous years remains far from being resolved. The health crisis and the lack of assistance to communities in this territory is directly linked to the persistence of illegal mining in the region.

Outbreaks of malaria have been recorded in Yanomami communities in portions of the territory located in Amazonas and Roraima, together with an outbreak of diarrhea. In addition to the lack of medicines and the continuity of violence in the territory, there are reports about the lack and deactivation of fundamental structures to fight the crisis.

This is the case of the basic center in the Kayanau region, which remained closed, according to a report by the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY); and the Reference Center for Indigenous Health, which provided medical care to the residents of the Yanomami Indigenous Land in the Surucucu region. In November, the dismantling of the center – which had been established in April – caused concern to the Urihi Yanomami Association.

In this context, also astonishing is the report that between January and mid-February of 2023, 85 per cent of the food staples destined for the Yanomami and under the responsibility of the Armed Forces were not delivered. Despite Funai's request to the Ministry of Defense for "logistical support", a survey by The Intercept Brasil pointed out that in the first half of February, only 761 food staple baskets had been delivered by the Armed Forces to the indigenous people. Funai's request provided for the distribution of 4,904 food baskets that were already in Roraima and were to be delivered to 243 communities<sup>1</sup>.

1 Forças Armadas deixam de entregar 85% das cestas de alimentos destinadas aos Yanomami. André Uzêda e Guilherme Mazieiro, The Intercept Brasi. 16/02/2023. Disponível em: <https://www.intercept.com.br/2023/02/16/forcas-armadas-deixam-de-entregar-85-das-cestas-de-alimentos-destinadas-aos-yanomami>

Photo: Verônica Holanda/Cimi



Especially in the region of the Tapajós River, in Pará, and on the Yanomami Indigenous Land, in Roraima and Amazonas, indigenous people have been contaminated by mercury used in illegal gold mining



## LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH CARE

100 cases

The table below lists all cases of **lack of assistance in health care** in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

### ACRE - 17 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Carina Cazuza Ramos	Shawādawa Arara	Arara do Igarapé Humaitá	Lack of assistance; negligence
The community	Ashaninka	Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Kampa and Isolated do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Huni Kui	Kaxinawá Nova Olinda	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Jaminawa / Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of drinking water
The community	Ashaninka	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Lack of drinking water
Madihá Families	Kulina (Madija)	Jaminawa / Envira	Lack of drinking water
Madihá Families	Kulina (Madija)	Jaminawa / Envira	Lack of drinking water
Madihá Families	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina do Rio Envira	Lack of drinking water
Communities	Kulina (Madija)	Kulina Igarapé do Pau	Lack of drinking water
Darcilene Kaxinawá	Kaxinawá		Lack of infrastructure

### AMAZONAS - 5 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Kulina (Madija)	Vale do Javari	Lack of assistance; omission and negligence
13,000 residents of the Indigenous Land	Saterê-Mawe	Andirá-Marau	Lack of assistance; omission and negligence
Teenager	Mura	Taquara	Lack of medical care and infrastructure
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	General lack of assistance; negligence
The community	Several		Lack of health care

### CEARÁ - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Anacé	Anacé	Lack of assistance in health care

### MARANHÃO - 14 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Krenyê	Krenyê	Failure to comply with a court order; lack of drinking water
The community	Tremembé	Tremembé de Raposa	Lack of assistance to urban communities
The community	Akroá Gamella	Taquaritia	Lack of health care
People	Akroá Gamella	Taquaritia	Failure to comply with a legal court order

**Maranhão - 8 cases - Continuation**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Governador	Lack of water; lack of sanitary transport
A 10-month-old baby	Ka'apor	Alto Turiaçu	Death due to lack of health care
260 communities	Guajajara	Cana Brava/Guajajara	Lack of health care
Takwarakya Awá Guajá	Awá-Guajá	Caru	Death for lack of health care
The community	Guajajara	Lagoa Comprida	Lack of health care; Lack of transportation
Children	Guajajara; Krepym Cati Ji; Timbira	Several	Lack of medical care; lack of medicines; lack of infrastructure
The community	Tremembé	Tremembé do Engenho	Contaminated water
The community	Kanela Memortunré	Kanela	Lack of drinking water
Communities	Guajajara	Arariboia	Lack of sanitary transport
Communities	Awá-Guajá	Caru	Lack of sanitary transport

**MATO GROSSO - 9 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Xavante	São Marcos	Lack of doctors
The community	Enawenê-Nawê	Enawenê-Nawê	Lack of basic medicines
The community	Karajá; Tapirapé	Tapirapé/Karajá	Lack of health care
Communities	Enawenê-Nawê; Irantxe; Myky; Rikbaktsa	Several	Lack of health care
The community	Myky	Menku (Myky)	Neglect in oral health
The community	Chiquitano	Portal do Encantado	Lack of health care; lack of sanitary transport
The community	Rikbaktsa	Erikbaktsa	Lack of medicines; lack of infrastructure
The community	Bororo	Merure	Delay in the construction of a health center
Families of 45 people from MT	Several		Lack of transportation

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 6 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani Nhandeva; Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Dourados	Lack of drinking water; lack of basic sanitation
Indigenous women	Several	Several	Lack of prenatal care
Communities	Guarani Nhandeva; Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Dourados	Omission; negligence; lack of health care; lack of sanitary transport
The community	Guarani Nhandeva; Guarani-Kaiowá; Terena	Dourados	Lack of drinking water
A boy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Death due to lack of health care
The community	Guarani Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Pesticide contamination

**MINAS GERAIS - 2 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Maxakali	Itamunheque – Aldeia Escola Floresta	Lack of drinking water
Residents	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	Lack of drinking water supply; pesticide contamination





## PARÁ - 10 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Kayapó; Munduruku	Several	Mercury and other heavy metal contamination
Women, men and children	Xikrin	Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Lack of assistance; omission and negligence
Communities	Parakanã	Parakanã	Lack of health care
Communities	Xikrin	Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Contaminated water; lack of environmental inspection
Communities	Parakanã	Apyterewa	Lack of drinking water
Residents	Kayapó	Xikrin do Rio Cateté	Closing of an agreement with a reference hospital
A child	Munduruku	Munduruku	Omission in the investigation of cases; mercury contamination
Communities	Munduruku	Several	Mercury contamination
Children	Munduruku	Munduruku	Mercury contamination
The community	Arara	Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu	Change in dietary patterns; impact of major works

## PARAÍBA - 4 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Potiguara	Potiguara	Lack of health care infrastructure
The community	Potiguara	Jacaré de São Domingos	Lack of health care infrastructure
Communities	Tabajara	Tabajara	Lack of health care infrastructure
The community	Tabajara	Tabajara	Lack of drinking water

## PARANÁ - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Indigenous families	Kaingang		Lack of health care
Communities	Kaingang	Queimadas	Lack of health care
Mirian Bandeira dos Santos			Lack of assistance; omission and negligence

## RIO DE JANEIRO - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guarani		General lack of assistance; negligence

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Guarani Mbya	Several	Lack of assistance in health care

## RONDÔNIA - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Tocoron Pati Oro Waram	Oro Wari	Igarapé Lage	Lack of assistance; omission; negligence
Hatem Barome Oro Mon	Oro Wari	Sagarana	Denial of sick pay

**RORAIMA - 8 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Shortage of basic food baskets
The community	Yanomami	Yanomami	lack of assistance; lack of health care infrastructure
Children	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care; malnutrition
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Diarrhea outbreak
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Lack of health care
Communities	Yanomami	Yanomami	Mercury contamination
Leno Pedro da Silva	Makuxi	Raimundão	Lack of antivenom
Communities	Yanomami; Ye'kwana	Yanomami	Lack of air transport

**SANTA CATARINA - 11 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
Family	Guarani Mbya	Tarumã	Lack of basic sanitation; lack of water
The community	Kaingang		Lack of health care infrastructure
The community	Guarani Mbya	Tekoa Vy'a/Águas Claras	Lack of water and basic sanitation
The community	Xokleng	Rio dos Pardos	Lack of water; lack of basic sanitation and garbage collection
The community	Guarani Mbya	Tawa'í/Canelinha	Lack of infrastructure; lack of water; lack of basic sanitation and garbage collection
The community	Guarani Nhandeva	M'byguaçu	Lack of health care; lack of infrastructure
The community	Guarani Mbya	M'byguaçu	Lack of water; lack of health care
The community	Guarani Mbya	Pindo Ty	Deficient basic sanitation and health
The community	Guarani Mbya	Yaká Porã	Deficient basic sanitation and health
The community	Guarani Mbya	Tekoha Dju Mirim	Deficient basic sanitation and health
The community	Guarani Mbya	Morro da Palha	Deficient basic sanitation and health

**SÃO PAULO - 5 CASES**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Guajajara; Guarani; Kaimbé; Pankararé; Timbira; Wassu Cocal	Aldeia Filhos Desta Terra	Lack of health care and basic sanitation
Community in an urban center	Guarani Nhandeva; Pankararu; Wassu Cocal		Lack of health care
Families in an urban context	Pankararé		Lack of health care
The community	Guarani	Poty'i	Lack of health care
Indigenous families in urban centers	Pankararu		Lack of health care

**TOCANTINS - 1 CASE**

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Karajá	Parque do Araguaia	Lack of basic sanitation; lack of drinking water







# DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

In 2023, Cimi recorded six cases of dissemination of alcohol and other drugs: three in Amazonas, two in Mato Grosso do Sul, and one in Roraima. The relatively low number of cases reported does not reflect the actual number of actual cases, which is much higher in several indigenous territories across the country.

The dissemination of alcohol and other drugs on 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 way of dominating and controlling the indigenous people. This facilitates the access of invaders to the territories and the commission of crimes. In other categories addressed in this report, the spread of these substances has been a present element, which often triggers the commission of crimes such as sexual violence, bodily injury and murder.

Another situation that has been reported with increasing frequency is the presence of drug traffickers in indigenous territories and the relation between criminal groups and the commission of other crimes, often linked to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Indigenous Lands – including with reports of enticement of indigenous youth.

In Tefé, Amazonas, leaders report the situation of vulnerability they live in within the territory, because of the increased sale in the village of illicit substances such as cocaine and marijuana and alcohol, in addition to the enticement of indigenous people, especially the youngest ones, for drug

sale and use. The indigenous people say they feel powerless, threatened and afraid, because, with the certainty of impunity, drug dealers enter the village at their leisure, with no respect for the leaders and the community.

In the same state, in the Alto Solimões region, the Tikuna people have been asking for support for years to combat the problem of drug addiction. According to the complaints, enticement also affects indigenous teenagers, who end up becoming cheap labor for organized crime. In addition, the lack of control brought about by the harassment of drug traffickers has generated an environment of violence in the communities. According to leaders, the young people involved prowl the streets of the communities at night, committing crimes among themselves and against residents, who complain of burglary, thefts and other misdemeanors.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, indigenous people have been recruited to work in the production and transportation of marijuana on farms in Paraguay. In a region where indigenous workers are often rescued from forced labor on farms, the illegality of marijuana plantations makes working conditions even worse. Many young indigenous people report being paid in drugs for local sale.

In Roraima, the head of security of the Indigenous Land (TI) Jabuti reported the presence of drug dealers in the community. Detained by the police, the men informed that the substance had been bought in Guyana.

## DISSEMINATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

### 6 Cases

The table below lists all cases of **dissemination of alcohol and other drugs** in 2023, organized by state. For more information on each case, please access the full version of the report in Portuguese at [Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023](http://Cimi.org.br/relatorioviolencia2023)

#### AMAZONAS - 3 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young person	Apurinã; Tikuna	Severino	Lack of public safety
The community	Kaixana	Projeto Mapi	Spread of alcohol and other drugs
Teenagers and young people	Tikuna	Several	Enticement of young people for drug sale and use

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL - 2 CASES

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
A young person	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados	Enticement of young people to sell drugs
The community	Guarani Kaiowá; Guarani Nhandeva; Terena	Dourados	Drug trafficking

#### RORAIMA - 1 CASE

Victim	People(s)	Indigenous Land	Type of violence
The community	Makuxi	Jabuti	Illegal sale of drugs



# CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

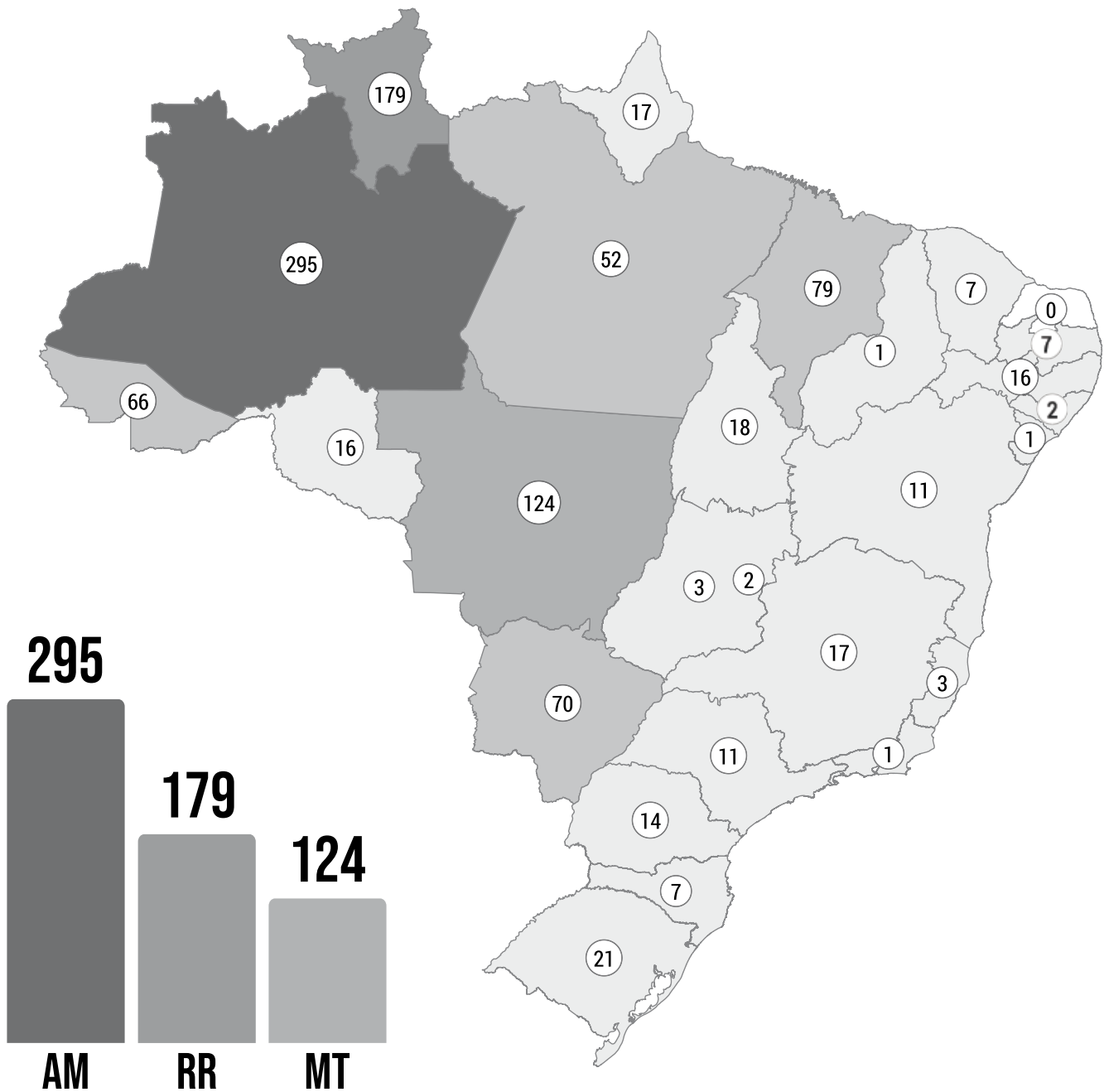
## DEATHS AMONG INDIGENOUS CHILDREN FROM 0 TO 4 YEARS OF AGE, BY STATE

The map below shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases were Amazonas (AM), Roraima (RR) and Mato Grosso (MT).

Sources:

Mortality Information System (SIM) – June 2024.  
Data subject to revision. Access on 25/06/2024

Indigenous Health Information System (Siasi).  
Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review.  
Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review





# CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

In 2022, official data systematized by Cimi from the databases of the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) recorded 1,040 deaths of indigenous children from 0 to 4 years of age. The information was obtained through a request via the Access to Information Law (LAI) and public data from SIM.

The states with the highest number of deaths of indigenous children up to 4 years of age were: Amazonas (295), Roraima (179) and Mato Grosso (124). Together, the three account for up to 57.5 per cent of the total deaths recorded in the year. Most of the victims, 575 (55.3 per cent) were boys.

It should be noted that, also in this case, there are differences in data updating and coverage, since Sesai only compiles data on the communities served by its 34 Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts (DSEIs). SIM, on the other hand, covers the entire national territory and gathers, in addition to information from Sesai itself, data from state health secretariats, that also include data on such deaths in urban centers. Also in this category, Cimi uses information from the most up-to-date databases in each state, as indicated in the table below.

## CHILDHOOD MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG 0- TO 4-YEAR-OLDS IN 2023 BY STATE<sup>1</sup>

STATE	Boys	Girls	White; N/A	Total
Acre	27	39	0	66
Alagoas <sup>2</sup>	2	0	0	2
Amapá <sup>2</sup>	8	9	0	17
Amazon	173	122	0	295
Bahia	4	6	1	11
Ceará	4	3	0	7
Federal District	2	0	0	2
Espírito Santo <sup>2</sup>	2	1	0	3
Goiás	1	2	0	3
Maranhão	48	31	0	79
Mato Grosso	68	56	0	124
Mato Grosso do Sul	40	29	1	70
Minas Gerais <sup>2</sup>	10	7	0	17
Pará	36	15	1	52
Paraíba	3	4	0	7
Paraná	8	6	0	14
Pernambuco	8	8	0	16
Piauí	1	0	0	1
Rio de Janeiro	0	1	0	1
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Sul	8	13	0	21
Rondônia	12	4	0	16
Roraima	89	90	0	179
Santa Catarina	4	3	0	7
São Paulo	6	5	0	11
Sergipe	1	0	0	1
Tocantins	10	8	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,040</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – June 2024. Data subject to revision. Access on 06/25/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Indigenous Health Information System (SIASI). Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review.

**PREVENTABLE CAUSES**

Based on the causes of death available in the Sesai and SIM databases, at least 670 newborns and children up to 4 years of age died from preventable causes – that is, diseases, disorders and complications that could have been controlled through health care, immunization and appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The analysis was based on the list of preventable causes of deaths among 0- to 4-year-olds, made available by the Ministry of Health.<sup>1</sup>

Among these causes, special mention should be made of the high number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia (141), diarrhea, gastroenteritis and intestinal infectious diseases (88), and malnutrition (57). Also noteworthy is the number of deaths from diseases caused by protozoa (26), such as malaria, toxoplasmosis, and leishmaniasis.

1 Óbitos por causas evitáveis, 0 a 4 anos – Notas Técnicas. Ministério da Saúde. Disponível em: [http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/sim/Obitos\\_Evitaveis\\_0\\_a\\_4\\_anos.pdf](http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/sim/Obitos_Evitaveis_0_a_4_anos.pdf)

**DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES AMONG NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN UP TO 4 YEARS OF AGE IN 2023\***

Type of preventable cause	Cause	Deaths
Covid-19	Covid-19	10
Reducible by diagnosis and appropriate treatment	Chronic lower airway diseases	3
	Lung diseases due to external agents	4
	Acute upper airway infections	1
	Influenza [flu] and pneumonia	141
	Meningitis	1
	Sepsis and other bacterial diseases	24
	Urinary tract disorders	1
	Other acute lower airway infections	22
	Epilepsy	2
	Tuberculosis	5
Reducible by health promotion strategies linked to health care	Nutritional anemias	2
	Malnutrition	57
	Metabolic disorders	6
	Diseases due to protozoa (malaria, toxoplasmosis, leishmaniasis)	26
	Diarrhea, gastroenteritis, and intestinal infectious diseases	88
	Arbovirus fevers and viral hemorrhagic fevers	3
	Helminthiases	2
Reducible by adequate care to women during pregnancy	Maternal factors and complications during pregnancy, labor and delivery	39
	Infections of predominantly sexual transmission	4
	Hematological and digestive tract bleeding disorders of the fetus or newborn	12
	Disorders related to the length of gestation and fetal growth	23
	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	24
Reducible by adequate care to women in childbirth	Maternal factors and complications during pregnancy, labor and delivery	22
	Neonatal aspiration syndrome, intrauterine hypoxia, and birth asphyxia	44
	Labor trauma	2
Reducible by adequate care to the newborn	Conditions compromising the integument and thermal regulation of the fetus and newborn	2
	Specific infections and other disorders originating in the perinatal period	55
	Endocrine, metabolic, hemorrhagic, hematological, and digestive system disorders of the fetus and newborn	18
	Respiratory disorders specific to the neonatal period	25
Reducible by immunization	Tuberculosis of the nervous system	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>670</b>

\* Sources: SIM – June 2024 (data subject to revision; access on 06/25/2024) and SIASI (access on 03/25/2024, subject to revision)



# DEATH FOR LACK OF HEALTH CARE

According to data obtained from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai) through the Access to Information Law (LAI), 111 deaths of indigenous people from lack of health care were recorded in Brazil in 2023. The cases occurred in 16 states, with the highest numbers

reported in Amazonas (35), Acre (13), Pará (12), and Paraná (12).

Practically half of the victims of deaths from lack of health care were Indigenous people aged 60 years old and over. This was also the official cause of death of 29 indigenous children 0-4 years of age.

## DEATHS FOR LACK OF HEALTH CARE IN 2023<sup>1</sup>

STATE	Female	Male	Total
Acre	6	7	13
Alagoas	1	0	1
Amapá	1	0	1
Amazon	13	22	35
Bahia	1	3	4
Ceará	0	0	0
Federal District	0	0	0
Espírito santo	0	0	0
Goiás	0	0	0
Maranhão <sup>2</sup>	0	1	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	2	2	4
Mato Grosso <sup>2</sup>	5	6	11
Minas Gerais	0	0	0
Pará	2	10	12
Paraíba	0	0	0
Paraná <sup>2</sup>	1	11	12
Pernambuco <sup>2</sup>	7	2	9
Piauí	0	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Sul <sup>2</sup>	0	1	1
Rondônia	0	1	1
Roraima <sup>2</sup>	2	0	2
Santa Catarina <sup>2</sup>	0	1	1
São Paulo	1	2	3
Sergipe	0	0	0
Tocantins	0	0	0
Brazil	42	69	111

<sup>1</sup>Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024. Data subject to review; access on 06/08/2024

<sup>2</sup>Source: Indigenous Health Care Information System (SIASI). Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review.

## DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE FOR LACK OF HEALTH CARE BY AGE GROUP<sup>3</sup>

Age group	Deaths	%
Up to 4 years old	29	26.1%
5 to 19 years old	4	3.6%
20 to 59 years old	22	19.8%
60+	56	50.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Same sources as in the previous table



# SUICIDE

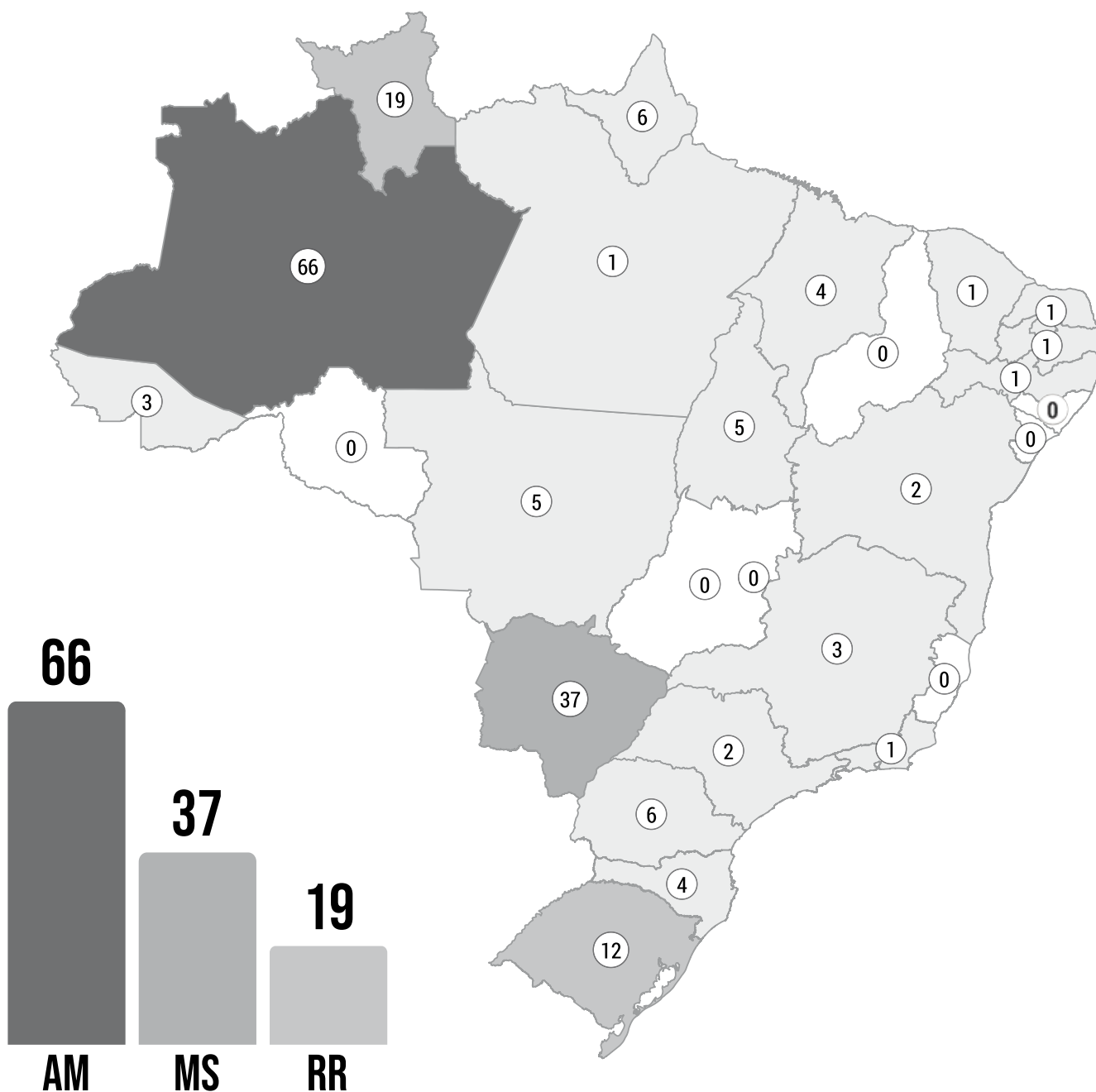
## CASES BY STATE

The map below shows the total of cases by state. The three states with more cases were Amazonas (AM), Mato Grosso do Sul (MS) and Roraima (RR).

Sources:

System for the Monitoring of Mortality (SIM)  
– May 2024. Data subject to review; access on 08/06/2024.

Indigenous Health Care Information System (Siasi).  
Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review





# SUICIDE

In 2023, 180 Indigenous people passed by suicide in Brazil, according to data from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (Sesai). The information was obtained through the Access to Information Law (LAI) and from the public SIM database.

Following the trend of previous years, the states with the highest numbers of cases were Amazonas (66), Mato Grosso do Sul (37) and Roraima (19). These states, which have been

leading the numbers of indigenous suicides for years, also have high rates of violence and social vulnerability among indigenous groups.

Most suicides (69.4 per cent) were committed by indigenous men. Although most of the victims (112) were between 20 and 59 years of age, the high incidence of suicides among very young indigenous people is noteworthy. In 2023, 59 indigenous youth up to 19 years of age died from suicide – more than a third of the total number recorded for the entire year.

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THAT PASSED BY SUICIDE IN 2023 BY SEX AND STATE<sup>1</sup>

STATE	Female	Male	Total
Acre <sup>2</sup>	3	0	3
Alagoas	0	0	0
Amapá	0	6	6
Amazon	17	49	66
Bahia	0	2	2
Ceará	1	0	1
Federal District	0	0	0
Espírito Santo	0	0	0
Goiás	0	0	0
Maranhão	1	3	4
Mato Grosso	3	2	5
Mato Grosso do Sul	9	28	37
Minas Gerais <sup>2</sup>	2	1	3
Pará <sup>2</sup>	0	1	1
Paraíba	0	1	1
Paraná	1	5	6
Pernambuco <sup>2</sup>	1	0	1
Piauí	0	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	1	0	1
Rio Grande do Norte	0	1	1
Rio Grande do Sul	2	10	12
Rondônia	0	0	0
Roraima	6	13	19
Santa Catarina	3	1	4
São Paulo	1	1	2
Sergipe	0	0	0
Tocantins <sup>2</sup>	4	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>180</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024. Data subject to review; access on 08/06/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Indigenous Health Care Information System (SIASI). Access on: 25/03/2024. Data subject to review.

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THAT PASSED BY SUICIDES IN 2023 BY AGE GROUP<sup>3</sup>

Age group	Number of suicides	%
Up to 19 years old	59	32.8%
20 to 59 years old	112	62.2%
60+	9	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Same sources as in the previous table





# CHAPTER

# IV

## **Violence Against Free and Low-Contact Indigenous Peoples**

Tragic legacy, nonstop pressure: Emergency actions  
are insufficient to ensure protection for Isolated Peoples 147

List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples 156



The lack of a permanent protection policy has resulted in the return of miners to the Yanomami Indigenous Land, including to areas close to isolated Indigenous people. Invaders flew over a hut of the isolated Moxihatëtëma people and posted videos on social media. Documented in December 2022 by a Greenpeace overflight

Photo: Valentina Ricardo





# Tragic legacy, nonstop pressure: Emergency actions are insufficient to guarantee protection for Isolated Peoples



## Cimi's Support Team for Free Peoples (EAPIL)

The evil intention embedded in the government's Indigenous policy for four years, from 2019 to 2022, which violated Indigenous rights and increased devastation, violence, and insecurity in the territories, came to an end with Bolsonaro's defeat in the 2022 elections. The feeling among Indigenous Peoples, therefore, is one of evident relief and great expectations on the new government that took office in early 2023.

Also in the Indigenous movement and Brazilian society sectors directly engaged in the defense of the lives and territories of Isolated Peoples, there is expectation that the territorial protection policy for these peoples will finally be resumed and expanded.

The celebration of the anti-Indigenous government's defeat, however, does not mean *carte blanche* for the Lula government, which will have to deliver on its campaign promises. This was made clear by the Yanomami Indigenous leader Davi Kopenawa, in an interview with anthropologist Ana Maria Machado, published on the Sumaúma platform: "Since I know the new president, I will collect on the promises he made; I'll say to him: When you spoke, I listened to you. We all kept your words in our ears [...]. We don't want to have our thoughts in pain if you're lying. Let what you said in the meeting be true, that if you became president again, you would protect the Indigenous peoples, who are suffering in Brazil".<sup>1</sup>

In relation to Isolated Peoples, in 2023 the new government was faced with the challenge of redesigning the territorial protection policy and, at the same time, adopting immediate measures to resolve the many situations of threats against them due to the invasion of their territories. As stated by the Indigenous Missionary Council (Cimi) in the report *Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2022 data*, "Invasions/damage to heritage were found in at least 36 TIs where there are records of the existence of 60 isolated Indigenous peoples, according to data from the Support Team for Free Peoples (EAPIL/Cimi)".<sup>2</sup>

The new government that took office on January 1, 2023, brought as a novelty the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI). It started out with positive actions such as the large-scale operation to combat the massive mining invasion of the Yanomami Indigenous Land (TI) endorsed by the previous government, and the defense of territories occupied by Isolated Indigenous Peoples by the reissuing Use Restriction Ordinances

1 'Para mim, o termo mudança climática significa vingança da Terra'. (For me, the term climate change means revenge of the Earth). Sumaúma, 11/22/2022. Available in Portuguese at <https://sumauma.com/para-mim-o-termo-mudanca-climatica-significa-vinganca-da-terra>

2 Available in Portuguese at <https://Cimi.org.br/2relatorioviolencia2022>



that had expired a few years ago and were not renewed by the previous government. One of the first acts of the new president of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (Funai), the Indigenous woman Joenia Wapichana, was to reissue the Ordinance for the Jacareúba/Katawixi Indigenous Land, in Amazonas. The expiration date of the Ordinance, now set for “after completion of the demarcation of the Indigenous land” indicated the reestablishment and correct use of this instrument for the protection of Isolated Peoples. The new expiration date is essential to ensure legal protection for the Isolated People’s territory, so that they are not left to their own devices, as has happened before.

Throughout the year, on different lands occupied by isolated Indigenous peoples, the measures taken to combat invaders did not hide the clear lack of structure of Funai. In terms of both human and financial resources, Funai has proven unable to overcome the great challenges related to the demands for territorial protection, as well as the external and internal resistance to the government by political currents of different ideological colors, among them forces that are contrary to the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Even considering the “cursed heritage” of the previous government, the results achieved fell short of expectations. An example of that was the delay in signing administrative acts for the demarcation of Indigenous lands and in implementing permanent measures to combat invasions and inspect these territories.

The resumption of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) 3 by the federal government, once again raises great

concern, especially due to the investments foreseen for infrastructure works that could put pressure on Indigenous territories, including those of Isolated Peoples.

Construction projects in the past led to dire consequences for Indigenous Peoples. One of such projects was the Belo Monte dam, in the state of Pará, in which the right of these peoples to Free, Prior and Informed Consultation was blatantly disrespected. This hydroelectric plant, in addition to causing immeasurable socio-environmental damage, strongly impacted the Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land occupied by isolated Indigenous people, which was massively invaded after the project was completed. Similarly, in the construction of the Santo Antônio and Jirau dams, on the Madeira River, data on the presence of isolated Indigenous people were omitted in the feasibility studies and were only released by Funai after the installation licenses had been granted.

In 2023, the legislation that supports Indigenous territorial rights, including those of Isolated Peoples, came under severe attack in the National Congress, where the traditional anti-Indigenous benches, known as the “Ox” (ruralist), “Bible” (evangelical fundamentalist) and “Bullet” (pro-armament) benches, were strengthened with the expressive election of far-right parliamentarians.

Bill (PL) 490/2007, which meant a serious setback in relation to Indigenous Peoples, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, where it was renumbered Bill 2,903/2023, and was finally enacted as Law 14,701/2023. Among other things, the law provides for the “time frame” thesis, according to which Indigenous Peoples would only

Photo: Ibama/publicity



Cattle seized in the Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land, in Pará, during operation Eraha Tapiro



On the Karipuna Indigenous Land, invaders unabashedly leave threatening messages to the people, as recorded at the end of 2023 inside the Indigenous Land. Isolated people were spotted by the Karipuna in regions close to the areas invaded by land grabbers and loggers. The sign says: “please don’t touch my wood”

have the right to the demarcation of lands that they were physically occupying on the date of the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution. Congress passed this provision, even after the thesis had been ruled unconstitutional by the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF). This limitation in the temporality of Indigenous territorial rights also brings serious restrictions to the demarcation of the lands of Isolated Indigenous Peoples, who in their vast majority remain invisible to the State.<sup>3</sup>

Originally, this bill also included a provision that directly violated the rights of Isolated Indigenous Peoples, by allowing forced contact to “mediate state action of public utility”, paving the way for all kinds of abuses and violations. The two above-mentioned provisions were vetoed by President Lula. The presidential veto to the “time frame” was overridden by Congress – which, however, agreed to remove from the law the provision that allowed forced contact with Isolated Peoples. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and six political parties have filed direct actions of unconstitutionality (ADIs) with the Supreme Court against the law.

In the Judiciary, in 2023, in addition to the declaration of unconstitutionality of the “time frame”, special mention should be made of the ratification by the Court’s plenary of the provisional remedies related to Isolated Indigenous Peoples approved by the rapporteur, Minister Edson Fachin, in the Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental

Right (ADPF 991) filed by APIB. The remedies determine, among other things, that:

a) The Federal Government adopt all necessary measures to ensure the full protection of territories with the presence of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples, by issuing use restriction ordinances based on the principle of precaution and prevention.

b) The Federal Government present, within 60 days, herein included the forensic vacation, an Action Plan for the regularization and protection of Indigenous lands with the presence of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples, demonstrating the existence of the necessary resources to carry out the tasks, especially priority and urgent ones.

c) The isolated way of living be recognized by the authorities as a declaration of the free self-determination of Isolated Indigenous Peoples, and the act of isolation is considered sufficient for consultation purposes under Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

d) The Federal Government, within 60 days, issue Use Restriction Ordinances for the protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples who are outside or partially outside Indigenous lands, as well as plans for the protection of such areas.

e) The Federal Government and Funai maintain the enforceability of Use Restriction Ordinance No. 1,040 of October 16, 2015, relating to the Tanaru Indigenous Group, until completion of the adjudication upon the merits of this ADPF.

<sup>3</sup> More information can be found in the article **Povos Indígenas Livres, os mais atingidos pelo marco temporal** (Free Indigenous Peoples, the most affected by the time frame, published in *Jornal Porantim* n° 464, April/2024, p. 6. Available in Portuguese at <https://Cimi.org.br/2024/04/porantim-464-marco-temporal-ainda>



Photo: Marizilda Cruppe/Greenpeace



On the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land, in Rondônia, Indigenous people in isolation are threatened by land grabbers raising cattle illegally in the territory, as documented in October 2023 by a Greenpeace overflight. Large slaughterhouses and supermarket chains buy cattle from invaders

The data in this report indicate that in many Indigenous lands with the presence of Isolated Peoples, measures have been taken to combat invaders and repress environmental crimes. Such measures are important to curb the impetus of offenders who were encouraged by the freedom of action they had enjoyed in the previous government, and to indicate that their illicit actions can generate consequences and accountability. But it is also evident that insecurity and high vulnerability persist in the territories occupied by Isolated Indigenous Peoples, as do serious threats to the lives of these peoples.

In 2023, cases of invasions and damage to heritage were reported in 30 Indigenous Lands with the presence of Indigenous people in voluntary isolation. These areas bring together 56 of the 119 groups of Isolated Indigenous Peoples currently recorded in the country by EAPIL – that is, almost half of the total. The situation is even more serious if we consider that 37 of the 119 groups are in areas where Funai has done nothing to restrict access, demarcate the lands and effectively protect these peoples.

Good intentions and civil servants committed to the future of Isolated Indigenous Peoples are not enough without

the necessary support for an overarching territorial protection policy. Likewise, development-oriented economic policies that fail to consider the existence of these peoples – often unknown and therefore invisible to the State – contradict one another and substantially limit the scope and effectiveness of an Indigenous policy that claims to be serious and capable of defending and protecting the lives and territories of these peoples.

There is a large discrepancy between confirmed and unconfirmed references to Isolated Peoples. Funai indicates 114 references to the presence of Isolated Peoples of which, so far, it recognizes the existence of only 28. Entities report an even higher number of references, such as the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), which reports 120, and EAPIL/Cimi, with 119. Therefore, the State knows very little about the presence of Isolated Peoples. This lack of knowledge and the consequent absence of protection measures can translate into death sentences for these “invisible” peoples, in a context in which environmental criminals reach remote regions of the Amazon.

Therefore, the possible presence of isolated Indigenous peoples requires more than just territorial surveys. It requires, among other things, urgent precautionary measures based on



## Violations and threats to Isolated Indigenous Peoples in the territories

The **Jacareúba/Katawixi Indigenous Land**, in the state of Amazonas, occupied by isolated Indigenous people, continues to be under strong pressure, which could further escalate if the to repave the BR-319 highway, which connects Manaus to Porto Velho (RO), materializes. In May and June 2023, the DETER/INPE system recorded deforestation alerts for 13 hectares on the southeastern border of the TI, starting from trails opened in previous years. In September, October and December, the same system recorded fires in 173 hectares inside the Indigenous land. The largest fire occurred in an area that had already been deforested in 2020, about 10 km into the eastern border of the Jacareúba/Katawixi Indigenous Land, according to INPE data. After more than a year without legal coverage by the Use Restriction Ordinance, due to the negligence and irresponsibility of the Bolsonaro government, an Ordinance (No. 626) was issued on March 7, 2023, which will be in force until the demarcation of the Indigenous land is completed, thus ensuring it permanent legal protection.

In the **Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land**, in the state of Amazonas, which is also home to isolated Indigenous people, illegal logging continues<sup>4</sup>. The Indigenous land is also the target of mining exploitation with the use of toxic material, also found in the Campos Amazônicos National Park, on the border with the state of Rondônia. In July 2023, in an operation conducted by the Federal Police and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), excavators, dredging engines, electricity generators, pickup trucks, and motorcycles were destroyed.<sup>5</sup> The isolated Indigenous people of the Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land are also threatened - as well as other Isolated Peoples in the region - by the construction of the Tabajara Hydroelectric Power Plant, on the Machado River, in Machadinho d'Oeste, Rondônia, in the vicinity of the Indigenous land.

**The Vale do Javari Indigenous Land**, in the state of Amazonas, which is home to at least 15 Isolated Peoples, continues to be invaded by illegal hunters and fishermen, from the south, near the municipality of Eirunepé<sup>6</sup>. In March 2023, during the Assembly of the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA) held in the Paraná community, upper Ituí River, local leaders reported the lack of inspection and monitoring of invasions by hunters, fishermen, and people linked to drug trafficking, on the border with Peru, next to the Indigenous communities of Irari, Lago Grande and Lago do Tambaqui, as well as the presence of invaders on the lower

qualified information already collected by indigenous and indigenous organizations and Funai, such as ordinances restricting the use of Indigenous territories and the establishment of Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPES), regardless of the existence of Isolated Peoples.

The challenges to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and especially of Isolated Peoples are still enormous, despite the decisions of the Supreme Court and the goodwill of a government that is more sensitive to their demands. They include restructuring and strengthening territorial protection and environmental protection agencies; recognizing the numerous references to the existence of Isolated Peoples invisible to the State, with the corresponding preventive protection measures; and the coordination and mobilization capacity of the Indigenous movement, its allies and other entities of society to engage in a political confrontation with powerful groups that call for the economic exploitation and expropriation of Indigenous territories.

It requires more than emergency actions. It requires structuring and overarching policies that enable effective, permanent and sufficiently broad State action, with the participation of Indigenous communities and organizations.

4 Sources: Leaders; Cimi Regional Office in the North I

5 **Operação encontra área devastada em Terra Indígena Tenharim Marmelos.** (Operation finds devastated area in Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land). By Gabriel Corrêa, Rádio Nacional, 03/07/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/meio-ambiente/audio/2023-07/operacao-encontra-area-devastada-em-terra-indigena-tenharim-marmelos>

6 Source: Cimi Western Amazon Regional



Curuçá and Pardo rivers, towards the São Salvador community<sup>7</sup>. In April, hooded men invaded the Irari 2 village, on the border with Peru, asking for the head of Chief Valdemar Kanamary, who was not there. The Police Report mentions the presence of 16 Spanish-speaking men armed with rifles.<sup>8</sup> Illegal mining on the Jandiatuba and Jutáí rivers continues to be a permanent threat to the Isolated Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley. UNIVAJA and its Surveillance Team (EVU) continue to monitor the Indigenous land and to file complaints of invasions of the territory and threats against Indigenous leaders, with the competent authorities. The Federal Police established a floating base in Atalaia do Norte which, according to Indigenous leaders, only lasted for 15 days. According to Funai, numerous operations to combat environmental crimes in partnership with the Federal Police were carried out in the Javari Valley, including operations against illegal fishing and mining on the Jandiatuba, Boia, Jutáí, Igarapé Preto and Igarapé do Mutum rivers.<sup>9</sup> However, the feeling of insecurity still lingers among Indigenous people. The lack of structure of Funai, its BAPES and other public inspection and repression agencies is clear in view of the size of the challenges of protecting the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land.

The territory of the **Isolated Indigenous People located on the Mamoriá River**, a tributary of the Purus River, near the Hi-Merimã Indigenous Land, in the municipality of Lábrea (AM), is still awaiting the Use Restriction Ordinance from Funai. The presence of isolated groups in the area was confirmed by the Madeira Purus Ethno-Environmental Protection Front (FPE) in 2021, based on two expeditions recorded in reports. Because of the delay in adopting this protective measure, these people live in permanent territorial and legal vulnerability.

In the **Yanomami Indigenous Land**, in the states of Roraima and Amazonas, the lack of permanent territorial protection led to the return of miners in the second half of 2023, as noted by Indigenous leaders such as Dário Kopenawa, vice president of the Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY). “We receive complaints every day from our traditional leaders, from our villages, that mining has not decreased”, Dário told the G1/RR reporter.<sup>10</sup>

In August 2023, the Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association (SEDUUME) filed a complaint with to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), Funai, the Federal Police, (PF) and the Brazilian Army informing that the Yanomami Indigenous Land - specifically in the Wacchannah community, in Waikás, Uraricoera region – had once again been invaded by

miners. According to the complaint, the miners threatened the community, causing inconvenience to the women who work in the fields, putting women and children at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, and trying to entice young people to crime.<sup>11</sup> The mines that remain open in this Indigenous land continue to be a great threat to the lives of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples, as well as to the Isolated Peoples occupying this territory. Despite the government having declared a public health emergency, official data show the frightening number of 363 deaths of Indigenous people from diseases, an increase of 6 per cent compared to 2022.<sup>12</sup> The high vulnerability of isolated Indigenous people on the Yanomami Indigenous Land can be seen in a video posted on social media - recorded by invaders flying over the village of the Moxihatëtêma Isolated Indigenous Peoples - entitled “Cannibal Indians in Roraima”. The incident was denounced by the Urihi Yanomami Association, in a letter in which it demands measures from Funai, PF, MPF, MPI, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDH), and the Army<sup>13</sup>.

On the **Pirititi Indigenous Land**, in the state of Roraima - for which a Use Restriction Ordinance has already been issued for the protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples – a joint operation was conducted by the MPF/RR with the PF, in May 2023, motivated by complaints about illegal logging and land grabbing. The Federal Prosecutors confirmed the occupation of non-Indigenous dwellings inside the Indigenous Land and the presence of squatters and land grabbers within the limits of the area of restricted access, in addition to the escalation of occupation into the interior of the land. The MPF intends to take legal action to evict the invaders and obtain the cancellation of registrations with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), of properties currently overlapping almost half of the Pirititi Indigenous Land.<sup>14</sup>

Noteworthy is the slowness in the demarcation of the **Kawahiva do Rio Pardo Indigenous Land**, in the state of Mato Grosso, which has been stalled since 2016, when the boundaries of the land were confirmed by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice. The STF's order for the government to present a demarcation schedule has been not complied with since August 2023. Under ADPF 991, in September 2023 APIB informed STF Justice Edson Fachin about the situation of the Kawahiva do Rio

7 Source: Leaders; Cimi Regional Office in the North I

8 **Homens encapuzados invadem aldeia e ameaçam cacique no Vale do Javari.** (Hooded men invade village and threaten chief in Javari Valley). By Ivina Garcia/Amazon Agency, at the Cenarium Agency. Available in Portuguese at: <https://agenciacenarium.com.br/homens-encapuzados-invadem-aldeia-e-ameacam-cacique-no-vale-do-javari>

9 **Funai e Ibama unem esforços em operação na terra indígena Vale do Javari.** (Funai and Ibama join forces in operation in the Vale do Javari Indigenous land). Gov Agency, 12/27/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202312/Funai-e-Ibama-unem-esforcos-em-operacao-na-terra-indigena-vale-do-javari>

10 Source: **Garimpeiros voltam a operar e tem até internet via satélite em umas das maiores regiões de exploração na Terra Yanomami.** (Miners are back in operation and there is even satellite internet in one of the largest exploration regions in Yanomami Land). By Alexandre Hisayasu, Marcelo Marques, Caíque Rodrigues, Valéria Oliveira, G1/RR, 09/12/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2023/12/09/garimpeiros-voltam-a-operar-e-tem-ate-internet-via-satelite-em-umas-das-maiores-regioes-de-exploracao-na-terra-yanomami.ghtml>

11 Sources: Wanasseduume Association; **Garimpeiros voltam à Terra Yanomami e ameaçam indígenas mesmo após serem abordados em operações, denuncia associação.** (Miners return to Yanomami Land and threaten Indigenous people even after being approached in operations, denounces association). G1/RR, 08/11/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2023/08/11/garimpeiros-voltam-a-terra-yanomami-e-ameacam-indigenas-mesmo-apos-serem-abordados-em-operacoes-denuncia-associacao.ghtml>

12 **Mortes de indígenas Yanomami em 2023 crescem 6% em relação a 2022, mostram dados do Ministério da Saúde.** (Deaths of Yanomami Indigenous people in 2023 grow 6% compared to 2022, data from the Ministry of Health show). Jornal Nacional, 02/23/2024. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2024/02/23/mortes-de-indigenas-yanomami-em-2023-crescem-6percent-em-relacao-a-2022-mostram-dados-do-ministerio-da-saude.ghtml>

13 **Homens sobrevoam aldeia, xingam indígenas isolados em RR e postam no TikTok.** (Men fly over village, curse isolated Indigenous people in RR and post it on TikTok). By Carlos Madeiro, Uol, 13/11/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/carlos-madeiro/2023/11/13/homens-sobrevoam-aldeia-xingam-indigenas-isolados-de-rr-e-postam-no-tiktok.htm>

14 **MPF encontra posseiros e grileiros nos limites de Terra Pirititi, onde indígenas vivem isolados.** (MPF finds squatters and land grabbers on the limits of Terra Pirititi, where Indigenous people live in isolation). G1/RR, 05/12/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2023/05/12/mpf-encontra-posseiros-e-grileiros-nos-limites-de-terra-pirititi-onde-indigenas-vivem-isolados.ghtml>





Pardo Indigenous Land (MT), showing extreme concern “*due to the constant invasions by land grabbers and loggers, who enter the TI, mainly through the Guariba-Roosevelt Extractive Reserve (MT) and the Guariba Extractive Reserve (AM), causing deforestation and endangering the very existence of the isolated Kawahiva Indigenous people. It is observed that the Kawahiva do Rio Pardo Indigenous Land has been under pressure both on the west and east sides, in what can be considered as a true ‘embrace of death’, also expressed in the concept of Fencing*”.<sup>15</sup> This important warning of the pressure on the Kawahiva territory made by APIB is justified by the escalation of invasions and the illegal exploitation of resources in Conservation Units around this Indigenous land. In addition, the Agricultural Cooperative of Sugarcane Producers of Campo Novo do Parecis (COPRODIA), one of the largest companies in Brazilian agribusiness, is claiming in the Federal Court the right to exploit two farms, denying the presence of isolated Indigenous people, which has been abundantly documented by Funai. In 2023, deforestation inside the Indigenous land was contained by the inspection of Funai’s FPE Madeirinha-Juruena, carried out with the essential support of the National Force, given the risks to the safety of public officials resulting from the action of environmental criminals.

The **Piripkura Indigenous Land**, also in the state of Mato Grosso, lost approximately 100 hectares during the month of March 2023 alone, according to IMAZON<sup>16</sup>. From January to August 2023, 168.4 hectares were deforested, revealing that this Indigenous land continues to be threatened by illegal activities.<sup>17</sup> On March 7, 2023, Funai Ordinance No. 625 renewed the “restriction on the right of entry, movement and permanence of people other than Funai staff” in this TI, “until publication of the ratification of the demarcation”. This territory is home to the Tamandua and the Baita, two Indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation, who have survived successive massacres in recent decades. They are reportedly the last two members of the Piripkura people in isolation.

In the **Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land**, in the state of Maranhão, which is home to isolated Indigenous people, invasions by loggers, miners and cattle ranchers continued to be reported throughout the year. Conflicts are constant, despite the permanent action of the Guardians of the Forest and measures taken by Funai, the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Natural Resources (Ibama), the Federal Police and the Federal Highway Patrol (PRF).<sup>18</sup> In order to repress the irregular trade of timber extracted from the Alto Turiaçu

Indigenous Land, with threats against Indigenous people, in July the Federal Police launched, together with other federal agencies, operations Arrabalde and Kambô Urucum, in the municipalities of Araganã and Santa Luzia, in compliance with 13 search and seizure warrants, seven provisional remedies to suspend economic activities, in addition to a pretrial detention warrant.<sup>19</sup>

The **Arariboia Indigenous Land**, in the state of Maranhão, continues to be the target of invasions for illegal economic activities, seriously threatening the lives of isolated Indigenous groups living in this territory. Arson for the expansion of illegal pastures is frequently reported by the Guajajara fire brigadiers, who in one of the firefighting operations saw isolated Indigenous people fleeing the flames. Guardians of the Forest of the Guajajara group also found trees marked for illegal logging near areas used by isolated Indigenous people, in one of the most preserved regions of this Indigenous land. Indigenous leaders also reported the opening, by farmers and loggers, of an illegal road crossing the Arariboia Indigenous Land, near the MA-006 highway, in the municipality of Arame. They also expressed concern about the invasions, illegal land leasing for the expansion of soy production, and the threat that these invasions represent to biodiversity and the future of their people.<sup>20</sup>

In June, an operation conducted by the Federal Police, Ibama and ICMBio led to the arrest of nine people, the destruction of sawmills, machines, trucks and charcoal ovens fed by wood illegally extracted from the Arariboia Indigenous Land, and seizure of illegal timber corresponding to about to 45 loaded trucks.

Like the Arariboia TI, the **Caru Indigenous Land**, also in the state of Maranhão, continues to be degraded by criminal fires that put at risk the safety of the isolated Awá-Guajá people living in this territory. The threat to isolated Indigenous people also stems from constant invasions by hunters and loggers, who threaten the Guardians of the Forest and cause the deforestation of this Indigenous land.<sup>21</sup>

Despite the Use Restriction Ordinance, the **Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land**, in the state of Pará, was one of the most deforested Indigenous lands during the previous government. As a result of the Public Civil Action filed by the MPF with the participation of Funai’s FPE Médio Xingu, Ibama, the PF, the PRF, the National Public Security Force, and the Agricultural Defense Agency of the State of Pará (ADEPARÁ), operation “Ehara Tapiro” was launched in August 2023, to evict people who occupied the land in bad faith, remove illegal cattle and combat other environmental crimes. To prevent the cattle from escaping, invaders destroyed bridges, set fire to pastures and threatened residents. More than 1,500 head of cattle were removed from the Indigenous land. The National Force remained in the area to maintain public order and protect the heritage of the area. To try to “heat up” illegal land ownership, land grabbers have already registered 94 per cent of the area of the Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

15 Available in Portuguese at: <https://apiboficial.org/files/2023/10/PET-991-KAWARIVA.docx.pdf>

16 **Terra Indígena com isolados tem maior área desmatada da Amazônia em MT, aponta Imazon.** (Indigenous Land with isolated people has the largest deforested area in the Amazon in Mato Grosso, Imazon points out). G1/MT, 04/20/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/mt/mato-grosso/noticia/2023/04/20/terra-indigena-com-isolados-tem-maior-area-desmatada-da-amazonia-em-mt-aponta-imazon.ghtml>

17 Technical bulletin **Sirad-I: sistema de alerta de desmatamento em terras indígenas com registros de povos isolados - maio a agosto de 2023.** (Sirad-I: deforestation alert system in Indigenous lands with records of isolated peoples - May to August 2023). ISA, November 2023. Available in Portuguese at: [https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/c3d00072\\_0.pdf](https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/c3d00072_0.pdf)

18 Sources: **Indigenous leaders; Força Nacional vai atuar na Terra Indígena Alto Turiaçu no MA para conter invasão de madeireiros e garimpeiros.** (The National Force will operate in the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land, in MA, to contain the invasion of loggers and miners). G1/MA, 12/26/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ma/maranhao/noticia/2023/12/26/forca-nacional-vai-atuar-na-terra-indigena-alto-turiacu-no-ma-para-conter-invasao-de-madeireiros-e-garimpeiros.ghtml>

19 **PF realiza operação de combate à extração ilegal de madeira em territórios indígenas, no MA.** (PF carries out operation to combat illegal logging in Indigenous territories in MA). G1/MA, 07/12/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ma/maranhao/noticia/2023/07/12/pf-realiza-operacao-de-combate-a-extracao-ilegal-de-madeira-em-territorios-indigenas-no-ma.ghtml>

20 Sources: leaders; Cimi Regional Office in Maranhão

21 Sources: leaders; Cimi Regional Office in Maranhão



On the **Karipuna Indigenous Land**, in the state of Rondônia, the presence of isolated Indigenous peoples is attested by the Karipuna, who repeatedly report traces of these peoples' presence on the Indigenous land. They express great concern because the traces they found in January 2023 were very close to a region invaded by land grabbers and loggers. In the same month, they submitted documents to Funai, Ibama, the 6<sup>th</sup> Chamber and the MPF, reporting the theft of timber and demanding action from the authorities, since the fight against the invaders, until that moment, had not achieved the expected results. The invaders enter the Indigenous land through the Jaci Paraná and Formoso rivers and through the region of Buritis and Jacinópolis, crossing through the Jaci Paraná Extractive Reserve (RESEX) and the Guajará Mirim State Park, improving roads and bridges. In May, 12 deforestation points were detected. In the previous year, 2022, the Karipuna Indigenous Land reported the frightening deforestation of 1,741 hectares, the highest rate recorded in this territory in the PRODES/INPE time series. In 2023, despite the significant reduction, the deforested area in the TI remained high: 543 hectares of vegetation were illegally suppressed from the territory. The invaders have already taken 7,093 hectares of forests from the TI, most of them since 2016. The MPF also identified 87 registries of rural properties within the Karipuna Indigenous Land and asked for their cancellation. However, the registries remain in the database<sup>22</sup>.

In June 2023, the PF, Funai, and Ibama carried out an operation to remove invaders and loggers from the Karipuna Indigenous Land, with the participation of 91 employees. The operation identified some 20 logging companies and sawmills near the Indigenous land, which receive wood illegally harvested from their interior.<sup>23</sup>

In the **Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land**, also located in Rondônia, which is home to around five isolated Indigenous groups, the PRODES/INPE system recorded the deforestation of 169 hectares of forest, in one of the Indigenous lands most affected by land grabbing and deforestation in recent years. The DETER/INPE system, in turn, recorded deforestation alerts in 537 hectares and degradation alerts in 580 hectares, in addition to 605 hectares with fire scars, in 2023.<sup>24</sup> A survey revealed that farms within the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land, in Rondônia, supplied JBS slaughterhouses, which in turn supplied meat to supermarket chains such as Pão de Açúcar, Assaí and Extra.<sup>25</sup> Illegal mining has also put down roots on this

Indigenous land, using heavy machinery. In addition, 115 lots of the Burareiro Directed Settlement Project (PAD) overlap the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land. In May 2023, in this area of the settlement, a group of 16 people, including Indigenous people, activists, and journalists was surrounded and harassed and kept under surveillance for more than three hours by 50 men, some of them armed.<sup>26</sup>

In May 2023, with the aim of removing invaders and combating illegal mining and other environmental crimes, the Federal Police, in partnership with Ibama and the MPF, launched Operation Praesidium.<sup>27</sup> The operation led to the destruction of excavators, machines and engines used for illegal gold mining in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land and the seizure of large quantities of wood logs and sawn timber which, illegally extracted from Indigenous land, generates a socio-environmental loss to the Indigenous people much greater than the estimated R\$ 6 million worth of equipment destroyed during the operation.

Intense environmental degradation also affects the **Mata do Mamão region, in the Inawébohona Indigenous Land**, on Bananal Island, in the state of Tocantins, putting at risk and violating the rights of the Isolated Avá-Canoeiro People living in this region. Reports by Ibama and ICMBio inspectors reveal a series of violations, including the presence of cattle herds in an area where the presence of non-Indigenous people, predatory fishing, illegal hunting and unauthorized logging is prohibited. These activities cause significant damage to the local ecosystem, threatening the biodiversity of the region and compromising the way of life of the Avá-Canoeiro, who live exclusively off nature. A task force was created by ICMBio to investigate environmental crimes in the region and identify those responsible for these illegal activities.<sup>28</sup>

Indigenous lands with the presence of isolated peoples have also been harassed by the carbon market. This is what has been happening, for example, with the Alto Turiaçu and Arariboia Indigenous Lands, in Maranhão. Companies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including foreign ones, contact Indigenous leaders on these lands to implement carbon credit projects, generating questions as well as support. Indigenous leaders fear the loss of autonomy over territories, violence, exclusion and the escalation of internal conflicts, which are already occurring. Isolated Indigenous Peoples – who, because of their choice for isolation unequivocally express their refusal to participate in any negotiations involving their territories – have their rights to free, prior and informed consultation and self-determination challenged and violated.

22 Indigenous communities; Cimi Rondônia

23 **Operação para retirar invasores de terra indígena é iniciada em Rondônia.** (Operation to remove invaders from Indigenous land is initiated in Rondônia). G1/RO, 05/11/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ro/rondonia/natureza/amazonia/noticia/2023/05/11/operacao-para-retirar-invasores-de-terra-indigena-e-iniciada-em-rondonia.ghtml>

24 Sources: **Prodes/Inpe; Deter/Inpe; Cerca de R\$ 2 milhões em madeiras e maquinários são apreendidos em RO durante operação da PF contra exploração da TI Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau.** (About R\$ 2 million in wood and machinery are seized in RO during a PF operation against the exploitation of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land). G1/RO, 01/07/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ro/rondonia/noticia/2023/07/01/cerca-de-r-2-milhoes-em-madeiras-e-maquinarior-sao-apreendidos-em-ro-durante-operacao-da-pf-contr-exploracao-da-ti-uru-eu-wau-wau.ghtml>

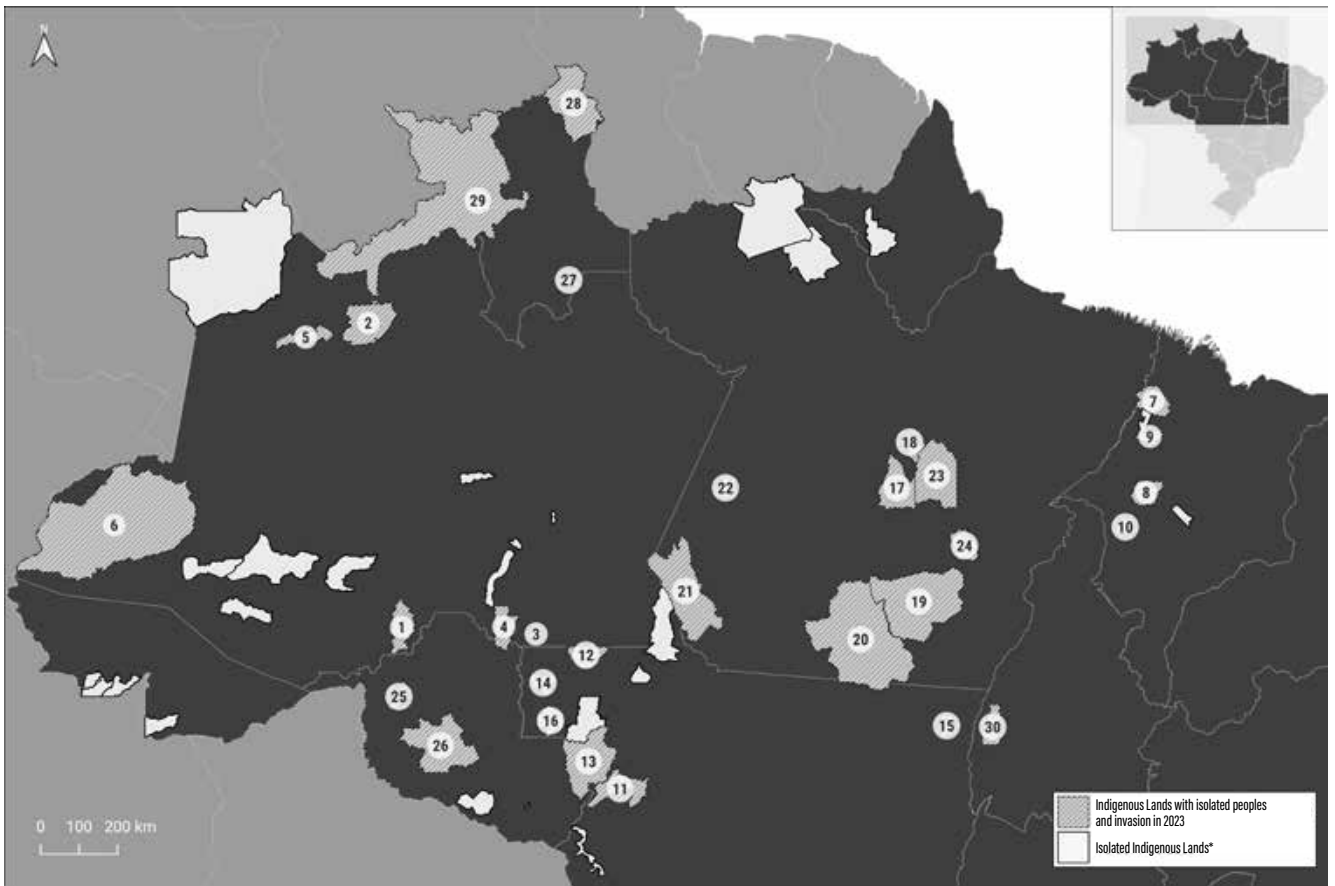
25 **Grupo Casino continua vendendo carne proveniente da Terra Indígena Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, apesar de processo judicial na França.** (Casino Group continues to sell meat from the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land, despite a lawsuit in France). By Fábio Bispo, InfoAmazonia, 06/29/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://infoamazonia.org/2023/grupo-casino-continua-vendendo-carne-proveniente-da-terra-indigena-uru-eu-wau-wau-apesar-de-processo-judicial-na-franca>

26 **Ativistas e indígenas são cercados e hostilizados em Rondônia.** (Activists and Indigenous people are surrounded and harassed in Rondônia). By Joseph Silva, Folha de São Paulo, 05/17/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/folha-social-mais/2023/05/ativistas-e-indigenas-sao-cercados-e-hostilizados-em-rondonia.shtml>

27 **PF destrói maquinários utilizados para garimpo ilegal de ouro dentro da TI Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau.** (PF destroys machinery used for illegal gold mining within the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land). G1/RO, 05/31/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/ro/rondonia/noticia/2023/05/31/pf-destroi-maquinarior-utilizados-para-garimpo-ilegal-de-ouro-dentro-da-ti-uru-eu-wau-wau.ghtml>

28 **Destruição de área indígena leva ICMBio a criar uma força-tarefa no Tocantins.** (Destruction of Indigenous area leads ICMBio to create a task force in Tocantins). Jornal Nacional, 01/04/2023. Available in Portuguese at: <https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2023/01/04/destruicao-de-area-indigena-leva-icmbio-a-criar-uma-forca-tarefa-no-tocantins.ghtml>





Source: EAPIL/Cimi and report Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2023 data | Cartographic bases: Funai, IBGE, Lageamb/UFPR | Map: EAPIL and Tiago Miotto/Cimi

\* The map includes only the Indigenous Lands already identified and delimited or restricted due to the presence of isolated peoples; in addition to the peoples in voluntary isolation in these areas, EAPIL also maintains another 37 records of isolated peoples in areas where Funai has done nothing to protect them.

No.	Indigenous Land (TI)	State	Number of records of isolated peoples on the TI	Administrative status	Type of invasion or damage to property recorded in 2023
1	Jacareúba/Katawixi	AM	1	Use Restriction	Deforestation; fires
2	Jurubaxi-têa	AM	1	Declared	Mining
3	Tenharim do Igarapé Preto	AM	1	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment
4	Tenharim Quince	AM	1	Registered	Deforestation; illegal logging; opening of side roads
5	Uneiuxi	AM	1	Registered	Invasion; mining
6	Vale do Javari	AM	18	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation; illegal logging; mining; presence of drug traffickers
7	Alto Turiçu	MA	2	Registered	Invasion by farmers; illegal logging; mining; damage to the environment; deforestation
8	Arariboia	MA	1	Registered	Opening of roads; deforestation; illegal logging; lease - soybean monoculture; fires
9	Caru	MA	2	Registered	Arson; poaching; illegal logging
10	Krikati	MA	1	Registered	Deforestation; possessory invasion; illegal logging; poaching
11	Enawenê-Nawê	MT	1	Registered	Invasion by farmers
12	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo	MT	1	Declared	Land grabbing; illegal logging
13	Parque Indígena do Aripuanã	RO, MT	1	Registered	Mining; illegal logging
14	Piripikura	MT	1	Use Restriction	Deforestation
15	Urubu Branco	MT	1	Registered	Fire; possessory invasion
16	Zoró	MT	1	Registered	Deforestation; fire; mining; illegal logging
17	Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna	PA	1	Registered	Opening of roads
18	Ituna/Itatá	PA	1	Use Restriction	Deforestation; cattle raising; land grabbing; illegal installation of electrical network; possessory invasion
19	Kayapó	PA	1	Registered	Mining; deforestation; damage to the environment
20	Menkragnoti	MT, PA	1	Registered	Illegal logging;
21	Munduruku	PA	1	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment; contamination of watercourses
22	Sawré Muybu	PA	1	Identified	Fire
23	Trincheira/Bacajá	PA	1	Registered	Mining; deforestation; illegal logging and extraction of other natural resources
24	Xikrin do Rio Cateté	PA	1	Registered	Contamination of watercourses; mining
25	Karipuna	RO	1	Registered	Deforestation; illegal logging; impacts caused by HPP; land grabbing and partitioning
26	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau	RO	3	Registered	Deforestation; mining; possessory invasion; cattle raising; illegal logging
27	Pirititi	RR	1	Use Restriction	Land grabbing; deforestation; illegal logging
28	Raposa Serra do Sol	RR	1	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment
29	Yanomami	AM, RR	6	Registered	Mining; damage to the environment
30	Inãwébohona	TO	1	Registered	Illegal hunting and fishing; deforestation; illegal logging; cattle raising



## List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples (PIL)

No.	Name	State	Indigenous Land (TI) or place	Administrative status	Source
1	Isolated people of Alto Rio Envira	AC	Kampa e Isolados do Rio Envira TI	Registered	Ethno-environmental Front of Alto Envira – Funai. Documented by overflight
2	Isolated people do Alto Tarauacá	AC	Alto Tarauacá TI	Registered	Funai reports and information from the Kaxinawá Indigenous people
3	Isolated people of Xinane	AC	Riozinho do Alto Envira TI	Ratified	Cimi, Funai
4	Isolated people on the Mamoadate Indigenous Land	AC	Mamoadate TI	Registered	Cimi, Funai and Jaminawa and Manchineri Indigenous people
5	Isolated people of Rio Chandless	AC	Chandless State Park	No action	Kulina Indigenous people, riverside dwellers and Cimi
6	Isolated people of Igarapé Tapada	AC	Serra do Divisor National Park	No action	Nawa and Nukini Indigenous Peoples, Cimi and Funai
7	Isolated people of Rio Inauini	AM	Inauini/Teuini TI	Registered	Indigenous Peoples, Funai and Cimi
8	Hi-Merimã	AM	Hi Marimã TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
9	Isolated people of Igarapé Jacareúba / Katauxi	AM	Jacareúba/Katauxi TI	Use Restriction	Cimi and Funai
10	Isolated people of Rio Itaparaná/ Ipixuna	AM	Balata-Tufari National Forest	No action	Cimi, riverside dwellers and Funai
11	Isolated people of Alto Rio Marmelos	AM	Tenharim Marmelos TI	Registered	Tenharim Indigenous People and Cimi
12	Isolated people of Kurekete	AM	Ituxi Extractive Reserve and Mapinguari National Park	No action	Cimi and Kaxarari Indigenous People
13	Isolated people of Rio Ituxi	AM	Ituxi Extractive Reserve	No action	Cimi and Kaxarari Indigenous people
14	Isolated people of Igarapé Waranaçu	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	Funai and ISA
15	Isolated people of Rio Waupés	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	Funai and ISA
16	Isolated people of Rio Curicuriari	AM	Alto Rio Negro TI	Registered	Funai and ISA
17	Isolated people of Igarapé do Natal	AM	Uneixui TI and Tupuruquara Environmental Protection Area	Registered	Funai
18	Igarapé Bafuanã	AM	Jurubaxi-téa TI	Declared	Funai
19	Isolated people of Baixo Rio Cauaburi	AM	Pico da Neblina Park	No action	Funai
20	Isolated people of Igarapé Joari	AM	Itixi Mitari TI (and outside it)	Registered	Cimi
21	Isolated people of Sucunduri	AM	National Park of Juruena and National Forest of Jatuarana	No action	Funai and Cimi
22	Isolated people of Rio Pardo	MT	Kawahiva do Rio Pardo TI	Declared	Cimi, Funai, Arara and Cinta Larga Indigenous Peoples and woodsmen
23	Isolated people of Rio Copaca/Uarini	AM	Copaca /Uarini River	No action	Tuxaua of the Miratu village/ Cimi
24	Isolated people of Rio Maturá	AM	Pinatuba TI (and outside it)	Registered	Indigenous people of the Tracua village/Cimi
25	Isolated people of Alto Xerua	AM	Kanamari do Rio Juruá TI and Deni TI	Registered	Kanamari and Deni Indigenous Peoples/Cimi
26	Isolated people of Igarapé Naua	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
27	Isolated people of Rio Branco/Itacoai	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Indigenous people of the Javari Valley, UNIVAJA, Cimi, Funai
28	Isolated people of Igarapé Urucubaca	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
29	Isolated people of Igarapé Alerta	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
30	Isolated people of Igarapé Inferno	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
31	Isolated people of Igarapé Lambança	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
32	Isolated people of Rio Pedra	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
33	Isolated people of Rio Ituí	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
34	Isolated people of Rio Quixito	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
35	Isolated people of Igarapé São Salvador	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
36	Isolated people of Igarapé Cravo	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
37	Isolated people of Igarapé Amburus	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
38	Isolated people of Igarapé Flecheiras	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
39	Isolated people of Rio Boia	AM	Jutaí	No action	Funai
40	Isolated people of Rio Urupadi	AM/ PA	National Park of Amazônia	No action	Funai
41	Isolated people on the Waiãpi TI	AP	Waiãpi TI	Registered	Waiãmpi Indigenous people and Funai
42	Isolated people of Igarapé Água Branca /Caru TI	MA	Caru TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai



## List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples (PIL)

No.	Name	State	Indigenous Land (TI) or place	Administrative status	Source
43	Awá Guajá Isolated People	MA	Awa TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
44	Isolated people in the Gurupi Biological Reserve	MA	Gurupi Biological Reserve	No action	ISA, Ka'apor Indigenous people
45	Awá Isolated People of the Arariboia TI	MA	Arariboia TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
46	Isolated people of Serra da Desordem/ Krikati TI	MA	Krikati TI	Registered	Cimi and Krikati Indigenous people
47	Isolated people of Igarapé Jararaca on the Alto Turiaçu TI	MA	Alto Turiaçu TI	Registered	Cimi and Ka'apor Indigenous people
48	Isolated people of Igarapé Bandeira, Igarapé Mão da Onça and Serra da Desordem on the Caru TI	MA	Caru TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
49	Isolated people of Rio Moreru/ Pacutinga	MT	Escondido TI	Registered	Cimi
50	Isolated people of Apiaká Isola	MT	Nova Monte Verde (MT)	No action	Cimi, Funai and Apiaká Indigenous people
51	Isolated people of Piripkura	MT	Piripkura TI	Use Restriction	Cimi, Funai and OPAN
52	Isolated people of Pontal	MT	Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados TI	Identified	Funai
53	"Baixinhos" isolated people on the Aripuanã TI	MT	Aripuanã TI	Registered	Cimi, Funai and Cinta Larga and Arara Indigenous people
54	Isolated people in the north of the Zoró TI	MT	Zoró TI	Registered	Cimi and Zoró Indigenous people
55	Isolated people of Rio Tenente Marques	MT	Parque do Aripuanã TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
56	Isolated people of Rio Cabixi	MT	Vale do Guaporé TI	Registered	Cimi and Mamaindê Indigenous people
57	Isolated people of Rio Iquê	MT	Enawenê-Nawê TI	Registered	Funai
58	Isolated people on the Kaiapó TI	PA	Kayapó TI	Registered	ISA and Funai
59	Koatinemo/Ituna-Itatá isolated people	PA	Ituna-Itatá TI	Use Restriction	Cimi and Funai
60	Isolated people on the Menkranoti TI on Rio Iriri Novo	PA	Menkragnoti TI	Registered	ISA and Funai
61	Isolated people in the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	AP PA	Parque do Tumucumaque TI	Registered	ISA and Funai
62	Isolated people on the Xikrin do Cateté TI	PA	Xikrin do Cateté TI	Registered	Cimi and ISA
63	Isolated people of Serra do Cachimbo	PA	Cachimbo Mountain Range	No action	Funai
64	Isolated people of the headwaters of Rio Mapuera	PA	Grão Pará Ecological Station	No action	Cimi, Funai
65	Isolated people of Médio Rio Cachorrinho	PA	Trombetas State Forest	No action	Cimi, Funai
66	Isolated people on the Trincheira/ Bacajá TI	PA	Trincheira Bacajá TI	Registered	Indigenous people, Cimi
67	Isolated people of Riozinho do Anfrísio	PA	Extractive Reserve of Riozinho do Anfrísio	No action	Cimi and Funai
68	Isolated people of Rio Cuminapanema	PA	Grão Pará Ecological Station	No action	Cimi and Funai
69	Isolated people of Rio Mapari	AP PA	Parque do Tumucumaque TI	Registered	Funai
70	Isolated people of Alto Rio Ipitinga	PA	Maicuru Ecological Reserve and Rio Paru D'Este TI	No action	Cimi and Funai
71	Isolated people of Rio Tanauru - buraco Indians	RO	Tanaru TI	Use Restriction	Cimi and Funai
72	Isolated people of Pântano do Rio Guaporé	RO	Curumbiara State Park	No action	Cimi and settlers
73	"Sirionó" Isolated people - Rio Simão	RO	Massaco TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
74	Isolated people of Serra da Onça (Jurei)	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
75	Yraparaquara Isolated people	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	Cimi and Funai
76	Isolated people of Serra da Cotia	RO	Serra da Cotia National Park/ Extractive Reserve of Rio Cautário	No action	Cimi, rubber tappers, Tupari Indigenous people
77	Isolated people of Rio Nova and Cachoeira do Rio Pacas Novas	RO	Extractive Reserve of Rio Pacas Novos	No action	Cimi, rubber tappers, Oro Wari Indigenous people
78	Isolated people of Guajará Mirim State Park	RO	Extractive Reserve of Ouro Preto River	No action	Cimi and Oro Wari Indigenous people
79	Isolated people of Rio Mutum	RO	Mutum River	No action	Cimi, CUNPIR
80	Isolated people in Parque Nacional Bom Futuro	RO	Bom Futuro National Forest	No action	Cimi, Funai and Karitiana Indigenous people



## List of records of Free or Isolated Indigenous Peoples (PII)

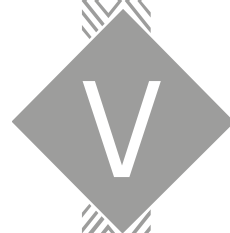
No.	Name	State	Indigenous Land (TI) or place	Administrative status	Source
81	Isolated people of rios Formoso and Jaci-Paraná	RO	Karipuna TI	Registered	Cimi and Pacas Novas and Cunpir Indigenous peoples
82	Isolated people of Igarapé Karipuninha	RO	Mapinguari National Park	No action	Cimi and Funai
83	Isolated people of Rio Jacundá	RO	Jacundá River	No action	Cimi and Funai
84	Isolated people in Rebio Jaru	RO	Jaru Biological Reserve	No action	Cimi and Gavião and Arara Indigenous people
85	Isolated people of Alto Rio Alaláu (Pirititi)	RR	Pirititi TI	Use Restriction	Funai
86	Isolated people of Monte Caburái	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol TI	Registered	Indigenous people of Ingaricó
87	Isolated people of Serra da Estrutura	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
88	Isolated people of Alto Rio Jatapu	RR	Upper Jatapu River	No action	Funai
89	Isolated people on the Inâwébohona TI	TO	Inâwébohona TI	Registered	Karajá and Javaé Indigenous Peoples/Cimi
90	Isolated people of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	GO	Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area (APA)	No action	Funai
91	Isolated people of Rio Pau Pixuna	AM	Pau Pixuna River	No action	Cimi
92	Isolated people of the Pirahã TI	AM	Pirahã TI	Registered	Cimi/Pirahã Indigenous people
93	Isolated people of cabeceiras do Rio Jutai (Itacoai interfluve)	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
94	Isolated people of cabeceiras do Rio Jandiatuba	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
95	Isolated people of Alto Jandiatuba	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
96	Isolated people of Igarapé Kumaia	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai
97	Isolated people of Igarapé Paraguai	AM	Vale do Javari TI	Registered	Funai/Cimi
98	Amajari isolated people	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
99	Isolated people of Rio Branquinho	AM	Baixo Rio Branco-Jauaperi Extractive Reserve	No action	Funai
100	Isolated people of Surucucu/Wathou	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
101	Isolated people of Auaris	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
102	Isolated people of Parawau	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
103	Isolated people of Surucucu / Kataroá	RR	Yanomami TI	Registered	Funai
104	Isolated people of the Urubu Branco TI	MT	Urubu Branco TI	Registered	Cimi/Tapirapé Indigenous People
105	Isolated people of Rio Arinos	MT	Arinos River	No action	Cimi/Funai and Indigenous people
106	Isolated people of the Cana Brava TI	MA	Cana Brava-Guajajara TI	Registered	Funai
107	Isolated people of Serra do Cipó	PA	Alto Turiaçu TI	Registered	Funai
108	Isolated people of Alto Rio Abacaxis	AM	Urupadi National Forest/ Alto Maués/P. do Acari Ecological Stations	No action	Cimi and Maraguá Indigenous people
109	Isolated people of rios Branco and Manicoré	AM	Manicoré Biological Reserve	No action	Cimi
110	Isolated people of the Sawre Muybu TI	PA	Sawre Muybu TI	Identified	Cimi and Munduruku Indigenous people
111	Isolated people of Rio Piranhaquara	PA	Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna TI	Registered	Funai
112	Isolated People of Rio Bananeira	RO	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau TI	Registered	Funai
113	Isolated people of Igarapé Preto	AM	Tenharim do Igarapé Preto TI	Registered	Cimi
114	Isolated people of Igarapé Mutum	PA	Munduruku TI	Registered	Cimi and Munduruku Indigenous people
115	Isolated people of Bararati	AM MT	Sucunduri State Park	No action	Cimi
116	Isolated people of Baixo Manicoré-Marmelos	AM	Torá TI	Registered	Cimi and Indigenous people
117	Isolated people of Rio Mameriá	AM	Inside and outside the Middle Purus Extractive Reserve	No action	Funai
118	Isolated people of Rio Uatumã	AM	Uatumã River	No action	CPT/Itacoatiara
119	Isolated people of the Manissuá TI	AM	Manissuá TI	Registered	Paumari Indigenous People





# CHAPTER

## **Memory and Justice**



- Guardianship crimes: Dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land, in Roraima 161
- Y-Juca Pirama, 50 years: The context of a manifesto launched in the heart of darkness 165



The re-delimitation of areas is a reminder of the conscious and deliberate action of the Brazilian State in promoting the dispossession of Indigenous lands in Roraima, in the 1980s, with changes that came to fruition a year after the report presented by the security agencies consummating the “guardianship crime” against the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples

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Photo of the Ananás community appended to the final report of the WG created by Funai in 1981





# Guardianship crimes: Dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land, in Roraima

Marcelo Zelic\*

*In honor of the tuxauas and Macuxi and Wapichana communities for their fight for rights during the military dictatorship*

No negligence is devoid of interests; on the contrary, it reveals them. The constant negligence of those who held the power of guardianship over Indigenous peoples and failed to defend their territories during the demarcations on islands in the 1980s, in Roraima, is recorded in the internal communications of the National Indigenous People Foundation (Funai) to other institutions of the Brazilian State, as well as in the files of the security and information sectors linked to the National Information Service (SNI), intertwining Indigenous and development policies in a game of interests and denial of rights.

Has the Brazilian State committed a “guardianship crime” in the demarcation of the Ananás Indigenous Land (TI) of the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples? What facts occurred between 1977 and 1982 that directly affected the alteration and reduction of the territorial limits recognized in a declaratory ordinance of Funai signed by its president on August 25, 1980? How did the guardians deal with the arguments, pressures and proposals of politicians, farmers, squatters, and their institutions? What does the documentation produced by the Brazilian State say in the process of demarcation of the Ananás Indigenous Land? What do the communities say in this process? Is territorial and civil redress appropriate?

To answer these questions, numerous documents, letters, ordinances, and information gathered in the National Archives were compared with the documentation included and registered in Funai’s processes 4342/79, 3816/80, 1939/81 and 0209/82,<sup>1</sup> many of which are monitoring documents, confidential or not, produced by the government entities involved and by security and information agencies. These documents, which were circulated to various spheres of the Executive and Legislative branches, ultimately decided the course of the demarcation process of Indigenous lands in Roraima in the 1980s.

Actors in this demarcation process included people linked to the National Security Council (CSN), the Ministry of the Interior (MINTER), the Amazon Military Command

(CMA), the National Information Service (SNI) and its Agency in Manaus (AMA/SNI), Funai, the Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), as well as the governors of the former Federal Territory of Roraima (TFR), the Military Police Command of Roraima, federal deputies and many others, all directly involved in the plot that led to the dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land. Evidently, the Macuxi and Wapichana communities, the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) and the Missionary Indigenist Council (Cimi) are also mentioned in the documentation gathered - sometimes in media sources, others in documents collected by SNI agents and in their own publications.

The above questions led us to review, in the documents produced by the State, the process of demarcation of Indigenous lands in Roraima in the early 1980s, seeking to understand at what time and what legal artifices and casuistries were used by the legal guardians of Indigenous peoples at that time, that contradicted their constitutional obligations to defend the territories of these peoples from dispossession and misappropriation.

The area size ratified by the Brazilian State for the Macuxi and Wapichana communities, in addition to isolating the communities by huts, led to the loss of an entire river and its forests on both sides. To preserve farms and illegal properties, all the communities had left in the territory was a forest area located one kilometer from the bank of the Acari River. This resulted in the mutilation of the territory and in the promotion of the dispossession of almost 1,400 hectares of land of the Macuxi and Wapichana Indigenous communities living in the region of the Amajari River, in the territory called Ananás.

In the set of ten Indigenous areas identified and delimited in the same demarcation process by the president of Funai on August 25, 1980, in Roraima, out of a total of 222,205 hectares, the guardian State, through actions, illegalities and agreements, took from the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples 45,125 hectares of inalienable lands of the Union, established by the Constitution for the good living of Indigenous peoples.

According to the *J.M. Othon Sidou* legal dictionary,

<sup>1</sup> Available at the Indigenous Virtual Reference Center (CRV) of Armazém Memória. Access on: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/CRV\\_Terras/23850](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/CRV_Terras/23850)

\* Marcelo Zelic (1963-2023) was a researcher and human rights activist, with a special focus on crimes committed against Indigenous peoples during the military dictatorship. He founded and coordinated Armazém Memória, a platform that brings together more than five million documents telling the history of resistance of Indigenous peoples in Brazil. This article is a summary of the report “Guardianship crimes: Dispossession of the Ananás/RR Indigenous Land (Macuxi and Wapichana peoples)” drafted by Marcelo between 2022 and 2023 and still unpublished. Ana Zema, Fernanda Kaingáng, Gabriel Fonteles and Maira Pankararu collaborated with the study. This synthesis was produced by Helena Zelic and Ana Zema. Marcelo? Here!



published by the Brazilian Academy of Legal Letters, casuistic legislation is that which is “enacted to meet a momentary or specific convenience”.<sup>2</sup> Would Explanatory Statement No. 062 of June 16, 1980, used to change the result of the demarcation, fit this definition? Issued during the final phase of the process of demarcation of the ten Macuxi and Wapichana Indigenous lands in Roraima by the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture and Finance, together with the National Security Council - and with only 71 days before the signing by the president of Funai of the declaratory ordinance of these lands, which happened on August 25, 1980 – the Explanatory Statement is not only an act of casuistry in the demarcation process, but also provides, in its reserved communication, an element of evidence of deliberate action by the guardians to undermine the Indigenous heritage of the Union, thus characterizing a “guardianship crime” against the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples and taking part of the territory from the Union’s assets.

INTERMINISTERIAL EXPLANATORY STATEMENT  
No. 062 of June 16, 1980

Your Excellency the President of the Republic

We have the honor to submit to Your Excellency’s approval this Explanatory Statement which, based on studies prepared by the General Secretariat of the National Security Council and the Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of representatives of the National Indian Foundation (Funai), Banco do Brasil S.A. and the Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), **aims to establish a system capable of better operationalizing and expediting the analysis of land plots earmarked for Indigenous groups, as well as the treatment to be given to civilized people who, for any reason, occupy or economically exploit those areas.** (...)

The system proposed here, **aiming to overcome conflicts and harmonize antagonistic interests, addresses not only the Indigenous presence in a given area, but also the situation of the civilized people who may be located on it, thus seeking to reconcile the parties through feasible solutions, from the legal, social and economic point of view** (EM 062/80 - emphasis added).<sup>3</sup>

To expose the situation of flagrant

2 SIDOU, J. M. Othon. Legal Dictionary – Brazilian Academy of Legal Letters. Forensic Publishing, 2016

3 Interministerial Explanatory Memorandum No. 062, of June 16, 1980. Available at the Indigenous CRV of Armazém Memória. Accessed on: [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv\\_indigena\\_acervosinstituicoes/21233](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv_indigena_acervosinstituicoes/21233)

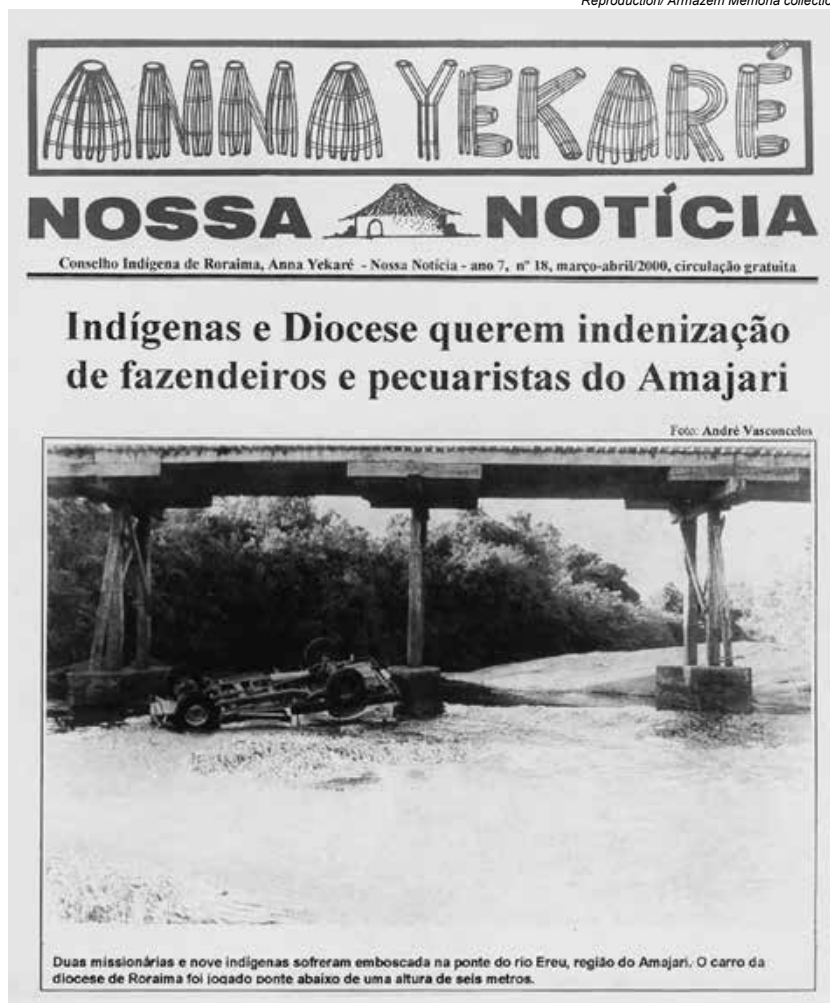
disrespect and casuistry on the part of the guardians of Indigenous peoples, it is important to point out what governed the Constitution regarding the Indigenous right to land. The creation by law of a working group to carry out the process of delimitation of Indigenous land with the objective of **“harmonizing antagonistic interests”** and concerned about what would happen to the invaders of the Indigenous territory, which are Union lands, allowed the guardian to define the alienation of the Indigenous land, in violation of the provisions of Article 198 of the Constitutional Amendment of 1969, then in force:

*“Article 198. Lands inhabited by forest-dwelling aborigines are inalienable under the terms that the federal law may establish; they shall have permanent possession of them, and their right to exclusive usufruct of the natural resources and of all useful things therein existing is recognized.*

*Paragraph 1 - Legal effects of any nature whose purpose is the ownership, possession, or occupation of lands by forest-dwelling aborigines are declared null and void.*

*Paragraph 2 - The nullity and voidness mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not give the occupants the right to any action against, or indemnity from, the Union or the National Indian Foundation”.*

Reproduction/ Armazém Memória collection



Attack on two missionaries and nine leaders on their way to a meeting on the Ananás Indigenous Land, perpetrated by farmers in 2000



Reproduction/ Armazém Memória collection

**The guardians of Indigenous peoples used Explanatory Statement No. 062/80 as a legal guise to effect the unconstitutional alienation of federal lands, which are inalienable by law and of an immemorial nature of Indigenous peoples,** as revealed by all the identification reports produced between 1977 and 1980 by the working groups and appended to Funai process 3816/80 regarding the Ananás Indigenous Land.

The results of the “new system” proposed were dispossession and the extension of a conflict for decades, with the perpetrators of these attacks against the person and the rights of Indigenous peoples often benefiting from casuistry in Indigenous legislation and administrative attitudes harmful to Indigenous rights during the demarcation process. In Ananás, at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and on 21 other Macuxi and Wapichana Indigenous lands, which are requesting territorial redress, we have an example of a conflict that extends to the present day, due to the deliberate action of their guardians – who acted until the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution, when the guardianship of Indigenous peoples was banned from the Brazilian legal system.

Forty years into the completion of the demarcation of their lands, the Ananás community continues to face constant violence by those from whom the lands were taken. In this regard, they filed a petition in 2002 with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), with a declaration of admissibility published on October 21, 2006, and with no response from the Brazilian State. The Macuxi and Wapichana peoples continue to seek justice and the demarcation of all their traditional territories.

## Dispossession of the Ananás Indigenous Land

On October 21, 1977, Funai established two working subgroups to carry out the demarcation of the lands of the Macuxi and Wapichana Indigenous peoples in Roraima, involving the areas of Ananás, Aningal, Araçá, Cajueiro, Mangueira, Manoá-Pium, Ouro, Ponta da Serra, Sucuba, and Santa Inez. It is important to emphasize that the motivation of the Brazilian State, a result of the understanding between the Ministry of the Interior and the government of Roraima, was not the recognition of the constitutional right of Indigenous peoples to the lands they occupied, but rather the promotion of the government’s “development” plans. The distortion of the initial motivation was the root of both the haste and the short time allowed to carry out the work – pointed out as a major issue in several reports produced by the teams –, as well as of acts of sabotage and pressure imposed on Funai’s technical teams in its fieldwork.

On December 3, 1977, based on the information collected in the fieldwork and presented in a report, a map was produced containing the preliminary project for the delimitation of the Ananás Indigenous area. Despite the inaccuracies regarding the calculation of the area, the authors of the project managed to outline, based on the dialogue established with the community, a visual perimeter of the extension of the territory to be demarcated, **through rivers and streams**, by defining clear geographical landmarks, including rivers, forests and areas invaded by farmers, **all merely in the condition of squatters**.



Official map published on August 25, 1980, recognizing 3,000 hectares for the Ananás Indigenous Area (A.I.) (Available at CRV Indígena on the Armazém Memória website. Accessed at: [https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv\\_terras/23926](https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv_terras/23926))

In the archives of the General Staff of the Armed Forces (EMFA), in a folder containing a collection of maps of Indigenous lands, we found a map produced in August 1980, which corrects the previous map of 1977 regarding the size of the area, **indicating approximately 3,000 hectares, instead of 600, as the extension of the intended area**. A demonstrative table updated on August 13, 1980, with the list of farms that are located within the Indigenous land, is attached to the map.

The administrative demarcation of ten areas located in the municipality of Boa Vista was published on August 13, 1980, by Funai. Twelve days later, the president of Funai, José Carlos Nobre da Veiga, through Ordinance No. 684/N, of August 25, 1980, **declared that ten areas were under Indigenous occupation by the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples, one of them being the Ananás Indigenous Land, with approximately 3,000 hectares, according to the map**.

Despite that, the process was reviewed by the General Department of Indigenous Heritage (DGPI). Upon returning from fieldwork, anthropologist Jane Lúcia Faislon Galvão drafted a report and, through document “MEMO nº 18/DID/DGPI”, dated September 29, 1980,<sup>4</sup> sent it to the head of the Department of Identification and Delimitation (DID/DGPI).

4 Funai, MEMO nº 18/DID/DGPI. Available at the Indigenous CRV of Armazém Memória. Accessed on: [https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv\\_terras/23933](https://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/crv_terras/23933)



This report further clarifies the draconian character of this review process. It is a strong element of evidence of the “guardianship crime” committed by the Brazilian State in the process of demarcation of Indigenous lands in Roraima in the 1980s.

Regarding the Ananás Indigenous Land, Funai employees ratified in the report the area of topographic demarcation delimited by Funai and published in the Official Gazette of the Federal Territory of Roraima, on August 13, 1980, since the proposal presented by the cattle ranchers was for 1,000 hectares to be titled by Incra, and Funai’s proposal was for 3,000 hectares, with fishing and hunting conditions. The verified documents portray **the movement around the demarcation proposals made by cattle ranchers**. The re-delimitation of areas is a reminder of the conscious and deliberate action of the Brazilian State in promoting the dispossession of Indigenous lands in Roraima in the 1980s, with changes that came to fruition a year after the report presented by the security agencies, thus consummating the “guardianship crime” against the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples. In this process, the exclusion of fishing and hunting areas on the Ananás Indigenous Land is a significant part of the crime committed by the guardian agency, by excluding from the demarcation process the course of an entire river and its forests on both sides, for the benefit of the invaders, against the criteria established by law.

The sequence of maps produced during the demarcation process clearly shows the **change in the shape of the area** made by the presidency of Funai in August 1980. The new layout preserved areas of farms that are still found today within the lands traditionally occupied by the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples, also excluding all forest and an entire river after the Acari River. The responsibility of the Brazilian State for the “guardianship crime” - consciously committed against the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples and abundantly documented by the State itself - involves all entities that acted as legal Guardians in the demarcation of Indigenous lands, which are co-responsible for harmful guardianship practices embodied in behaviors, administrative actions and legal and illegal measures. Therefore, the Brazilian State has the duty to redress today the harmful “guardianship crime” committed by its representatives in the delimitation of the Ananás Indigenous Land and in other areas that were subject to territorial alienation in the same demarcation process.

## Redress due

The crimes of misconduct in public office, herein called “guardianship crimes”, committed by the Brazilian State as guardian of Indigenous peoples and their heritage and territories, **were never considered and investigated by the Brazilian justice system. Nor were they redressed** regarding the harmful action of the representatives of public agencies involved in developmental policies of a “government of exception”, which sold Union assets of an inalienable nature belonging to Indigenous peoples.

The State’s guardianship over Indigenous peoples is a subject of specific treatment in the Brazilian legal system, as it has its own, unique and very distinct characteristics, not to be confused with the “guardian x guarded citizen” relations defined in our legislation for the Brazilian non-Indigenous population. Due to this specificity and also because the **possessory dispo-**

**session and the crimes of misconduct in public office described above and committed against the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples have the status of continuing offense** - as they damage public property, since their inalienable lands, so defined in the Constitution in force at the time of the facts and that remain in force in the current Constitution – **continue to be outside the ownership and usufruct of these peoples**.

It should be clarified that the use of the phrase “guardianship crime” is within the context of Funai’s duty as an official indigenist agency, during the military dictatorship, to the detriment of Indigenous peoples and the public heritage made up of Indigenous lands and their natural resources in the state of Roraima. Thus, the phrase “guardianship crimes” denotes crimes committed by public agents against Indigenous peoples, their physical and cultural integrity and their territorial rights, typifying crimes of misconduct in public office, dispossession, misrepresentation, among other offenses described in the abundant documentation presented.

As demonstrated throughout this study, the Brazilian State owes territorial and civil redress to the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples for acts harmful to their rights committed in its capacity as guardian. Among the axes of transitional justice, which are “truth/memory”, “accountability”, “reform of institutions” and “redress”, we believe in the speed and effectiveness of the latter. Once the fraud in the demarcation of Indigenous lands has been proven, it is essential to seek civil and territorial redress to the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples, by returning to them the territory to which they are entitled, thus reestablishing the power of the Constitution.

Redresses due include:

- *Removal of intruders and the return of the territory to the exclusive use of the community, with the expansion of the boundaries of the Ananás Indigenous Land by 1,398 hectares in its dispossessed part to the south and the return of the river and forests excluded by the illegal redefinition of 1981, as well as of areas invaded by squatters and farmers to the west.*
- *Recognition that the 816-hectare area of plowed land, added at the time as a form of compensation for the dispossession, does not replace the areas to be returned and must remain integrated into the Ananás Indigenous Land.*
- *Promotion of environmental recovery in the territory; setting of a deadline by the Brazilian judiciary for the conclusion of all other requests for territorial review presented by the Macuxi and Wapichana peoples, currently stalled at Funai.*
- *An official apology from the Brazilian State; compensation for collective moral damages and material damages resulting from actions and omissions harmful to the heritage and rights of Indigenous peoples committed by the State.*
- *Production of pedagogical material with broad, full and effective participation of the Macuxi and Wapichana Indigenous peoples.*
- *Investigation and accountability of individuals and legal entities governed by public and private law, involved in possessory dispossession and violation of rights.*



With Y-Juca Pirama, five decades ago Cimi started its tradition of denouncing violations against Indigenous peoples

Illustration: Mariosan/Porantim 172, 1995 | Art: Verônica Holanda/Cimi

# Y-Juca Pirama, 50 years: The context of a manifesto launched in the heart of darkness

Por Egydio Schwade\*

“Egydio, catch it. Moura has just been arrested!” With the package in my hands delivered by Júlia, to whom Moura had given it shortly before he was arrested, I returned to my seat on the bus and looked out the window at the bus station in Goiânia. Times were tough, dark.

It was the beginning of 1974, one of the most brutal periods of the Military Dictatorship (1964-1985). The repression relentlessly persecuted dozens of anti-regime militants.

It tortured in DOI-CODI basements scattered throughout the country. It killed with impunity. It was not the first time that the state of exception had arrested Antônio Moura, a combative journalist who was active in the rural pastoral commission; this made me no less concerned about his fate and all the security of the clandestine operation to which we were linked.

That package contained a subversive manifesto, a cry beyond the gag imposed by censorship, known to the military

\* Philosopher, theologian, indigenist and one of the founders of Cimi



authorities and highly compromising with respect to the crimes they had been committing against Indigenous peoples. People were getting on the bus, sitting around me, and that night I wouldn't sleep. I felt like I was being watched, bound to be arrested at any moment.

Moura controlled the distribution center of a manifesto of the Indigenist Missionary Council (Cimi) in the city entitled “Y-Juca Pirama: *The Indian, the One Who Must Die*”. Between the end of 2023 and the beginning of this year, the document clocked 50 years since its release.

Few people besides Dom Tomás Balduino, then president of Cimi, knew where the document was printed and hidden from the eyes of repression. Before leaving Brasília, I called Moura requesting two packages of “school supplies” – the password for Y-Juca Pirama. The Brasília-São Paulo bus, in which I was heading to the south of the country, would make a stop in Goiânia to get passengers. Moura would deliver the package to me discreetly and quickly, using a safe method he was accustomed to.

Moura's efforts that day were not in vain. Despite his arrest, from which he would once again come out alive, the manifesto followed with me to its destination: the Indigenous movement that emerged despite the Military Dictatorship, centuries of genocide and all the death decrees in force.

After all, what was Y-Juca Pirama about? What did this document have to put the military on the trail of Cimi and its members? How is it still current half a century later, both as a historical document and as a past that still moves? Answering these questions requires going back a little more than ten years

from that moment when I was at the bus station in Goiânia, unbeknownst of the fate of my partner from Cimi, of our own lives and of the lives of Indigenous peoples.

## Second Vatican Council: Laying bare the seeds of the Word

The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) emphasized some simple and obvious Christian principles: the light of the Church comes from the peoples; it has no status, no limits. It is up to the missionaries to “lay bare the seeds of the Word which lie hidden among their fellows”. The Council led to changes in the Church. Missionary entities with a new posture were created, such as Operation Anchieta (Opan), in 1969, the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BECs), Cimi, in 1972, and the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), in 1975. Organizations formed basically by lay men and women who become incarnate in the situation of the most marginalized populations. They arrive in these communities unarmed and without doctrines.

In 1971, the Prelature of São Félix do Araguaia published the document *Na Amazônia uma Igreja em Conflito com o Latifúndio e a Marginalização (In the Amazon, a Church in Conflict with Latifundia and Marginalization)*. Early in 1973, from the Northeast Regional Office of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) came the document *Ouvros Clamores do Povo (Listen to the cries of the people)*, which led to harsh reprisals from the Military Dictatorship. In the Prelature of São Félix do Araguaia (MT), pastoral agents,

## Y-Juca Pirama: the epic poem that inspired the manifesto

By Renato Santana, from Cimi's Press Office

**Y**-Juca Pirama is a Brazilian Indianist poem written by the poet Gonçalves Dias. It was published in 1851 in *Last Chants*, a collection of the poet's works. The poem tells the story of a Tupi warrior who survived and escaped the destruction on the coast of the Northeast and was imprisoned by the Timbira, a rival tribe. He must be sacrificed according to the rite. Before the sacrifice, the Timbira chief proposes that the one who is going to be killed sing his feats, so that the brave Timbira can derive greater pleasure from sacrificing him.

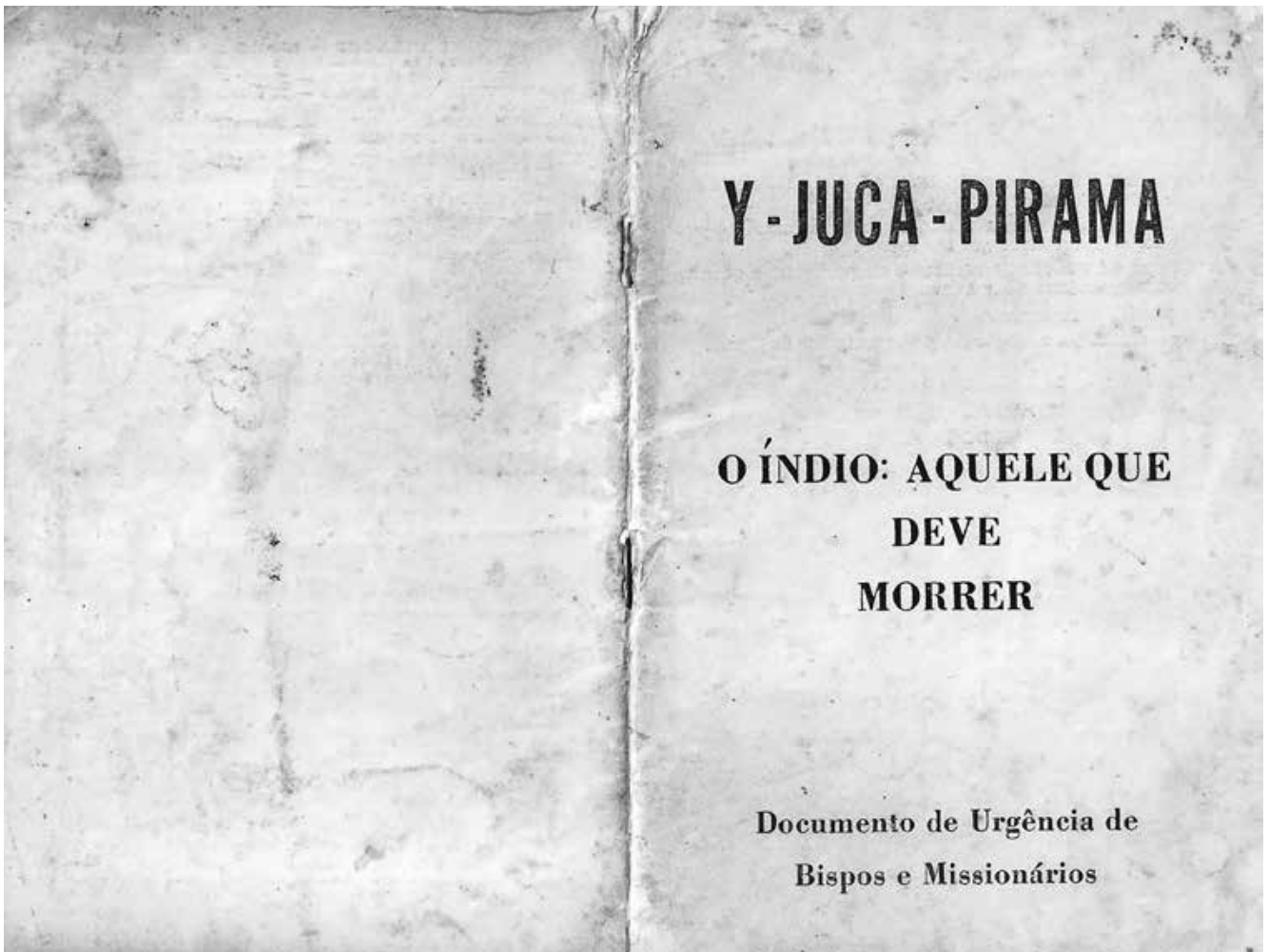
My death song,  
Warriors, hear:  
I am a child of the wilds,  
In the wilds I grew up;  
warriors coming down  
From the Tupi tribe

The chant becomes a plea for clemency for life itself. The Timbira then decide not to sacrifice him, sensitive to their relative's chant. However, this triggers a series of misfortunes for the Tupi warrior with his own father, who interprets his son's attitude as an act of cowardice.

To redeem himself in front of his own father, the warrior leads a fight against the Timbira, who then recognize the valor of the Tupi warrior.

In a rereading of this epic poem of Brazilian literature, a chant of death, the members of Cimi borrow the title to write a chant of death that is not romanticized, but contemporary, imbued with realism, based on a thorough survey of what the indigenists in the prelatures witnessed, in addition to extensive research in the newspapers of the time, which together with the radio, were the main means of communication. Added to this is the work of Cimi's “backpackers”, so called because they spent months traveling across Brazil, with only a backpack, looking for Indigenous peoples.

If the Tupi warrior chanted about his own misfortunes before the imminent sacrifice, Cimi's manifesto sought to do the same based on a technique that in literature, following in the wake of the source of inspiration for the document, is called cut-up, the “scissors method”, used by authors such as Tristan Tzara and John dos Passos to create literary texts from various cut-ups. This made it possible to build a manifesto uniting different realities, until then not associated with a movement organized by a political discourse, whose actors, the Indigenous peoples, lived isolated in their dramas and chants of death.



Reproduction of the cover of the Y-Juca-Pirama document/Personal archive

**“It is necessary to identify, in the lives of Indigenous peoples, the traces of a caring God who travels and guides the paths of all men, yesterday as well as today, towards the fullness of time.”**

excerpt from the Y-Juca Pirama manifesto

such as journalist Antônio Moura and Father Francisco Gentel, were arrested and imprisoned. In this same context, in São Paulo, religious people supported Carlos Marighella's National Liberation Action (ALN) and engaged in peasant struggles throughout the country.

The Indigenous situation and religious missions, as well as the official indigenist policy, were disastrous, due not only to the military regime, but also to the mistakes of the missionary indoctrination of the Church, especially the Catholic Church at that time. The most common situation of the indigenist missionary clergy was very sad, as revealed in a report by Father Antônio Iasi, then National Secretary of Missionary Activity (SNAM) of the CNBB, in 1971. Iasi reported that the prelatures resembled islands, “cultural islands”, where the clergy followed the customs and even

spoke the language of the country of origin. The priest's criticisms were shared by a group of religious men and women, but also by lay men and women linked to pastoral action. The times were tough, but of great resistance, hope and utopia.

I coordinated the session that created Cimi, in 1972. The secretary of that session was Dom Sigaud, bishop of Diamantina (MG), the most reactionary in the country. The 1<sup>st</sup> Council was all clerical and formed by the most diverse indigenist missionary currents of the time. This made changes difficult – those who wanted them were tied up, stalled on the day-to-day tasks that prevented them from moving forward and making decisions to put into practice the directions desired by the newly created Cimi. The result was a lost year and a half. A stagnant Cimi.

The omission of the entity put pressure on the secretary of the CNBB, Dom Ivo Lorscheiter, who convened a meeting of the council in Brasília, in June 1973. At the meeting, he suggested the creation of an Executive Secretariat to lead the desired advances in the Indigenous Pastoral Commission of the Church. Invited by Dom Ivo, I attended the meeting and was chosen as the first executive secretary of the entity. The political conditions were set for a pivotal change of action, which would be adopted with the construction of a new form of relations between the indigenist pastoral commission and Indigenous peoples. It was our revolution.



## The indigenous issue as a national and international issue

Since the mid-1960s, I defended the need for the Indigenous issue to be addressed as a national and international issue. On my trip to Brasília for the meeting convened by Dom Ivo, I was given in Cuiabá a map of Xingu National Park (PNX), which showed the park invaded by nearly a dozen clandestine airfields. Interviewed by *Jornal do Brasil* on the day of my inauguration as secretary of Cimi, I decided to report the case. As a result, two members of Cimi left the Council for disagreeing with taking the Indigenous issue beyond the Catholic missions. The disappointment with my performance as secretary of Cimi did not stop there. In my second month as secretary, Dom Sigaud resigned from the Presidency for disagreeing with the content of Cimi's first 1<sup>st</sup> Newsletter published on my watch.

The headquarters of the CNBB was in Rio de Janeiro, but a building was already available in Brasília. Dom Ivo offered a room to Cimi. The administrator of the house was a Canon, not the least sympathetic to a Church in transformation on behalf of the needy. One day he got angry at me for disagreeing with his way of thinking and shouting pushed me out of the building. I then called Dom Ivo, who came to Brasília that same weekend, reintroduced me to the headquarters and held an open meeting in which he highlighted the importance of Cimi. Such were Cimi's early days in its resistance to pressures inside and outside the Church.

“If we had the courageous humility to learn from the Indians, perhaps we would be led to transform our individualistic mentality and the corresponding economic, political, social and religious structures so that, instead of some dominating the rest, we would be able to build the solidary world of collaboration.”

excerpt from the Y-Juca Pirama manifesto

Amid all these mishaps, I also traveled around the country, especially to the areas not yet covered by the lay people of OPAN engaged in the new Indigenous pastoral commission. In September 1973, Father Iasi volunteered to work with me and set up his hammock in Cimi's small room, in the back of São José Church. The following month, Dom Tomás Balduino and Dom Pedro Casaldáliga suggested that we draft a manifesto denouncing the Indigenous situation, similar to the documents produced by the Prelature of São Félix do Araguaia and the Northeast Office of the CNBB, spearheaded by Dom Helder Câmara.

## Y-Juca Pirama and repression

Father Iasi immediately isolated himself in the corner of Cimi, in the back of São José Church, and drafted the first chapter of the manifesto: “The Indigenous Situation in Brazil”. Dom Tomás got in touch with his Dominican confrere, Friar Matheus, who offered us his farm in Abadiânia, in the interior of Goiás, where we met in late November 1973 - Father Iasi, Don Tomás, Don Pedro, Father Ivo Poletto, Friar Dario and me. There we drafted the remaining chapters of the document.

Then I traveled to the South in search of courageous subscribers. Dom Tomás went looking for someone to print the manifesto. Not an easy task at that time, when we were already being strictly controlled by the Dictatorship. At Dom Pedro's insistence, I did not sign the document to prevent the newly created Cimi Secretariat from shouldering any responsibility, experiencing repression and being prevented from working. For similar reasons, Friar Dário and Father Ivo Poletto, from the pastoral team of the Diocese of Goiás, did not sign the document either.

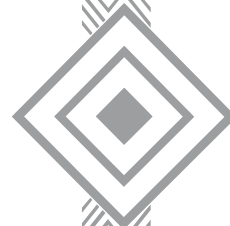
But repression was lurking around the corner. In December 1973, the month in which the document was made public, the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* published an article with the following headline: “The Statute of the Indians is sanctioned with vetoes” and “[Garrastazu] Médici vetoes religious participation with the Indians”. Article 64 of the Indian Statute was vetoed by the military government. It authorized the provision of services to the Indians, on a non-profit basis, by religious, scientific or philanthropic entities. The military government understood that these services created “obstacles to the fulfillment of the cardinal objective of the Statute, which was precisely the rapid and beneficial integration of the Indian into civilization,” according to an article published in *Jornal do Brasil* on December 21, 1973.

In 2012, Cimi updated the manifesto with the title “Indigenous Peoples: Those Who Must Live”<sup>1</sup>, demonstrating by “laying bare the seeds of the Word which lie hidden among their fellows”, that Y-Juca Pirama contributed to overriding the decrees of extermination of Indigenous peoples. If the Military Dictatorship sought a project to eliminate them by the end of the twentieth century, today there are 1,693,535 million Indigenous people in Brazil (IBGE, 2022), distributed across more than 305 different groups. The groups in voluntary isolation, who suffered successive genocides in the Amazon by the great enterprises of the Dictatorship, today resist as free peoples. The Indigenous movement is poignant, organized, and Indigenous leaders are important voices in national politics.

<sup>1</sup> *Povos Indígenas: Aqueles que Devem Viver - Manifesto Contra os Decretos de Extermínio (Indigenous Peoples: Those Who Should Live - Manifesto Against Extermination Decrees)*. Indigenist Missionary Council (Cimi), published in 2012. Available in Portuguese at: [https://Cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Cimi-40-anos\\_manifesto-contra-decretos-exterminio.pdf](https://Cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Cimi-40-anos_manifesto-contra-decretos-exterminio.pdf)



# ANNEX



Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil - 2023 data 170

Acronyms 172

# Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2023 data

## CHAPTER I – Violence Against Heritage

State	Omission and slowness in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage	Total
AC	14	1	7	22
AL	11	6	4	21
AM	220	16	44	280
AP		1		1
BA	29	10	7	46
CE	30	1	2	33
DF	1	1		2
ES	2			2
GO	1			1
MA	13	3	26	42
MT	53	21	38	112
MS	149	25	16	190
MG	19	9	9	37
PA	48	15	40	103

State	Omission and slowness in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and various damage to heritage	Total
PB	3	2	2	7
PR	35	7	7	49
PE	17	2	4	23
PI	8	1	1	10
RJ	8	1	2	11
RN	8	1	2	11
RS	80	16	7	103
RO	28	1	20	49
RR	4	5	16	25
SC	22	3	7	32
SP	33	1	10	44
SE	3			3
TO	11	1	5	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,276</b>

## CHAPTER II – Violence Against the Person

State	Abuse of power	Death threat	Various threats	Muder <sup>1</sup>	Manslaughter	Bodily injuries	Racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination	Attempted murders	Sexual violence	Total
AC				6			1	2	2	11
AL		1								1
AM	1	5	9	36		1	2	2	2	58
AP			1			1		1		3
BA	1		1	7	3	1	1	3	1	18
CE				4						4
DF				1			3			4
ES				3			1			4
GO										0
MA		2	1	10	1		7	4	2	27
MT	1		4	3		1	1	1	1	12
MS	6	2	6	43	1	10	6	11	8	93
MG	1		2	1 <sup>2</sup>		1	3		1	9
PA	1	4	5	4			3	4		21
PB				6 <sup>2</sup>						6
PR		1		3	8	1	1		1	15
PE		1		6						7
PI										0
RJ				1			1			2
RN				2						2
RS	1		1	16			1			19
RO			1	1			1	1		4
RR			6	47	3	2	2	6	5	71
SC	1			4			1			6
SP	2		3		1		3			9
SE										0
TO		1		4						5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>411</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024 (except where otherwise noted). Data subject to review. Access on 06/08/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: SIASI. Access on 03/25/2024. Data subject to review.

# Summary of Violence Against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – 2023 data

## CHAPTER III – Violence by Government Omission

State	General lack of assistance	Lack of assistance in Indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Dissemination of alcohol and Other drugs	Death for lack of health care <sup>1</sup>	Total
AC	3	17	17		13	50
AL	2	2			1	5
AM	11	2	5	3	35	56
AP					1	1
BA	2				4	6
CE	1	1	1			3
DF	2					2
ES						0
GO						0
MA	1	8	14		1 <sup>2</sup>	24
MT	2	5	9		11 <sup>2</sup>	27
MS	6		6	2	4	18
MG	2	3	2		0	7
PA	5	7	10		12	34
PB		4	4		0	8
PR	4	2	3		12 <sup>2</sup>	21
PE					9 <sup>2</sup>	9
PI		1				1
RJ			1			1
RN	1					1
RS	6	3	1		1 <sup>2</sup>	11
RO	2		2		1	5
RR	3	2	8	1	2 <sup>2</sup>	16
SC	1		11		1 <sup>2</sup>	13
SP	10	2	5		3	20
SE					0	0
TO	2	2	1		0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>344</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024 (except where otherwise noted). Data subject to review. Access on 06/08/2024

<sup>2</sup> Source: SIASI. Access on 03/25/2024. Data subject to review.

## CHILDHOOD MORTALITY – deaths 0 - 4 years of ages<sup>1</sup>

UF	Casos
Acre	66
Alagoas <sup>2</sup>	2
Amapá <sup>2</sup>	17
Amazonas	295
Bahia	11
Ceará	7
Distrito Federal	2
Espírito Santo <sup>2</sup>	3
Goiás	3
Maranhão	79
Mato Grosso	124
Mato Grosso do Sul	70
Minas Gerais <sup>2</sup>	17
Pará	52
Paraíba	7
Paraná	14
Pernambuco	16
Piauí	1
Rio de Janeiro	1
Rio Grande do Sul	21
Rondônia	16
Roraima	179
Santa Catarina	7
São Paulo	11
Sergipe	1
Tocantins	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1040</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024 (except where otherwise noted). Data subject to review. Access on 06/25/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: SIASI. Access on 03/25/2024. Data subject to review.

## SUICIDES<sup>1</sup>

UF	Casos
Acre <sup>2</sup>	3
Alagoas	0
Amapá	6
Amazonas	66
Bahia	2
Ceará	1
Distrito Federal	0
Espírito Santo	0
Goiás	0
Maranhão	4

UF	Casos
Mato Grosso	5
Mato Grosso do Sul	37
Minas Gerais <sup>2</sup>	3
Pará <sup>2</sup>	1
Paraíba	1
Paraná	6
Pernambuco <sup>2</sup>	1
Piauí	0
Rio de Janeiro	1
Rio Grande do Norte	1

UF	Casos
Rio Grande do Sul	12
Rondônia	0
Roraima	19
Santa Catarina	4
São Paulo	2
Sergipe	0
Tocantins <sup>2</sup>	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) – May 2024 (except where otherwise noted). Data subject to review. Access on 06/08/2024.

<sup>2</sup> Source: SIASI. Access on 03/25/2024. Data subject to review.

# ACRONYMS

**G<sup>o</sup> CCR** – 6<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Coordination and Review of the MPF

**ABI** – Brazilian Press Association

**ADPF** – Action Against the Violation of a Constitutional Fundamental Right

**AGU** – General Counsel for the Federal Government

**AIS** – Indigenous Health Agent

**AISAN** – Indigenous Sanitation Agent

**ANATEL** – National Telecommunications Agency

**ANM** – National Mining Agency

**ANMIGA** – National Articulation of Indigenous Women Warriors of Ancestry

**ANP** – National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels

**ANPR** – Brazilian 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

**ARPINSUI** – Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region

**ATER** – Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

**ATL** – Free Land Camp

**BAPE** – Ethno-Environmental Protection Base

**BNDES** – Brazilian Bank for Economic and Social Development

**CAR** – Rural Environmental Registry

**CASAI** – Indigenous Health House

**CBDDH** – Brazilian Committee of Human Rights Defenders

**CDH** – Senate Commission on Human Rights

**CDHM** – Commission on Human Rights and Minorities of the Federal Chamber

**CF** – Federal Constitution

**CGIIRC** – General Coordination of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples

**CGK** – Ka'apor Management Board

**CGU** – Office of the Federal Controller General

**CIMI** – Indigenist Missionary Council

**CIR** – Indigenous Council of Roraima

**CISI** – Intersectoral Commission on Indigenous Health

**CITA** – Tapajós and Arapiuns Indigenous Council

**CNDH** – National Council for Human Rights

**CNJ** – National Council of Justice

**CNV** – National Truth Commission

**COIAB** – Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon

**COMIN** – Mission Council among Indigenous Peoples

**CONDISI** – District Council of Indigenous Health

**CONDISI-YY** –Yanomami and Ye'kuana CONDISI

**COPIME** – Coordination of Indigenous Peoples of Manaus and Surroundings

**CPI** – Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry

**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, of INPE

**DHESCA** – Human, Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights

**DNIT** – National Department of Transport Infrastructure

**DOF** – Department of Border Operations

**DOU** – Federal Official Gazette

**DPDS** – Directorate for the Promotion of Sustainable Development

**DPE** – State Public Defender's Office

**DPT** – Directorate of Territorial Protection

**DPU** – Federal Public Defender's Office

**DSEI** – Special Indigenous Sanitary District

**DTVM** – Securities Distributor

**EBC** – Brazilian Communication Company

**ECA** – Statute of the Child and Adolescent

**ECI** – Study of the Indigenous Component

**EIA** – Environmental Impact Assessment

**FAMDDI** – Amazon Front for Mobilization in Defense of Indigenous Rights

**FAO** – Food and Agriculture Organization

**FASE** – Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance

**FEPIPA** – Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará

**FEPOIMT** – Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso

**FEPOINCE** – Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Ceará

**FINPAT** – Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations

**FIOCRUZ** – Oswaldo Cruz Foundation

**FLD** – Lutheran Foundation of Diakonia

**FLONA** – National Forest

**FLOTA** – State Forest

**FNS** – National Health Fund

**FNSP** – National Public Security Force

**FOCIMP** – Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Médio Purus

**FOIRN** – Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro

**FPE** – Ethno-Environmental Protection Front

**Funai** – National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples

**FUNASA** – National Health Foundation

**GERED** – Regional Education Management

**GREQUI** – Study Group on the Indigenous Question

**WG** – Funai Technical Group

**HAY** – Hutukara Yanomami Association

**HPP** – Hydroelectric Generating Plant

**IACHR** – Inter-American Court of Human Rights

**Ibama** – Brazilian Institute of the 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 for Health Policy Studies

**IISC** – Institute of the Sisters of the Holy Cross

**ILO** – International Labour Organization

**IMAZON** – Institute of Man and the Environment of the Amazon

**IML** – Forensic Medical Institute

**INA** – Associated Indigenists

**Incra** – National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

**INESC** – Institute for Socioeconomic Studies

**INPE** – National Institute for Space Research

**INSI** – National Institute of Indigenous Health

**IPAM** – Amazon Environmental Research Institute

**IPHAN** – National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage

**ISA** – Socioenvironmental Institute

**LOA** – Annual Budget Law

**MJ** – Ministry of Justice

**MPF** – Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

**MPI** – Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

**MPT** – Labor Public Prosecutor's Office

**MS** – Ministry of Health

**MUPOIBA** – United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia

**OAB** – Brazilian Bar Association

**OPI** – Observatory of the Human Rights of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples

**OPIROMA** – Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Rondônia and Northwest of Mato Grosso

**PAC** – Growth Acceleration Program

**PBA** – Basic Environmental Plan

**PDS** – Sustainable Development Project

**PEC** – Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

**PF** – Federal Police

**PGR** – Chief Prosecutor of Brazil

**PL** – Bill

**PM** – Military Police

**PNAE** – National School Feeding Program

**PPA** – Multi-year Plan

**PRF** – Federal Highway Police

**PRODES** – Project for Monitoring Deforestation in the Legal Amazon by Satellite, of INPE

**RANI** – Administrative Registration of Indigenous Birth

**RCID** – Detailed Identification and Delimitation Report

**RDS** – Sustainable Development Reserve

**RESEX** – Extractive Reserve

**RIMA** – Environmental Impact Report

**SAMU** – Emergency Medical Service

**SEDUUME** – Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association

**Sesai** – Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health

**SFB** – Brazilian Forest Service

**SHP** – Small Hydroelectric Power Plant

**SIASI** – Indigenous Health Care Information System

**SIM** – Mortality Information System

**SPI** – Indian Protection Service

**SPU** – Secretariat of Federal Heritage

**STF** – Brazilian Supreme Court

**SUS** – Unified Health System

**TAC** – Ter of Conduct Adjustment

**TCU** – General Accounting Office

**TI** – Indigenous Land

**TRF** – Regional Federal Appellate Court

**UBSI** – Basic Indigenous Health Unit

**UFRGS** – Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

**UFSC** – Federal University of Santa Catarina

**HPP** – Hydroelectric Power Plant

**UN** – United Nations

**UNHCR** – UN Refugee Agency

**UNESCO** – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNICEF** – United Nations Children's Fund

**UNIVAJA** – Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley



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