

An aerial photograph of a tropical forest. In the upper left quadrant, there is a large, organized pile of cut logs, stacked in neat rows. The surrounding forest is dense with various green trees and vegetation. A prominent, light-colored tree with a sparse canopy stands near the center of the log pile. The overall scene suggests logging activity within a natural forest environment.

REPORT  
**VIOLENCE  
AGAINST  
INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLES IN  
BRAZIL**

DATA FOR 2018



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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES  
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# REPORT

# VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BRAZIL

DATA FOR 2018

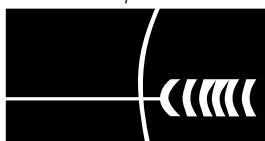
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## **Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – Data for 2018**

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An aerial survey in June 2018 showed large clearings inside the Karipuna Indigenous Land (RO), with substantial amounts of logs ready to be transported out of the area. The Amazon rainforest is being rapidly destroyed by the blatant invasion of loggers and land grabbers, who have gone as far as turning the Union-owned land into an allotment.

Photo: Christian Braga/Greenpeace/Cimi

## DEDICATION

In their journey to defend Indigenous Peoples and report cases of violence against them, many people made their mark in the history of Cimi and indigenism in Brazil. Among them, we pay tribute to one of our founders, Thomas de Aquino Lisboa, welcomed among the Myky people as Jaúka. One of the persons responsible for the “Copernican revolution” that brought the Church close to indigenous peoples, Jaúka left us in March of this year to continue sowing his seed, now in the big fields of heaven.

We also wish to thank Nello Rufaldi, a priest who was tireless in his quest to promote inter-religious dialogue among indigenous peoples and went far beyond indigenism by working at the border and denouncing human trafficking as well.

We miss their physical presence. But their examples will continue to encourage, inspire and strengthen us in our loyalty to the indigenous cause.





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# Violence against indigenous peoples has become institutionalized wounds

Dom Roque Paloschi\*

*“The eyes of the Lord are on the righteous,  
and his ears are attentive to their cry”  
(Psalm 34:15)*

The Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) denounces, once again, the pain, suffering and agony of indigenous peoples caused by acts of violence committed against them in 2018. Much more serious is the realization that these acts are cumulative and have been systematically promoted and unleashed over decades by individuals and the Brazilian State. We can say with deep sadness that violence has been institutionalized in Brazil as a government practice.

Indigenous peoples are victims of the State because through the institutions that represent and exercise political, administrative, legal and legislative powers, government actions are usually driven essentially by economic interests rather than by individual, collective, cultural, social, and environmental rights. Public management is biased because its logic is based on private property rather than on life, well-being and human dignity. Thus, millions of people are living in situations of poverty, vulnerability, unemployment and hopelessness.

Violence against indigenous people is directly related to this context. Moreover, as it can be seen from the 2018 data presented in this Report, it is widespread and occurs from northern to southern Brazil. The differences lie in its extent. Many tribes in the South, Southeast, Midwest and Northeast regions live mostly in small areas of degraded land without minimum living conditions such as sanitation and drinking water, where they starve and are

often exposed to cold weather. They have no prospects for the future.

The North is witnessing a devastating process of invasion of indigenous territories, including those that have already been demarcated or ratified. Throughout the country, nature is being dredged by loggers, miners, prospectors, land grabbers and landowners, but greed over the Amazon is even more explicit, as seen in projects that indiscriminately exploit the land and all its natural assets.

For some decades, violence against indigenous peoples has been directly linked to incentives provided by the Brazilian government to political groups associated with transnational economic conglomerates seeking easy and huge profits. The federal Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches are aligned with a business-oriented management model through which the foundations are laid for the deregulation of laws that protect people and the environment, thus establishing a rationale of broad competition and widespread exploitation of natural resources and populations, who are subjected to the condition of workforce or potential consumers of products. These economic segments extend their activity to regions that are considered to be less developed but which, in practice, are those that preserve biomes, water

and mineral resources, or those that can be added to the unbridled advance of monoculture and large-scale ranching. The guiding thread of these sectors is the potential for profitability.

“Public management is biased because its logic is based on private property rather than on life, well-being and human dignity. Thus, millions of people are living in situations of extreme poverty, vulnerability, unemployment and hopelessness.”

\* President of the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) and archbishop of Porto Velho

A combination of public and private interests and efforts is then established to ensure the legal, structural, economic and social conditions for the use of forests, rivers and lakes, ores and the various forms of power generation. A form of speculative and destructive use, with no commitment to the lives of humans, animals, forests, and waters.

The increasing interest in exploiting the Amazon and the widespread devastation of other Brazilian regions that we see today demand a wake-up call. The Amazon cannot be converted into a horizon of projected profits and maximum capitalist exploitation in this new fast-paced, financial-driven colonization cycle with technologies potentially far more destructive than those of the past.

By claiming the demarcation of their territories, indigenous peoples have become targets to be defeated over the last few years. The discourse of authorities, such as those of the current president of Brazil against the demarcation of indigenous lands in the country, have prompted the invasion of these traditionally occupied areas. The reality in southern Brazil in recent decades is now being more rapidly and intensively replicated in the Amazon.

The expansion of logging, mining and ranching activities affects and threatens the lives of indigenous peoples, as well as the Amazon ecosystem – its balance,

forests, animals, river springs, in short, all the natural assets of this Common Home. Uncontrolled deforestation, mining and prospecting take everything away, leaving behind only the waste of contaminated and desperate lives. Unless this predatory cycle of global dimensions is contained, forests will be devastated (as already shown by maps of environmental degradation produced through satellite images), the land will be turned into an allotment and handed over for indiscriminate exploitation. And once the areas are fenced in, all that will be left to indigenous peoples who are still there will be, as in the South, the edges of farms and roadsides; or they will have to give up their traditional ways of life and become manual workers at the service of capital accumulation.

In this Report, the Indigenist Missionary Council denounces, as it has always done, serious acts of violence against indigenous peoples and calls upon those responsible for implementing public policies and protecting and enforcing the constitutional rights of these peoples to do so, or else be guilty of promoting criminal acts, illegal activities, devastation of nature and even genocide.

Let the wounds of violence not be sponsored or celebrated by those who must fight them. Justice must be done! May peace replace violence. May the State, with its structures, side with human rights and nature. ♦

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



*Violence against indigenous peoples is directly related to the alignment of the federal Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches with the interests of groups seeking to indiscriminately exploit the land and its natural assets*



*The indigenous peoples of Brazil are not respected in their constitutional right to live in their traditional territories. They live by roadsides or camped on small plots of land where they are subject to starvation, cold weather and other degrading conditions*

*Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi*

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

# Violations have become the rule rather than the exception in Brazil

*Lucia Helena Rangel\**

*Roberto Antonio Liebgott\*\**

**T**he Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) launches, in 2019, the Report on Violence against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil – data for 2018. These data were obtained from indigenous organizations, communities, and missionary men and women working in the villages, as well as from news published by the press, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, environmental and indigenous organizations, and official agencies. Throughout the Report, the data spell out a continuous history of recurring violence and violations that increase

year after year as a tragedy, since those who rule the Brazilian State stand against the territorial rights of indigenous peoples for the benefit of sectors eager to exploit and occupy their lands, depleting all their natural assets.

In addition to gathering and systematizing information on violence against indigenous peoples, this Report seeks to encourage readers to reflect upon the reality of indigenous peoples in the country and the effects of disrespect for their territorial rights and their cultural, educational, material, and

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*It should be understood, once and for all, that when invaders appropriate indigenous lands, the entire Brazilian nation is being robbed, since these lands are a national heritage*

economic assets. An analysis of data for 2018 data shows that disseisin of indigenous land, as well as other forms of land destruction, have become institutionalized practices, since State structures serve as facilitating tools for economic groups to engage in the illegal exploitation of wood, mineral, fauna, flora, and biodiversity.

In Brazil, there are currently 305 indigenous peoples speaking more than 274 languages (IBGE, 2010) and living on 1,290 indigenous lands, of which 408 have been ratified and 821 are being regularized and/or claimed. Most indigenous lands – whether demarcated or not – have been subject to invasion, destruction and serious devastation. There is also the unacceptable condition of hundreds of landless indigenous communities living by roadsides or camped on tiny plots of state or municipal land in degraded areas contaminated with pollution or pesticides. Governments have linked and still link the management of indigenous policy to the primitive

“Governments should act in defense of the public interest. However, as regards native peoples, they do precisely the opposite by attacking constitutionally guaranteed rights in their discourses, as a strategy that clearly encourages the invasion of indigenous lands”

exploitation of assets and resources existing in traditional lands.

Governments should act in defense of the public interest. However, as regards native peoples, they do precisely the opposite by attacking constitutionally guaranteed rights in their discourses, as a strategy that clearly encourages the invasion of indigenous lands. In this sense, it is important to point out that indigenous lands – which are so often called into question by politicians, rulers and rural (or poison, agricultural machinery, cattle, soybean, and ore) entrepreneurs

– are neither the property of indigenous peoples nor part of the list of vacant or uninhabited areas. They are assets of the Union, intended for the exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples, as provided for in Article 231 of the Federal Constitution. These assets, as well as indigenous lives, cultures, knowledge and wisdom, have been trivialized and considered solely from a functional, economy-based perspective, and listed as objects of exploitation, expropriation or annihilation.

Land demarcation processes have stalled, and nothing has been done to curb the action of invaders in areas occupied by isolated tribes. The risks of massacres due to the advance of deforestation and colonization fronts are almost inevitable, as these fronts are led by groups seeking exclusively to exploit natural and mineral assets.

Economic sectors have pressured federal and state authorities to make indigenous lands available to the voracious rent-seeking behavior of a predatory market. Dozens of invasions by loggers and miners were reported in 2018. Never had such a big forest area been cleared inside indigenous lands. Invasions by miners have also dramatically impacted the lives of hundreds of families in the states of Pará, Rondônia and Roraima. The number of active mines in the Mundurucu Indigenous Land (IL) alone is estimated at more than 500. The records show thousands of illegal gold prospectors in the Yanomami IL.

Concomitant with this criminal expansion of mining and logging in the Amazon, the rural caucus in Congress has tirelessly pressured the government to authorize soybean and cattle farming in deforested areas. In addition to pressuring the federal executive branch, the rural caucus puts the Judiciary, out of the three government branches, in the spotlight by generating on the one hand the expectation that the maintenance and enforcement of indigenous rights will be ensured and on the other, the fear that they might be violated. Regarding these expectations, special mention should be made of two legal theses that have been used as shortcuts to disqualify indigenous rights: the so-called “time frame” and “disseisin.” These are very restrictive interpretations of indigenous territorial rights that make demarcations unfeasible and generate a feeling of deep insecurity among indigenous peoples across the country.

Over the past few years, environmental, social, economic and anti-life violence has become common practice, often ignored and overlooked. Apart from encouraging the economic exploitation of indigenous lands through leasing arrangements, the government introduced, together with the rural caucus, the idea of transforming these illegal

“Economic sectors have pressured federal and state authorities to make indigenous lands available to the voracious rent-seeking behavior of a predatory market. Dozens of invasions by loggers and miners were reported in 2018. Never had such a big forest area been cleared inside indigenous lands”

practices, i.e. these leasing arrangements, into rural or agricultural partnerships, thereby embracing a business-oriented rationale for the management of public goods. As a result of discourses encouraging the exploitation of demarcated areas, indigenous peoples have become more susceptible to the attacks of invaders. These partnerships aim, essentially, to hand over to land jobbers, Union-owned lands intended for the exclusive usufruct of indigenous communities.

Discriminatory arguments and discourses have been used in this concrete case, with the aim of fueling the belief that indigenous culture is obsolete and that indigenous peoples are incapable of producing and contributing toward the nation’s development. This shows total lack of respect for different worldviews and ways of organizing life and relationships within a territory. In addition to the practice of leasing indigenous areas, the data presented in this

Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi



*The demarcation of ancestral lands is fundamental for indigenous peoples to live in their traditional way*

report show that land allotment increased during 2018, thus consolidating the other side of disseisin, which involves handing over Union assets to private individuals, and establishing land grabbing in the states of Rondônia, Pará and Maranhão. In this sense, it is important to emphasize that this is not a new practice, as it had already been established in the indigenous lands of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

State incentive to violence against indigenous peoples also had serious consequences for the implementation of the indigenous policy for isolated and at-risk communities and peoples, which includes actions concerning education and health and land demarcation, protection and inspection. Moreover, as regards providing indigenous education, there are reports of the precarious condition of schools, many of them in total abandonment or with inadequate infrastructure, thus endangering the lives of both students and staff. There has been a sharp decline in bilingual, specific and differentiated education. Data on education also seem to indicate that investment in teacher education and training is becoming increasingly scarcer.

As for health, there is a worrying setback in terms of preventive actions in the communities, as well as in access to medium and high complexity procedures. Indigenous people wait months for a simple X-ray. Activities such as vaccination campaigns, training of health agents, social control and basic sanitation have been insufficient. Communities in general lack drinking water. The Indigenous Health Houses (CASAI), which house people undergoing health treatment or recovery, have also been impacted by the lack of funding and poor structural conditions and inadequate sanitation. The suspension of the agreement with the *Mais Médicos* (More Doctors) Program has generated insecurity and lack of assistance in indigenous communities throughout Brazil. To further aggravate this

already serious situation, the federal government has suspended the transfer of funds to the Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI).

The data gathered in this Report show that in 2018, a combination of political and economic interests led the indigenous policy to become even more chaotic than in previous years. During the same year, there was an increase in murders, especially in the states of Roraima and Mato Grosso do Sul. Suicide cases have escalated in Mato Grosso do Sul, where the levels of violence are frightening, and cases of murder and suicide are almost commonplace. This shows the

“The data gathered in this Report show that in 2018, a combination of political and economic interests led the indigenous policy to become even more chaotic than in previous years. During the same year, there was an increase in murders and suicides. This shows the failure of public policies and indicate that, for the government, the indigenous issue is not a demand of concern to the State”

failure of public policies and indicate that, for the government, the indigenous issue is a demand that the State, instead of being concerned with, should stay away from in order to safeguard other priorities and interests that conflict with indigenous rights.

To the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), it is paramount, in the current Brazilian political and economic context, that democratic forces and human rights organizations both in Brazil and abroad mobilize and join forces in defense of life and against exclusion, death and devastation policies. Mechanisms to protect vulnerable communities need to be created in regions where the expansion of new colonization is gaining ground due to new deforestation and mining technologies that cause irreversible environmental, social and economic impacts.

Analyzes of data and information on violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil show very clearly that reactionary and fascist political and economic forces are in control of the State, and from within it determine that their ambition will prevail – under the law, despite the law or against the law. Their interests seem to overlap human, environmental, social, cultural, economic, and political rights. And if no limits are imposed on them, the collapse of democratic structures will be so great that nothing will survive. ♦





Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi

“To the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), it is paramount, in the current Brazilian political and economic context, that democratic forces and human rights organizations both in Brazil and abroad mobilize and join forces in defense of life and against exclusion, death and devastation policies. Mechanisms to protect vulnerable communities need to be created in regions where the expansion of new colonization is gaining ground due to new deforestation and mining technologies that cause irreversible environmental, social and economic impacts.”

# The Karipuna and the threat of an imminent genocide

Laura Vicuña\*

The 53,000-hectare Karipuna Indigenous Land (IL) located in the municipalities of Porto Velho and Nova Mamoré in the state of Rondônia, which was approved in 1998, is in the center of a region characterized by strong and growing pressure from loggers, fishermen and land grabbers on the riches of the traditional territories of original peoples. This territorial dispute prevents the Karipuna people from moving freely around their land, as the invaders come in through every corner of the territory.

Non-indigenous people first contacted the Karipuna community of Rondônia in the 1970s. At the time,

the community had been reduced to just five adults and three children. Survivors of the violence perpetrated against them during the Amazon rubber cycle and other economic cycles in the region, the Karipuna sought to rise again and grow as a people and achieve the demarcation of their land.

Nowadays, constant invasions and the State's inability to guarantee the protection of both the land and the people expose the Karipuna once again to the real threat of genocide. In addition to stealing timber and ores, the invaders turn the land already demarcated and ratified into allotments in order to sell them, claiming that they will be regularized soon.

This is an environmental crime organized by economic groups that feel safe and protected by impunity to invade the Karipuna IL and other indigenous lands in Rondônia, leaving a widespread trail of destruction and threatening the physical integrity of different peoples and their allies.

The destruction of the Karipuna IL is almost four times higher than that indicated by official government data: 10,463 hectares of forest have been degraded and cleared since 1988, and over 80% of this destruction took place between 2015 and 2018, when invasions by loggers, miners and land grabbers escalated. Satellite imagery provided by the Amazon Protection System (SIPAM) in early 2019 shows a well-defined line of destruction within the Karipuna IL that characterizes a road being constructed from the border to the interior of the IL, in the sections of lines 05 and PO and in lines 15 de novembro and 1º de Maio, all located in the region of União Bandeirante District.



*Reduced to just eight people at the time of contact with non-indigenous society, the Karipuna people face a dramatic reality: invasions, deforestation, land grabbing and even the allotment of their land*

\* Missionary at the CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia



Photo: Rogério Assis/Greenpeace/Cimi

*The Karipuna have consistently denounced to the world the continued destruction of the forest and the constant threats to their physical, cultural and territorial integrity*

### **Invasions benefit economic groups**

The Brazilian State, supported by the action of economic and political sectors – especially those related to agribusiness, mining and land grabbing – seeks in every way to make indigenous lands available to the market. Thus, historical enemies of indigenous peoples, legitimized by non-compliance with the Federal Constitution and with public territorial inspection and protection policies, act with the legal apparatus, without the law or despite the law, when their interests are at stake.

The invasion of the Karipuna IL is an emblematic situation. There the rural lobbyists, the *ruralistas*, try to validate the illegal tenure of lots of the indigenous land by using the *fait accompli* strategy in order to subsequently request their regularization. If they succeed in settling in the traditional territory, they will certainly seek to expand this strategy to other indigenous lands already demarcated in other regions of the country, as is currently the case in the Uru Eu Wau IL, also in the state of Rondônia.

Unfortunately, Rondônia has experienced and continues to expe-

rience very aggressive logging activities coupled with public land grabbing. The occupation of public land is illegal, but as it has often been done and accepted as normal in the state, people no longer see it as an offense. More aggravating is the fact that the institutions that should curb these occupations are colluding with this type of offense. Illegal occupants register the land with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), overlapping the IL. The controversial Management Plans around Indigenous Lands are another clear evidence of the State's inefficiency in protecting the forests, the territory and, consequently, the Karipuna themselves.

Unfortunately, this reality facing the Karipuna is essentially the same as that seen in other indigenous lands in the state of Rondônia and throughout the Amazon region: on the one hand, the significant increase in invasions, deforestation, land grabbing, threats and violence against leaders and, on the other, the inaction and inability of the Brazilian State to guarantee the territorial protection of the native peoples of this country.

Another factor that explicitly aggravates the invasion of indigenous territories and environmental conser-

“Nowadays, constant invasions and the State’s inability to guarantee the protection of both the land and the people expose the Karipuna once again to the real threat of genocide. The destruction of the Karipuna IL is almost four times higher than that indicated by official government data”

vation units is the discourse of hatred and prejudice against native peoples used by government officials. Verbal attacks on indigenous people during interviews and statements in government offices have a direct impact on villages and communities, such as physical attacks on territorial rights and rights to life, which are key to guaranteeing the physical existence of a people.

The invasion and disseisin of their lands coupled with deforestation in the Karipuna IL are direct consequences of the Brazilian government's indigenous and environmental policy and of the various initiatives of the rural caucus in the National Congress to destroy collective rights provided for in the Federal Constitution.

### **An imminent genocide?**

The physical, cultural and territorial integrity of the Karipuna people is constantly under threat. With the permanent invasion of the Karipuna IL, even their right to come and go within their ratified territory is restricted by the action of criminally organized groups.

In 2017, the prosecutor of the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Rondônia (MPF-RO), Daniel Azevedo Lobo, defined the situation of the Karipuna as extremely vulnerable and threatened with imminent genocide. "I think you can talk about an intended genocide of the Karipuna people, with the aim of invading the IL, removing the indigenous people and occupying the area. To me, it may not be a genocide per se under criminal law, but it is a form of genocide from a human rights perspective. And we do not rule out the possibility of

genocide from the point of view of criminal law, as these loggers and land grabbers have weapons and are often violent. Then, there may be genocide, death, violence."

### **Organized environmental crime**

The invasion of the Karipuna IL follows the same modus operandi used in other Brazilian regions. The economic exploitation of indigenous territories by invaders violates the constitutional provision of exclusive usufruct by indigenous peoples and the original right to traditional occupation.

The Brazilian State must restrain and hold liable the criminals that are carrying out illegal activities in the Karipuna IL. They must be punished civilly and criminally for exploiting natural assets such as timber, minerals, biodiversity and other forest resources and for occupying public lands.

### **Always resist!**

The Karipuna people have been resisting the onslaught of exploitation of their territory for decades. Almost decimated at the time of contact, they had their territory reduced by 40,000 hectares in 1998, during the demarcation process, to meet the interests of economic and political groups of Rondônia. Many of these groups are the same ones that are still exploiting that territory. At the time, the main reason for reducing the size of the Karipuna IL was to remove invaders from the Uru Eu Wau Wau IL and the Mequéns IL. Furthermore, at that time, the State undertook to implement actions and

policies to defend the isolated peoples who roamed around Highway 421 and establish checkpoints in the Karipuna IL and in environmental conservation units in that region.

Karipuna leaders have insistently demanded from the Brazilian government effective and permanent measures for the removal of organized crime from the indigenous land and the effective protection of their territory. In addition, they have taken the cry of their people for the defense of their forests and their own lives to various international fora, such as the United Nations (UN) in New York and Geneva, and other political venues in Peru and Panama. According to Chief André Karipuna: "the Land is mother, is life... we will always resist!" ♦



*Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi*

*The extermination of an indigenous people means an irreparable loss to all humanity; this tragedy can happen even in land that has been ratified by the Brazilian State for 20 years*



Photo: Yolanda Simone/Amazônia Real

The invasion of their traditional territories led the Warao, Venezuela's second largest indigenous people, to migrate to urban centers

# Migration and collective rights: the presence of the Warao people in Brazil

Luis Ventura\*

In the context of the migratory movement from Venezuela in recent years, special mention should be made of the arrival of the Warao indigenous people and, later, of the E'ñepá and Kariña peoples<sup>1</sup>. The first Warao families arrived in Brazil in 2014. Five years later, estimates show that there are over 3,000 Warao individuals living in Brazil, organized into complex family groups. They are mainly distributed

along a corridor that starts in the border town of Pacaraima (state of Roraima), follows to Boa Vista (state of Amapá) and Manaus (state of Amazonas), goes down the Amazon River to the cities of Santarém and Belém (both in the state of Pará) and continues towards the Northeast<sup>2</sup>. The permanent dynamics of comings and goings between their original territories in Venezuela and the Brazilian cities where they have settled points to mobility as one of the characteristics of these groups. But what has motivated these groups to come to Brazil?

1 Cross-border movements of other indigenous peoples from Venezuela, whose traditional territories are divided by national borders, have also been recorded. This is the case of the Yupka people, on the Venezuela-Colombia border, of the Baré people, on the Venezuela-Brazil border (in the region of São Gabriel da Cachoeira), or of Pemon groups, who arrived in Roraima following conflicts in February 2019. However, this mobility is to be understood in a territorial context of occupation and traditional circulation. In this text, we will focus the analysis only on the migratory mobility of the Warao people.

2 The presence of Warao groups is confirmed in the cities of São Luís (MA), Fortaleza (CE) and Teresina (PI). Before that, other groups went up the Tapajós River, from Santarém to places like Itaituba.

\* Missionary and member of the CIMI North Regional Office 1 Coordinating Unit

The Warao are the second largest indigenous group in Venezuela, with a population close to 50,000. Their original territories are located in the Orinoco Delta<sup>3</sup> in northeastern Venezuela, a region characterized by the formation of numerous rivers that meet, at the mouth, with the waters of the Caribbean Sea<sup>4</sup>. The result is a unique ecosystem with floodplain soils, dense forest and an archipelago of islands that coexist with the dynamics of river floods and droughts. The Warao stand out as gatherers and hunters, experienced fishermen and excellent canoeists. They use the fruit and leaves of the buriti palm tree for crafts; and from the pith of its trunk they make yuruma (fermented flour used as food and in certain rituals).

The characteristics of the natural environment where they live and their linguistic uniqueness, among other factors, have contributed to make the Warao one of the most resistant peoples to the clashes of the colonial project until the first decades of the twentieth century. From that moment onwards, however, several invasion processes of their territories forced part of the Warao to incorporate new family survival strategies, partially moving from their communities towards urban centers.

### **Extractivism and mega projects**

Since the 1950s, the Orinoco Delta region has been more directly affected by the intensity and overlap of large economic extractive and infrastructure projects aimed at opening the territories to export-related economic interests. Noteworthy among them is the construction, in 1957, of the dike or dam in the Mánamo River – one of the main tributaries of the lower Orinoco River – to allow the road connection between the towns of Maturin and Tucupita and to promote the advance of the agricultural frontier.

The Mánamo River dam interfered considerably with the Warao territoriality. The change in the freshwater course contributed to the imbalance of forces in the meeting of the waters, with the consequent salinization and acidification of the soil, and broke the natural flood and ebb pulse of the river,

“The resistance strategies of many Warao families included migrating to cities, where they established new internal networks connected to the villages and created new possibilities of livelihood by selling handicrafts or receiving donations and money on the streets”

causing the permanent flooding of inhabited islands. However, this dam was part of a larger set of dams in the secondary rivers of the Delta intended to increase the main body of water of the Orinoco River for the transportation of oil extracted in the country. Finally, these infrastructure projects were accompanied, over the following decades, by timber extraction projects, large rice plantations, the food industry (palm heart exploitation) and oil and gas extraction.

Together, these large projects had two fundamental impacts on the Warao people. On the one hand, the change and deterioration of environmental conditions of Delta territories; on the other, profound social transformations, such as the arrival of other groups, the incorporation of the Warao into the labor market as unskilled and exploited labor, outbreaks of diseases and epidemics, and the displacement of part of the indigenous population to urban centers, thus establishing a complex process of land dissesion and forced displacement<sup>5</sup>. The resistance strategies of many Warao families included migrating to cities, where they established new internal networks connected to the villages and created new possibilities of livelihood by selling handicrafts or receiving donations and money on the streets.

Finally, in recent years, the retraction of public policies on social benefits, health and education in the communities – implemented by the Venezuelan government especially in the 2000s – has widened the range of difficulties, and part of the Warao people opted for new mobility strategies that ultimately led them, in this case, to Brazil.

### **Between control and invisibility**

The need for specific and differentiated attention to the Warao, E'ñepa and Kariña families under the Brazilian migrant hosting policy is a recommendation issued from the outset by international organizations, public agencies – such as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and the Federal Public Defender's Office

3 From the Warao language: wiri (place) and noco (rowing), or “rowing place”.

4 The presence of the Warao in this region could date back 8,000 years. Before colonization, the Warao territory probably extended to areas of present-day Guiana or Suriname, and even to some islands in the Caribbean Sea.

5 Most Warao territories are not regularized. The current Venezuelan Constitution of 1999 recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to their territories and the obligation of the State to demarcate and protect them and to consult with indigenous peoples about any economic project that may directly or indirectly affect the lives and territories of these groups. The 2005 Organic Law of Indigenous Peoples and Communities - LOPCI (a type of new Statute of Indigenous Peoples) reaffirms this framework of recognition and guarantee of rights. However, 20 years into the Constitution, most of Venezuela's indigenous territories have not been regularized.

(DPU) – and by civil society. However, the measures adopted by the Brazilian State over the last five years have been characterized by lack of continuity and coordination, as well as by the difficulty of responding to the uniqueness of the situation.

When the Warao families arrived in Roraima, they lived on the streets of the towns of Pacaraima and Boa Vista and began to be identified by locals at traffic lights and storefronts selling handicrafts, offering to unload trucks or asking for some kind of help. In December 2016, the DPU avoided the deportation of 450 Warao people by the Federal Police (PF) and ordered the Brazilian State to implement specific measures to host them. This showed that the presence of the Warao challenged and evinced, once again, the difficulty faced by the State in its relationship and dialogue with indigenous peoples.

In 2017, under constant pressure from civil society organizations, a gymnasium belonging to the state government located in the district of

Pintolândia in Boa Vista was provided as a shelter for (indigenous and non-indigenous) migrants. Initially with very precarious and inadequate facilities, the gymnasium began to be adapted and structured, and since September 2017 it has been operating as a specific shelter for indigenous families (Warao and E'ñepá) in a situation of mobility. In the border town of Pacaraima, another specific shelter called Janokoida was also established. The creation of shelters that welcome a large number of people belonging to several autonomous family groups has been one of the main policies implemented by the Brazilian government, especially in Roraima.

From the beginning, a civilian humanitarian organization and various public, state and municipal agencies have been responsible for managing the shelters, in coordination with some international agencies such as the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). However, two issues soon emerged: the discontinuity of the teams and the lack of preparation of their

“When the Warao families arrived in Roraima, they lived on the streets of the towns of Pacaraima and Boa Vista and began to be identified by locals at traffic lights and storefronts selling handicrafts, offering to unload trucks or asking for some kind of help”



Photo: Alberto César Araújo/Amazônia Real

*Traditionally hunters and gatherers, experienced fishermen and excellent canoeists, the Warao were one of the indigenous peoples who resisted the most to the colonial project of non-indigenous society*



*The implementation of “development” megaprojects in their lands has caused profound and irreversible social transformations in the Warao’s social fabric*

members – who were more focused on social assistance – to work specifically with indigenous peoples.

Beginning in March 2018, the federal government delegated to the Ministry of Defense and the Army the coordination and enforcement of the migration policy in Roraima, including logistical adequacy and shelter management. The arrival of the Army created a new institutional and relational framework with the migrants and enabled the progressive withdrawal of other spheres of government, such as the state and the municipality.

More than 400 indigenous people are currently housed in the Janokoida Shelter in Pacaraima and about 600 are in the Pintolândia Shelter in Boa Vista<sup>6</sup>. However, due to the high concentration of people, the shelter policy, which apparently guarantees the supply of basic needs, is permeated by a series of contradictions and has proven inadequate from the perspective of specific and differentiated assistance to indigenous families in a situation of mobility.

<sup>6</sup> In December 2018, a family group of about 35 Warao (mostly women and children) slept in a square adjacent to the Pintolândia Shelter for a few weeks without receiving a satisfactory response from the entities of the so-called Operation Welcome. Subsequently, as of March 2019, these families spontaneously occupied a public area, from an autonomy perspective, together with other families of the E’ñepa and Kariña groups and non-indigenous peoples.

From the outset, shelter management either disregarded or had difficulty recognizing the dynamics and forms of social organization of these groups, their internal relationships and decision-making or conflict resolution processes. The perspective adopted was one of disciplining life in the shelters and establishing norms without the proper participation of and consultation with indigenous people. Interference in organization models sometimes gave managing entities the power to appoint the legitimate representatives of indigenous families and to strictly define schedules and roles.

Despite timid attempts to adapt or bring some of the shelter’s physical structures closer to those of the everyday life of the Warao, as well as some initiatives to adopt specific educational processes or strategies for valuing their craftwork, the structural environment of the shelters was still marked by discipline and the invisibility of indigenous migrants in the streets. This control perspective was associated with a projection of the authority represented by the Brazilian State and managing entities, and a dynamic of welfarism regarding the group’s basic needs. The result was characterized, at times, as a relationship analogous to guardianship – of time, space and relations that indigenous people could or could not establish with other social actors – which



weakened the conditions typical of the social organization, participation and autonomy of the Warao and E'ñepá people, thus interfering with their decisions and reducing their perspectives of a post-shelter life.

Fundamental collective rights – such as the right to consultation, to freely choose their own priorities, to participate in the design and evaluation of plans and programs affecting them, their customs, traditions and institutions, and specific and differentiated health care, among others – were clearly limited, conditioned or disregarded.

Other housing alternatives were tried. The institutional arrangement of the government in the states of Amazonas, Pará and Maranhão seems to be reversed in relation to Roraima: the Union, which was called to play a role of liaison, coordination, support and coherence regarding policies of assistance to indigenous people in a situation of mobility, did nothing in those states, while some state and local government agencies offered responses in the form of reception, house rentals and small shelters, with the same discontinuity and difficulties for a specific and differentiated approach.

From the outset, the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) formally refrained from acting more systematically or from coordinating or guiding the public agencies involved, claiming that the indigenous people in question were not Brazilians. The Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) in turn began to provide specific services in one of the shelters in Roraima only after a recommendation from the Federal Prosecutor's Office (MPF). In other words, the federal agencies linked to the indigenous policy of the Brazilian State remain absent or at least seriously limited to take systematic action.

### **Indigenous peoples in a situation of mobility: subjects of rights**

State and society in Brazil still have a long way to go before they understand the perspectives that the various Warao family groups (re)elaborate in relation to their presence in Brazil. However, it is essential that any measures adopted respond to a relationship of rights guarantee and recognition of specificity.

The Federal Constitution of 1988 ensures all foreigners residing in the country the same funda-

mental rights as any other Brazilian citizen (Article 5). At the same time, indigenous peoples, whether in a situation of mobility from their native territories or not, are subjects of specific collective rights recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and in Declarations of the universal (2007) and Inter-American (2016) human rights system. ILO Convention 169 emphasizes that, in applying the provisions thereof, the integrity of the values, practices and institutions of these peoples shall be recognized, protected and respected and “policies aimed at mitigating the difficulties experienced by these peoples in facing new conditions of life and

work shall be adopted with the participation and cooperation of the peoples affected” (Article 5 c).

Therefore, the collective rights of indigenous peoples must be recognized as a fundamental milestone for action by the Brazilian State in behalf of peoples in a situation of mobility, ensuring recognition of their forms of social organization, uses, customs and traditions, right to educational processes of their own, and specific and differentiated health care. To this end, the right of the Warao, E'ñepá and Kariña peoples to take part in decisions affecting them must be guaranteed, as well as their right to prior, free and informed consultation whenever consideration is being given to any administrative measures which may affect them.

Considering that the Warao people maintain a continuous dynamic of transit and relationship between their original territories and the various locations where they have settled in Brazil, a regional perspective is necessary to understand and respond to the nature of this mobility and to minimally coordinate common lines of action.

The mobility of the Warao emerges as a strategy of resistance against an ongoing political and economic project focused first and foremost on their territory and that persists to date, on both sides of the border, in a relationship marked, according to the occasion, by control, invisibility or denial. The displacement of the Warao and the construction of new transit routes based on a structural and historical relation of dissesion now challenge the states involved to dialogue with them through adequate procedures, in search of appropriate measures to ensure the enjoyment of their rights. ♦

“Considering that the Warao people maintain a continuous dynamic of transit and relationship between their original territories and the various locations where they have settled in Brazil, a regional perspective is necessary to understand and respond to the nature of this mobility and to minimally coordinate common lines of action”

# Budget execution as an instrument of attack

Cleber César Buzatto\*

The neoliberal recipe for streamlining services provided by the Brazilian government to the population in general and to indigenous peoples in particular continued to be adopted in Brazil in 2018. To give an idea of how this affected indigenous peoples, in 2015 nine Programs were identified, totaling 29 Actions with budget allocations targeted explicitly at the indigenous peoples of Brazil<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, in 2018 we only found information on two Programs and ten Actions with budget focused on indigenous peoples.

Undoubtedly, budget allocation and execution mirror the political decisions of attack on the rights of original peoples made by the Temer government, in close partnership especially with the rural caucus in the National Congress. For 2018, the budget for the ten Actions relating to indigenous peoples totaled R\$ 1,648,939,453.00. Of this amount, R\$ 1,430,446,501.00 was executed as expenses actually paid<sup>2</sup>. Overall, budget execution reached approximately 86%. When we review the budget execution from the perspective of planned actions, it becomes clear that the land topic endured much stronger impacts.

## Program “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity”

Assigned to the Ministry of Environment, the Program in question envisaged only one Action in which indigenous lands are mentioned as

1 Verдум, R (2016). É preciso avançar na transparência e na execução orçamentária, in Relatório de Violência contra os povos indígenas no Brasil – dados de 2015, Brasília: Indigenist Missionary Council, pp 34-39.

2 Source: Ministry of the Economy, Federal Budget Panel. Accessed on August 20, 2019.

potential recipients of budget funds: “Social and Environmental Management in Territories of Traditional Peoples and Communities and Family Farmers and in Indigenous Lands.” Of the total amount budgeted (R\$ 796,175), R\$ 530,491 – or 67% – were spent. As the Action is not intended exclusively for indigenous lands, we do not know how much of this amount was spent on initiatives related to indigenous peoples.

## Program “Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights”

The total budget for the Program “Protection and Promotion of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights” was R\$ 1,648,143,278.00 distributed in nine Actions, of which seven were under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and two of the Ministry of Health. Of the total amount budgeted, R\$ 1,429,916,010.00 were paid. Of these, the Action “Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health” assigned to the Ministry of Health was responsible for the execution of R\$ 1,370,885,068, or 91.64% of its original budget of R\$ 1,495,915,405. That is, of all expenses incurred in this Program, which is the main Budgetary Program targeted to Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, 95.87% were spent on this healthcare-related Action. Of the total expenses paid in this Program, therefore, only 4.13% were related to its other eight Actions.

The estimated budget for the Action “Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for Disease Prevention and Control” was R\$ 51,527,000.00. Of these, only R\$ 28,783,373.00 were paid, or 55.86% of the budgeted amount. The low rate of implementation of this Action exposes the brutal reality of the indigenous

“A In 2018, the topic of budget allocation and execution, especially regarding the issues of territorial demarcation, protection and management, was used as an instrument of attack and violence against indigenous peoples and their rights in Brazil. In this sense, indigenous peoples and their allies need to be even more attentive, vigilant, concerned, and politically active to prevent this situation from persisting in the coming years”

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Photo: Mobilização Nacional Indígena (MNI)

*Low budget execution for indigenous policies is a violence in itself, as well as a source of violations against indigenous peoples in Brazil*

healthcare policy: the neglect towards disease prevention and the excessive focus on treatment. In addition to being much more costly to the State, this causes much more problems and suffering for indigenous peoples.

For the Action “Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples,” R\$ 3,680,243.00 were allocated and R\$ 2,367,551.00 (64.33%) were paid. Of the R\$ 4,952,975.00 planned for the Action “Social and Cultural Rights and Rights to Citizenship,” 55.96% were paid, which represented R\$ 8,368,222.00.

Of the R\$ 1,268,731 planned for the Action “Promotion of the Rights of Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples,” only R\$ 668,084.00 – or 52.66% – were paid. Besides insufficiency, the low execution of the budgeted amount shows, once again here, the neglect of the Brazilian government towards this important topic. The lack of more decisive initiatives to protect the territories used by isolated peoples can lead to a genocide process resulting from the invasion of these peoples’ lands by loggers and land grabbers and disseisin of their freehold over them.

In the topic of “Environmental Management and Ethnodevelopment,” R\$ 6,720,498.00 were paid, or 44.20% of the budgeted amount of R\$ 15,205,681.00. Considering the extent of demarcated indigenous

lands and the wide variety of experiences in actions of self-protection, collection, production, processing and destination of products from indigenous lands by indigenous peoples, the planned budget and, even more so, its execution, are clearly too low for this Action. This situation ends up favoring both the invasion of territories for illegal extraction of natural resources, illegal possession and land grabbing, as well as the harassment of indigenous peoples for the implementation in their territories of production experiences along the lines of the agribusiness model.

Regarding the demarcation of indigenous lands, the situation is even worse and more symptomatic. Only 24.39% or R\$ 12,123,215.00 of the amount budgeted for the Action “Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Peoples” were paid in 2018. In relation to the Action “Acquisition of Rural Property in Bahia/BA” and “Acquisition of Rural Property for the Establishment of an Indigenous Reserve in the Municipality of Tuntum/MA,” nothing was paid, according to the survey. Budgetary data related to land ownership faithfully express the political situation of total submission of the Temer government to the interests of agribusiness and its main political subject, the rural caucus.

Given the extent of indigenous peoples' demands for the recognition and demarcation of their lands and the situation of social, cultural, political and economic vulnerabilities faced by them as a result of non-demarcation, the perfect budget execution related to the topic is a violence in itself and also at the source of a host of other types of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil.

In this context, it is clear that in 2018 the topic of budget allocation and execution, especially regarding the issues of territorial demarcation, protection and management, was used as an instrument of attack and violence against indigenous peoples and their rights in Brazil. In this sense, indigenous peoples and their allies need to be even more attentive, vigilant, concerned, and politically active to prevent this situation from persisting in the coming years.

## Table of Budget Programs and Actions in 2018

### 2018: Execution of expenditures under program 2065 - Protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights

Budget agency	Action	Current allocation	Committed	%	Paid up	%	Paid	%
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	15Q1 - Acquisition of Rural Property for the Establishment of an Indigenous Reserve in the Municipality of Tuntum/MA	14,155,920	14,155,920	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	15QT - Acquisition of Rural Property in the State of Bahia/BA	1,730,000	1,730,000	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	20UF - Demarcation and Inspection of Indigenous Lands and Protection of Isolated Indigenous Peoples	49,707,323	49,098,140	98.77	12,142,110	24.43	12,123,215	24.39
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	215O - Environmental Management and Ethnodevelopment	15,205,681	14,347,286	94.35	6,726,335	44.24	6,720,498	44.20
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	215Q - Promotion of the Rights of Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples	1,268,731	1,202,128	94.75	676,215	53.30	668,084	52.66
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	2384 - Social and Cultural and Citizenship Rights	14,952,975	14,203,126	94.99	8,405,598	56.21	8,368,222	55.96
30000 - Ministry of Justice and Public Security	8635 - Cultural Preservation of Indigenous Peoples	3,680,243	3,663,668	99.55	2,367,551	64.33	2,367,551	64.33
36000 - Ministry of Health	20YP - Promotion, Protection and Recovery of Indigenous Health	1,495,915,405	1,495,639,461	99.98	1,391,570,505	93.02	1,370,885,068	91.64
36000 - Ministry of Health	7684 - Basic Sanitation in Indigenous Villages for Disease Prevention and Control	51,527,000	51,454,493	99.86	30,360,616	58.92	28,783,373	55.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,648,143,278</b>	<b>1,645,494,223</b>	<b>99.84</b>	<b>1,452,248,929</b>	<b>88.11</b>	<b>1,429,916,010</b>	<b>86.76</b>

Source: Ministry of Economy, Federal Budget Panel. Access on 08/20/2019.

### 2018: Other programs where "indigenous people" are mentioned as beneficiaries of actions and funds

Budget agency	Budget unit	Program	Action	Current allocation	Committed	%	Paid up	%	Paid	%
44000 - Ministry of Environment	44101 - Ministry of Environment - Direct Administration	2078 - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	20VQ - Social and Environmental Management in Territories of Traditional Peoples and Communities and Family Farmers and in Indigenous Lands	796,175	544,699	68	530,491	67	530,491	67
<b>Total</b>				<b>796,175</b>	<b>544,699</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>530,491</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>530,491</b>	<b>67</b>

Source: Integrated Planning and Budget System (Ministry of Economy). Access on 08/23/2019.



Photo: Renato Santana/Cimi

In 2012, the Porantim newspaper denounced the degrading living conditions of the Guarani Mbya in the Arroio Divisa camp: little has changed since then

## The Guarani Mbya people: “In the hope of hoping”

Renato Santana\*

The trails used by the Guarani to travel between southern Brazil and Argentina, passing through Santa Catarina, Paraná and Paraguay, at a time when there were no borders over the lands created by Ñhanderu, are currently asphalt and tar roads. The colonizers explored to perfection the characteristics of a nation of men and women who were fond of very long walks. What is left of that vast Guarani world for part of the people – who still walk whenever the need arises – are the roadsides through which flows the wealth of a country that defrauds them of part of this inheritance. Between the fence of the farms and the impassive speed of the trucks, the Guarani Mbya wait for lands in camps which, added to those of the Kaingang, total 25 in Rio Grande do Sul alone (CIMI, 2018).

In May 2012, Porantim (345<sup>th</sup> edition) toured the entire state and recorded the status of these camps. Late last year we went back to them but limited our visits to those maintained by the Guarani Mbya. All the camps visited six years earlier are still standing (Cativari, Irapuá, Arroio Divisa, Mato Preto, Petim, and Lami) and others have been set up, such as Papagaio Camp, where ten indigenous people belonging to two families live on the sides of the BR-290 highway. The group was in another camp, Irapuá, also on a stretch of highway 290. “It became too small there (...) we have been here for three years, but it is very precarious. We are trying to see if we can get a piece of land for us to live in. What we need the most is land to plant; we cannot live on handicraft alone. For us it is important to have land, the Guarani are like that...,” explains Albino Gimenez.

\* CIMI press advisor

The furthest shack in Papagaio is located next to a barbed wire fence. The camp is separated from the highway by short walk amidst more shacks and the few trees that were not felled to give way to pasture like the one on the other side of the fence. Routine is the challenge of resilience. “We go for a walk to see if we can find a creek to fish, an armadillo to hunt,” says Gimenez. They cross the highway, walk through lands that are hostile to their presence. Elders and children stay in the makeshift village, the tekoha – the place where you are – that sways like a dune to the winds of survival. “FUNAI (National Foundation for Indigenous People) has not come here yet. SESAI (Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health) comes, weighs the children, vaccinates them. When we sell handicrafts, we eat; when we don’t...,” he says. Across the highway, one can see a deactivated and abandoned factory. “We were told it used to belong to a mining company and now it belongs to the government,” explains Gimenez.

Among the rubble, the Guarani Mbya explains that it is possible to find game. Bushes took over the place covering walls, floors, rusty machinery, windows, and doors. The animals are back, now roaming through a dystopian maze, and the native vegetation that broke the concrete is already being used to make baskets, and pieces of wood become iconic animals – jaguars, owls and capybaras are the most common sculptures. Leaving Irapuá was not something simple for Gimenez’s family group; setting up a camp to escape confinement takes money for tarpaulins: every structure, however precarious, costs a lot to the Guarani Mbya in such a situation. Many of these makeshift villages, in fact, are the result of shrunk territorial demarcations, carried out as such by the government to cater to private interests. Confined, they walk around looking for a few feet of land in search of space. The Guarani Mbya live in the space/time paradox.

Occasionally, a Guarani refers to these camps as village or makeshift village – especially those who have been living under canvas for decades. In fact, generations have been born and raised without knowing what a village is, besides that short space between the fence and the asphalt. A case in point is Irapuá, on the border of the municipalities of Cachoeira and Caçapava do Sul. The group living there arrived in 1999, but before that Guarani Mbya tents had already been set up there by other families. The life of part of the Guarani

Mbya people can be told from beginning to end against the backdrop of the camps. “I don’t remember living anywhere else. I arrived here with my family 20 years ago, but Irapuá already existed before then. The dream of the land is far away. We have to move forward to make way,” says Chief Valdomiro Karai. The 22-hectare Irapuá Indigenous Land lies just across the highway, in an area with a section of preserved forest. A farmer, who claims to be the owner of the land, has been an obstacle to ending so many years of deprivation endured by the Irapuá.

“Occasionally, a Guarani refers to these camps as village or makeshift village – especially those who have been living under canvas for decades. In fact, generations have been born and raised without knowing what a village is, besides that short space between the fence and the asphalt.”

Maurício da Silva Gonçalves, leader of the Guarani Mbya, explains that on two occasions, in the last three years, the Irapuá community has taken over the demarcated land. “Both times the farmer forced them out. The last time he even set fire to the shacks. The land is all set and the government allows the farmer to do that. The Guarani avoid fighting. So, they wait, they will not go in to be forced out again,” says Maurício Guarani Mbya. He explains that there are more cases of camps in territories at different stages of the demarcation process, but they are not a priority;

they are not even being referred to the proper authorities. “The lack of demarcation is the main reason why the camps still exist,” he says.

### Compensation plan

The Arroio Divisa camp – the first in the section from Arroio dos Ratos to Caçapava do Sul – is also located along the BR-290 highway. In the Guarani language, Estevan Garai explains, with translation by Maurício, that living by the roadside is a constant danger. “Danger to the family and all the people who live by the roadside... When will the white people demarcate the land? And while this is not happening, we live here, taking risks... a difficult situation and in the hope of still hoping that the government will demarcate the land,” he said. In the hope of hoping? Yes, for the Guarani living in camps it is small victories, at the end of each day, that helps them stay where they are despite their precarious life.

Being there is like building a barricade, treading old trails, looking through the fence at the ravaged land, and imagining the day when they will finally live on it. It is about imagining the turnaround because without it, it may never happen. Estevão explains that

his family arrived at Arroio Divisa in 1995, strayed from another group that went to Argentina. Today there are 28 Guarani Mbya living there, but there have been more and there have been less. The pipes that run under the highway, providing a pathway to the Divisa River, still carry the same waters contaminated with pesticides that the Porantim report found in 2012. Some things, however, have changed: these waters are no longer used for making their mate, cooking their rationed food, bathing their children and quenching their thirst. SESAI has supplied water to a 1,000-liter water tank on a regular basis.

Behind the camp, there are two cattle ranches. On the opposite side, across the two-way road, there are rice plantations. “We had planted yuca, corn, potatoes... but the government came here and asked us not to plant anymore because of the duplication of the highway. FUNAI does not support us and the compensation we receive for the works on the road is a basic food basket for each family,” says Estevão. No Guarani believes that receiving food baskets is good for them. They are farmers, gatherers and hunters. Living a sedentary life is almost a death sentence that they refuse to accept. Hence the long journey waiting for the (promised) land.

Maurício Guarani Mbya explains that the plan of the National Transportation Infrastructure Department

(DNIT) to expand the BR-209 highway is very much alive. Not only BR-209, but also BR-116. To this end, DNIT has developed the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA), which includes programs, such as those for land issues, and subprograms for the purchase of handicrafts and food, all of them monitored by a Guarani Mbya commission and the Federal Prosecutor’s Office (MPF). “More than 300 families have left the roadside of BR-116 and are now living on eight lots purchased by DNIT. They are already growing vegetables in some of them; in others, there are schools, small houses, and even an Opy (House of Prayer). The areas are small, but it is better to wait in these places for the demarcation than in this precarious situation that the people live in, as you can see,” concludes Maurício. He explains that funds are still lacking to build houses, multi-sport courts and cultural centers in the areas.

The Guarani Mbya leader points out that the areas granted by DNIT are part of the compensation for the road works and have nothing to do with the demarcation carried out by FUNAI. They are two different situations. “This does not mean that we will no longer regain possession of our lands or stop fighting for territorial demarcation. The purchased by DNIT are small. In general, it conducts a survey of three areas and takes the community to each of them to choose one. Arroio



*When there were no borders on the lands of the South American continent, the Guarani traveled long distances; today they live on roadsides in the south of the country*

Photo: Renato Samana/Cimi

Divisa and others are waiting for that, for example,” he explains. Estevão adds that in the last year they did not plant, because soon the machines will be there to start the works, but he says that they do receive food from DNIT and get some income from the sales of their crafts.

### **School, river and wages**

In the Capivari camp, along a section of the RS-40 highway in the municipality of Capivari do Sul, the young population is larger than in the other camps. It has existed, however, for at least 30 years. Eight families survive on the wages of indigenous teachers who work at the wooden school built in the very short section of the makeshift village, which offers places up to fifth grade, and of special indigenous health agents. A short walk separates the camp from the banks of the Capivari River. “We have our small boat that we use to travel the river, fish, hunt and collect bamboo and other handicraft materials,” says Raul Benitez.

The situation of Capivari is different because it is not in the DNIT PBA. Land demarcation seems somewhat distant, with nothing being done by FUNAI, which can go six months without delivering basic food baskets. Once again, land is the object of desire of the Guarani Mbya people. “There are white people who say that indigenous people do not know how to plant, do

not work and are lazybones. We are workers, but we have no land to build this work and our culture. Many camps are suffering like us. We have no way to raise our children with a better education because of the lack of space. To us, indigenous people, what matters the most is the land, for us to survive, to plant. The problem for us is space, we are not forgetting our culture, but the problem is that we have to get the land first. The house of prayer, the pipe, the tobacco: everything is sacred,” says Benitez.

The space they have today is enough just to raise chickens, which run free, but planting in the ravine is impossible. “We try to find a solution, how we are going to do it, but we are not sure. FUNAI doesn’t get back to us, FUNAI doesn’t come here to talk to us. They could come here, give us an answer, see how we are living, bring some news. We are waiting for FUNAI here, to visit us. We’re living like this,” concludes Benitez.

### **From the road to repossession: Maquiné**

The indigenous press in Rio Grande do Sul is currently mobilized by the repossession of five indigenous lands. In late January 2017, the indigenous people left a camp and recovered a traditional Atlantic Forest preservation area overlapped by the North Coast Research Center of the State Agricultural Research



*From an existence in deep communion with the abundant nature, the Guarani currently face the precariousness of a life without land even to plant*



Foundation (FEPAGRO) – which had been closed down by the Legislative Assembly of Rio Grande do Sul a month earlier, on December 21, 2016. The territory is located in the municipality of Maquiné. Two years later, the Tekoà Ka Aguy Porá village shows how the reality of the Guarani can change when they are away from the asphalt and living in their own way. “We are living a very important moment. We can no longer just wait for the demarcations. Families are organizing themselves to occupy these areas that still have forests, which must be preserved and cared for, and have adequate space for the Guarani,” says Maurício Guarani Mbya.

In the Ka Aguy Porá tekoha, the air is different: without the pollution of the road and its deadly hazards. The Guarani spread around, in their own way. At the entrance of the territory there is a group of houses, further ahead there is a new group of houses and so on to the top of a hill, where at dawn the mist, an important natural element in Guarani cosmology, covers the plantations on the slopes and in the middle of the forest, much in the agroecological fashion. A sumptuous school, made of mud and empty bottles as part of a sustainable architectural project adapted to the Guarani way of building, serves the entire community. The expression in the eyes of the indigenous people is different. The pots never not stop steaming with the next meal. In the hope of hoping. Land Without Evil.

Little Ritielli Guarani Mbya is one of the three children born during the land repossession process. A new generation that has a chance to know that a tekoha cannot be a terribly small piece of confined land, thrown on roadsides, dependent on compensation plans and donations of what the society surrounding the Guaranis throws away. The happiness of the little Guarani girl’s mother is undeniable despite the introspective manners and humble gestures typical of the Guarani people. Eliana does not talk much but explains that she used to live in camps and being in the village makes her happy. Her house, by the way, is one of those on the top of the hill, a place surrounded by the Atlantic Forest and the neighbors who, basking in the afternoon sun, in a silence that translates the Guarani struggle, sculpt animals, weave baskets, and gaze at the sky.

A village leader since the Guarani regained possession of the land, André Benitez explains how they arrived at the site: “We were called by our ancestral spirit. Our struggle is different from that of other



*Between the farm fence and the road, these extremely peaceful people demand justice from the Brazilian State*

peoples. We are peaceful as a Guarani Nation. The area that goes from Rio Grande do Sul to Espírito Santo (...) has always been a pass-through territory. For the Guarani there are no borders. That is why I cannot say exactly where our territory is and where it is not. This world was created for all to live in. No people were born

to own the land. All peoples were born to be a guardian of nature and all have their own way of caring for and understanding the land.”

The Guarani world has no borders or owners, but it promotes sharing and harmony for a life without destruction. The Guarani people had to adapt this reasoning because for the white people there are borders, lands have owners, and nature must cease to exist so that there can be production. For the Guarani, peace has become synonymous with justice.

And that is what they demand from the Brazilian State.

“You don’t need guns to kill us. Without a place, without nature, we are dying. That is why all indigenous peoples will continue to fight for their rights, a fight that belongs to humanity as a whole. We have been here for a year and seven months or so, living well. Our children have no health problems. Every day they get up, they play, they are happy. Regaining possession of our land is for that too, for the happiness of our children. All families have their small house, their garden, they are planting. We are also resuming our cultural activities, our singing, our dancing. And we have an autonomous school called Teko Jeapó (culture in action), which we built with the support of our friends. The school, which operates on community-defined rules, has 32 students today.” ♦

“Não You don’t need guns to kill us. Without a place, without nature, we are dying. That is why all indigenous peoples will continue to fight for their rights, a fight that belongs to humanity as a whole”

*André Benitez*



# Chapter I

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## Violence against Property



- 34 Inaction and delays  
in land regularization
- 53 Conflicts over territorial rights
- 56 Disseisin, illegal exploitation of natural  
resources and other forms of damage  
to property

# Inaction and delays in land regularization

These two types of violence - inaction and delays in land regularization - pertain almost exclusively to the Union, although there are other aspects that contribute to the violation of constitutionally established indigenous rights. These include lawsuits that seek to impose limits on rights as well as legislative initiatives that disrupt indigenous policy and ultimately hinder the realization of constitutional rights.

The last year of president Michel Temer's term of office, 2018, was also marked by inaction in the regularization of indigenous lands. During his administration, which is regarded as the worst on issues related to indigenous peoples since 1985, only one ratification of indigenous land was granted. Ratification of the administrative procedure for demarcation of the Baía dos Guatós Indigenous Land, in the state of Mato Grosso, which had been signed on April 26, 2018, was

suspended by decision of federal judge Leão Aparecido Alves.

The performance of the Ministry of Justice was no different in 2018. The then Minister of Justice, Torquato Jardim, signed one Declaratory Ordinance for indigenous lands: Kaxuyana-Tunayana, located in the municipalities of Faro, Oriximiná and Nhamundá, in the states of Pará and Amazonas.

The president of the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) at the time, Wallace Moreira Bastos, following the policy of governmental delays, signed only one identification of indigenous land, namely the Detailed Report on Identification and Delimitation of the Indigenous Land Tekohá Guasu Guavirá, located in the municipalities of Altônia, Guaira and Terra Roxa in the state of Paraná and traditionally occupied by the Avá-Guarani people.

## Ownership and tenure of indigenous lands by the Guarani people in Mato Grosso Sul

Indigenous land	Municipality	People	Total area (hectares)	Occupied area	%
Aldeia Limão Verde	Amambaí	Guarani-Kaiowá	668.08	668.08	100.00
Amambaí	Amambaí	Guarani-Kaiowá	2,429.55	2,429.55	100.00
Arroio-Korá	Paranhos	Guarani-Kaiowá	7,175.77	4,000.00	55.74
Tey'i Kue	Caarapó	Guarani-Kaiowá	3,594.4154	3,594.41	100.00
Dourados - Amambaiegua I	Caarapó	Guarani-Kaiowá	55,590.00	4,594.42	8.26
Cerrito	Eldorado	Guarani Nhandeva	1,950.98	3,250.00	166.58
Dourados	Dourados, Itaporã	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani-Kaiowá, Terena	3,474.60	3,474.60	100.00
Guaimbé	Laguna Carapã	Guarani-Kaiowá	716.93	716.93	100.00
Guasuti	Aral Moreira	Guarani-Kaiowá	958.80	958.80	100.00
Guyraroká	Caarapó	Guarani-Kaiowá	11,440.00	50.00	0.44
Iguatemi I: Pyelito Kue, Mbarakay	Iguatemi	Guarani-Kaiowá	41,571.00	98.00	0.24
Jaguapiré	Tacuru	Guarani-Kaiowá	2,342.02	2,342.02	100.00
Jaguari	Amambaí	Guarani-Kaiowá	404.71	404.71	100.00
Jarara	Juti	Guarani-Kaiowá	479.07	479.07	10.00
Jatayvari	Ponta Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	8,800.00	108.00	1.23
Ñande Ru Marangatu	Antônio João	Guarani-Kaiowá	9,317.22	5,400.00	57.96
Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Douradina, Itaporã	Guarani-Kaiowá	12,196.00	390.00	3.20
Panambizinho	Dourados	Guarani-Kaiowá	1,272.80	1,278.80	100.47
Pirajuí	Paranhos	Guarani Nhandeva	2,118.23	2,118.23	100.00
Pirakua	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	2,384.06	2,384.06	100.00
Porto Lindo	Japorã	Guarani Nhandeva	1,648.89	1,648.89	100.00
Yvy Katu	Japorã	Guarani Nhandeva	9,494.1636	9,494.1636	100.00
Potrero Guaçu	Paranhos	Guarani Nhandeva	4,025.00	1,000.00	24.84
Rancho Jacaré	Laguna Carapã	Guarani-Kaiowá	777.53	777.53	100.00
Sassoró	Tacuru	Guarani-Kaiowá	1,922.64	1,922.64	100.00
Sete Cerros	Paranhos	Guarani Nhandeva, Guarani-Kaiowá	8,584.72	8,584.72	100.00
Sombreiro	Sete Quedas	Guarani Nhandeva	12,608.00	600.00	4.76
Sucuriy	Maracaju	Guarani-Kaiowá	535.10	535.10	100.00
Takuaraty / Yvykuarusu	Paranhos	Guarani-Kaiowá	2,609.09	2,609.09	100.00
Taquaperi	Coronel Sapucaia	Guarani-Kaiowá	1,776.96	1,776.96	100.00
Ypoi/Triunfo	Paranhos	Guarani	19,756.00	800.00	4.05
Taquara	Juti	Guarani-Kaiowá	9,700.00	1,881.30	19.39
<b>Total</b>			<b>242,322.33</b>	<b>70,370.08</b>	<b>29.04</b>

Source: CIMI Regional Office in MS



Foto: Comunidade Guarani-Kaiowá

*O descaso e a omissão do Estado brasileiro em relação à garantia dos territórios tradicionais para os povos originários do Brasil desrespeitam a Constituição Federal*

### **Guarani people in Mato Grosso do Sul: communities own only 29% of the land recognized by the Brazilian state**

A survey conducted by CIMI's Regional Office in Mato Grosso do Sul shows that in 31 indigenous lands recognized by the Brazilian State, the Guarani-Kaiowá and Nhandeva communities occupy or own only 29.04% of their lands. With a population of 54,658, according to FUNAI, the communities occupy 70,370.08 of the 242,370.08 hectares officially recognized as traditional territories.

Noteworthy are areas such as the 11,440-hectares Guarani-Kaiowá's Guyraroká IL, declared by the Ministry of Justice as such and in which the community occupies only 50 hectares, or 0.43% of what they are entitled. In Iguatemi, in the Iguatempéguá I Indigenous Land, the Guarani-Kaiowá occupy only 98 hectares, or 0.23%, of the 41,571 hectares area.

In the municipality of Ponta Porã, although the Jatayvari Indigenous Land was declared by the Ministry of Justice as traditionally owned by the Guarani-Kaiowá, the group occupies only 108 of the 8,800 hectares officially recognized.

In the Panambi Indigenous Land - Lagoa Rica, in the municipalities of Douradina and Itaporã, the Kaiowá occupy only 390 of the 12,196 hectares demarcated as traditionally used by the community. In Paranhos, the Guarani occupy 800 of the 19,756 hectares demarcated by the federal government.

### **An ox is worth more than an indigenous child**

Anastácio Peralta, a Guarani and Kaiowá leader, said some time ago that "in Mato Grosso do Sul, the life of an ox is worth more than that of an indigenous child"<sup>1</sup>. The statement – which has a tone of denunciation, is also a painful emotional outburst - when reinforced by real data and facts ultimately unveils a sad reality. The percentage of indigenous people per hectare in lands already recognized and effectively occupied by the Guarani and Kaiowá is 1.2 hectares per person. According to the provisions of State Law No. 3823 of December 21, 2009, the State Agency for the Protection of Animal and Plant (IAGRO) limited the number of cattle in Mato Grosso do Sul tot 1 to 3 head per hectare<sup>2</sup>.

### **Millions degraded; thousands confined: too many Indians for too little land**

It is common to hear from farmers, agribusiness-aligned politicians, and/or members of the rural caucus that "it is too much land for few Indians." This fallacy has become a constant catchphrase to turn public opinion against the

1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2NB61WU1WfM>

2 <https://www.correiodoestado.com.br/noticias/iagro-estabelece-capacidade-animal-por-hectare/39786/>

demarcation of indigenous lands. In Mato Grosso do Sul, for example, what has become “much” or “too much” is the number of degraded areas. In 2019, the number of degraded pastures totals 14 million hectares out of a total of 28 million<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, thousands of indigenous people live in a real situation of confinement. In the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, approximately 13,000 indigenous people (FUNAI 2015) - a population larger than that of 32 towns in MS<sup>4</sup> - live in less than de 3,500 hectares. Experts point out that this situation is the major cause of suicide among the Guarani and Kaiowá peoples. According to the Indigenous Health District (DSEI) in Mato Grosso do Sul, in the last 13 years some 611 persons from these groups committed suicide in Mato Grosso do Sul - 1 every 7.7 days.

### Neglect begets death

The lack of access to traditional territories prevents the Guarani and Kaiowá from living according to their uses and customs – a right guaranteed in the 1988 Federal Constitution. It also generates appalling numbers of cases of physical violence, attacks on indigenous communities, and murders. Between 2015 and 2016, in less than one year more than 33 paramilitary attacks on Guarani and Kaiowá communities were recorded in Mato Grosso do Sul. From 2001 to 2018, 14 Guarani and Kaiowá leaders were murdered in the state, most of them in retaliation for the peaceful attempt of the indigenous people to regain possession of their traditional territories, which have long been recognized as such by the Brazilian State.

### Guarani and Kaiowá leaders murdered per indigenous land:

Year	Name	Land
2001	Samuel Martins	Kaa'jari
2003	Marcos Verón	Taquara
2005	Dorival Benites	Sombreiro
2005	Dorvalino Rocha	Nhanderu Marangatu
2007	Xurite Lopes	Kurusu Ambá
2007	Ortiz Lopes	Kurusu Ambá
2009	Oswaldo Lopes	Kurusu Ambá
2009	Genivaldo Vera	Ypoi-Triunfo
2009	Rolindo Vera	Ypoi-Triunfo
2011	Nísio Gomes	Guayvyry
2011	Teodoro Recalde	Ypoi-Triunfo
2013	Denilson Barbosa	Dourados Amambai Pegua I (Pindoroky)
2015	Simeão Vilhalva	Nhanderu Marangatu
2016	Clodiodi Aquileu	Dourados Amambai Pegua I (Kunumi Verá)

3 <https://www.correioestado.com.br/rural/pastagens-degradadas-em-ms-somam-14-milhoes-de-hectares/351500/>

4 <https://www.douradosagora.com.br/noticias/dourados/reserva-bate-32-cidades-em-habitantes>

## General status of indigenous lands in Brazil

A survey conducted by CIMI shows that at least 821 indigenous lands await some type of federal government action, at its different levels. This number corresponds to 63% of the 1,290 indigenous lands.

Indigenous lands pending administrative action (on 08/22/2019)	Number
Pending action	528
Pending identification	162
Identified	49
Declared	62
Ratified	14
Restriction ordinance	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>

### General status\* of indigenous lands in Brazil:

General status of indigenous lands	Number	%
<b>Registered:</b> demarcation completed and registered with the Property Registry of the District and/or with the Federal Government Property Service (SPU)	408	31.63
<b>Ratified:</b> with presidential Decree. Pending registration.	14	1.09
<b>Declared:</b> Declaratory Ordinance issued by the Ministry of Justice; pending ratification.	62	4.81
<b>Identified:</b> recognized as traditional indigenous land by a Technical Group of FUNAI. Pending Declaratory Ordinance from the Ministry of Justice.	49	3.8
<b>Pending identification:</b> included in FUNAI's schedule for future identification, with Technical Groups already established.	162	12.56
<b>Pending action:</b> lands claimed by the communities awaiting administrative measures for their regularization.	528	40.93
<b>Reserved:</b> demarcated as “indigenous reservations” at the time of the Indian Protection Service (SPI).	40	3.1
<b>Restriction Ordinance:</b> Ordinance issued by FUNAI's President restricting the use, right of access, movement or permanence in the area of persons other than FUNAI personnel.	6	0.47
<b>Domianial:</b> owned by indigenous communities.	21	1.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.290</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Data shown in the tables are from the following sources: indigenous communities, Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) and National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI)

## Ratification of indigenous lands by presidential administration:

Government	Period	No. of ratifications	Annual average
José Sarney	1985-1990	67	13
Fernando Collor de Melo	Jan. 1991 – Sep. 1992	112	56
Itamar Franco	Oct. 1992 – Dec. 1994	18	9
Fernando Henrique Cardoso	1995-2002	145	18
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	2003-2010	79	10
Dilma Rousseff	Jan. 2011 – Aug. 2016	21	5,25
Michel Temer*	Aug. 2016 – Dec. 2018	1	0,5

\* The only ratification signed during the Temer administration was suspended by court decision.

## Demarcation procedures in 2018:

### Detailed Identification and Delimitation Reports

Indigenous land	People	State	Superfície (hectares)	Act
Tekohá Guasu Guavirá	Avá-Guarani	PR	1.396	Order No. 2, September 2018 (Official Gazette of 10/15/2018)

### Declaratory Ordinance

Indigenous land	People(s)	State(s)	Superfície (hectares)	Ato
Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Kaxuyana, Tunayana, Kahyana, Katuena, Mawayana, Tikiyana, Xereu-Hixkaryana and Xereu-Katuena	PA / AM	2.184.120	Declaratory Ordinance MJ 1,510 of 9/19/2018 (Official Gazette of 9/20/2019)

### Status of indigenous lands pending administrative action, by state

State	Pending identification	Declared	Ratified	Identified	Restriction Ordinance	Pending action	Total
AC	8	2	1		1	7	19
AL	2	2		1		5	10
AM	15	12	3	2	1	189	222
BA	1	1	2	5		20	29
CE	3	5		1		23	32
DF						1	1
ES						3	3
GO		1					1
MA	3	1		2		7	13
MG	5			2		10	17
MS	15	9	4	6		81	115
MT	15	6	1	7	1	22	52
PA	24	4	2	5	1	29	65
PB	1	1				1	3
PE	6	1				9	16
PI						2	2
PR	14	1		5		20	40
RJ	5					3	8
RN	1					4	5
RO	3	1			1	22	27
RR					1	2	3
RS	23	5		2		38	68
SC	3	5		5		8	21
SE						3	3
SP	12	3	1	6		15	37
TO	3	2				4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>821</b>

# Indigenous lands pending action for completion of the demarcation process, by state:

## AC - Acre (19)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (8)	Cabeceira dos Rios Muru e Iboaçú	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Ikirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Rio Muru	Isolated	Tarauacá
	Jaminawa do Guajará	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira; Assis Brasil
	Jaminawa do Rio Caeté	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kaxinawá do Seringal Curralinho	Kaxinawa	Feijó
	Manchineri Seringal Guanabara	Manchineri	Assis Brasil, Sena Madureira
Declared (2)	Nawa	Nawa	Mâncio Lima
	Arara do Rio Amônia	Apolima Arara	Marechal Thaumaturgo
Ratified (1)	Rio Gregório	Katukina, Yawanawá	Tarauacá
	Riozinho do Alto Envira	Ashaninka and Isolated	Feijó and Santa Rosa do Purus
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Igarapé Taboca do Alto Tarauacá	Isolated	Jordão
Pending action (7)	Aldeia Nova Hananeri	Ashaninka	Feijó
	Estirão	Kulina and Jaminawa	Santa Rosa do Purus
	Igarapé Tapada	Isolated	Mâncio Lima
	Jaminawá Basiléia	Jaminawa	Assis Brasil
	Jaminawa do Seringal São Paulino	Jaminawa	Sena Madureira
	Kontanawa do Alto Juruá	Kontanawa	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	Parque Estadual do Chandles	Isolated	Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano

## AL - Alagoas (10)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (2)	Jeripancó	Jeripankó	Pariconha Água Branca
	Kalancó	Kalankó	Água Branca
Declared (2)	Kariri-Xocó	Kariri-Xocó	Porto Real do Colégio and São Braz
	Xukuru-Kariri	Xkuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
Identified (1)	Wassu-Cocal	Wassu	Joaquim Gomes
Pending action (5)	Karuazu	Karuazu	Pariconha
	Katokim	Catokim	Pariconha
	Koiupanká	Pankararu - Koiupanká	Inhapi
	Xukuru Palmeira	Xukuru-Kariri	Palmeira dos Índios
	Xukuru-Kariri - Taquarana	Xukuru-Kariri	Taquarana

## AM - Amazonas (222)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (15)	Aracá-Padauíri	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa	Barcelos, Sta Isabel
	Auati-Paraná (Santa União)	Kokana, Miranha	Fonte Boa
	Baixo Seruini / Baixo Tumiã	Apurinã	Pauini
	Caiaapucá	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre
	Capivara	Mura	Autazes
	Guapenu	Mura	Autazes
	Igarapé Paiol	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Jamamadi do Lourdes	Apurinã, Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Jaminawa da Colocação São Paulino	Jaminawá	Boca do Acre, Sena Madureira
	Lago do Barrigudo	Apurinã	Beruri
	Lameirão	Mayoruna	Atalaia do Norte
	Muratuba	Mura	Autazes
	Pacovão	Mura	Borba
	Pantaleão	Mura	Autazes
Declared (12)	São Gabriel / São Salvador	Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Acapuri de Cima	Kokama	Fonte Boa and Jutáí
	Baixo Rio Negro II (Jurubaxi-Téa)	Arapaso, Baniwa, Baré, Desana, Nadób, Kuripaco, Pira-Tapuya, Tariana, Tikuna, and Ukano	Barcelos and Santa Isabel do Rio Negro
	Cué-Cué Marabitanas	Baré, Baniwa, Warekena, Desano, Tukano, Kuripako, Tariana, Pira-Tapuya, and Tuyuka	São Gabriel da Cachoeira
	Guanabara	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
Juruá	Kulina	Juruá	



AM - Amazonas (222) - continued

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Declared (12)	Lago do Limão	Mura	Borba
	Murutinga/Tracajá (Tauari)	Mura	Autazes
	Ponciano	Mura	Careiro da Várzea and Autazes
	Riozinho	Tikuna e Kokama	Jutai/Juruá
	Sissaima	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Sururuá (Nova Aliança)	Kokama	Benjamim Constant and São Paulo de Olivença
Ratified (3)	Uneuixi	Maku and Tukano	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
	Paraná de Boá-Boá	Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Japurá
	Rio Tea	Baré, Desana, Tukano, Pira-Tapuya, and Maku	Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and São Gabriel da Cachoeira
Identified (2)	Tabocal	Mura	Careiro
	Jauary	Mura	Autazes
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Vista Alegre	Mura	Careiro and Manaquiri
	Jacareuba / Katawixi	Katawixi / Isolated	Canutama and Lábrea
Pending action (189)	Aldeia Aliança/ Furo Preto	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Aldeia Gaviãozinho / Taquara	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Mari-Mari/Igarapé do Índio	Kulina	Itamarati
	Aldeia Monte Sinai	Kokama, Miranha, Kambeba, Tikuna, Mura, Madiha	Tefé
	Aldeia Patakauá	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia São Raimundo / Cauaçu	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Aldeia Tuyuca	Tuyuca	Manacapuru
	Aldeia Waranã	Sateré-Mawé	Manaquiri
	Aldeias Inhaa-bé (Lote 43) and Hiwy (Lot 44)	Sateré-Mawé	Manaus
	Anarucú	Kokama, Tikuna	Fonte Boa and Tonantins
	Andiroba	Kokama	Tefé
	Apurinã do Igarapé Grande	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Arajaí	Mura / Apurinã, Miranha	Manaquiri
	Arauacá	Miranha	Maraã
	Assunção	Kokama	Alvarães
	Baixo Marmelos (Baixo Grande)	Torá, Munduruku, Matanawí, Tenharim, and Mura	Manicoré and Humaitá
	Baixo Rio Jatapu (Nova Bacaba and Santa Maria)	Hixkaryana, Karará, Farukwoto, Kawarayana, and Yowayana	Urucará
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Ajuricaba	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, and others	Barcelos
	Baixo Rio Negro III Gleba Cauburis Caurés	Baré, Tukano, Baniwa, Arapaso, Dessano, Tariano, Pira-Tapuya, Werekena, Ticuna, and others	Barcelos
	Baku	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Balbina-Adelina	Mura	Borba
	Barro Alto II	Munduruku, Kulina and Mura	Manaquiri
	Batedor	Kulina	Jutai
	Boará/Boarazinho	Kambeba / Kokama	Tefé
	Boca do Futuro	Mura	Manaquiri
	Boca do Mucura	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Boca do Rio Jacaré	Paumari, Deni and Apurinã	Tapauá
	Bom Futuro	Tikuna	Tefé
	Bom Futuro/ Lago do Jacaré	Mura	Careiro da Várzea
	Bom Jesus	Baniwa, Baré, Munduruku, and Sateré-mawé	Novo Airão
	Bom Jesus do Tarará	Kokama	Jutai
	Bonfim	Miranha	Tefé
	Caiambé/Barreirinha	Tikuna, Kokama, Kambeba	Tefé
	Caiapé	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Cainã	Baré, Munduruku and Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Cajual	Mura	Manaquiri
	Cajueiro/Lourdes	Apurinã and Jamanadi	Boca do Acre
	Camaiuí	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Camaru	Kamanari	Fonte Boa
	Capanã (Guariba II)	Mura	Manicoré
	Castanho	Baré and Tukano	Novo Airão
Cauaçu	Tikuna	Uarini	
Ciriquiqui	Apurinã	Pauini	
Colônia	Witoto	Amaturá	
Cumarú	Kanamari	Fonte Boa	
Curara	Mura	Manicoré	

AM - Amazonas (222) - continued

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (189)	Curriã	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Divino Espírito Santo do Angelim	Tikuna	Coari
	Divino Espírito Santo do Laranjal	Tikuna	Coari
	Ebenézer	Miranha	Maraã
	Esperança (Estrada do Brasileirinho)	Kokama	Manaus
	Espírito Santo do Paraná das Panelas	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Feijoal Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí
	Garaperi/Lago da Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Genipáua		Tefé
	Hixkaryana	Hixkaryana	Nhamundá
	Igapó Grande / Amanaim do Jauá	Tikuna, Kambeba and Miranha	Coari
	Igarapé Açu / Aldeia Nova Jerusalém	Kokama, Tikuna and Kambeba	Tefé
	Igarapé do Índio	Kanamari	Itamarati
	Igarapé do Patauá	Kambeba, Matses Mayoruna and Tikuna	Tefé
	Igarapé Grande	Munduruku and Mura	Manicoré
	Igarapé Lourdes	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Igarapé Manacá	Kokama, Kaixana	Tonantins
	Igarapé Preto Bauana	Kanamari	Carauari
	Ilha do Jaquiri	Kambeba	Alvarães
	Ilha do Tambaqui	Tikuna	Jutaí
	Ilha do Tarará	Kokama	Jutaí and Fonte Boa
	Iquirema	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Isolados do Alto Rio Marmelos	Isolated	Humaitá and Manicoré
	Isolados do Bararati	Isolated	Apui (AM) and Cotriguaçu (MT)
	Isolados do Kurekete	Isolated	Lábrea
	Isolados do rio Ipixuna	Isolated	Tapauá/ Canutama
	Itapá	Karipuna	Canutama
	Itixi Xapitiri	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Katukina,	Beruri
	Jerusalém	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Jubará	Miranha	Maraã
	Jutaí / Igapó - Açu	Mura	Borba
	Kaimõ	Mura and Munduruku	Manaquiri
	Kaixana de São Francisco de (Muriá)	Kaixana, Tikuna and Kokama	Tonantins
	Kanakuri	Apurinã	Pauini
	Kanamari do Jutaí	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Kanariá	Kanamari	Alvarães
	Kaninari Itixi Mirixiti	Apurinã, Mura, Ticuna, Miranha, and 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 e Tikuna do Rio Içá	Kokama, Tikuna	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Kokama/Amaturá	Kokama	Amaturá
	Kokama/Munic. Benjamin Constant	Kokama	Benjamin Constant
	Kulina do Médio Jutaí	Kulina	Jutaí
	Kulina do Rio Akurawa	Kulina	Envira
	Kulina do Rio Uêre Matatibem	Kulina	Carauari
	Lago do Pauru	Mura	Autazes
	Lago do Piranha	Mura	Careiro
	Lago dos Remédios	Munduruku	Manicoré
	Laranjal	Miranha, Kokama, Pacaia	Alvarães
	Leão do Judá do Araçari	Mura, Tikuna	Coari
	Macedônia Canaã	Apurinã	Manicoré
	Mamupina	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Mamuri / Bela Vista	Katukina, Paumari and Mamori	Tapauá
	Maracaju II	Jamamadi	Boca do Acre
	Maraguá Pajy	Maraguá	Borba, Maués and Nova Olinda do Norte
	Martião	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Menino Deus / Nova Esperança de Caranapatuba	Tikuna	Maraã
	Miranha do Caratiá	Miranha	Canutama
	Mirituba	Apurinã and Munduruku	Novo Airão
	Monte	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Monte Muriá	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna	Fonte Boa
	Monte São	Tukano	Coari
	Monte/Primavera/Goiba	Apurinã / Jamamadi	Boca do Acre

AM - Amazonas (222) - continued

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (189)	Mura do Itaparanã	Mura	Canutama
	Nossa Senhora da Saúde (Ilha Xibeco)	Kokama	Jutaí
	Nossa Senhora de Fátima do Catuá / Putiri	Kokama	Coari and Tefé
	Nova Betânia	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Canaã	Mura	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança	Kokama	Manaus
	Nova Esperança (Manaquiri)	Munduruku / Kulina	Manaquiri
	Nova Esperança / Bom Jesus / Bela Vista	Kokama, Tikuna	Anori
	Nova Esperança / Menino Deus	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Nova Estrela do Inoá / Novo Amazonas		Coari
	Nova Jerusalém - Ilha da Cuxiuará	Mura	Anori / Codajás
	Nova Jerusalém (Costa do Ambé)	Miranha	Anori
	Nova Jerusalém do Caruara	Miranha	Maraã
	Nova Macedônia	Avá-Canoeiro	Alvarães
	Nova Olinda	Kokama	Maraã
	Nova União	Mura	Itacoatiara
	Nova Vida	Mura	Autazes
	Novo Porto do Tipiema	Tikuna	Coari
	Onça	Mura	Borba
	Pacatuba	Apurinã, Baré, Desana, Mura, Tukano, and Tuyuca	Novo Airão
	Patauí	Kambeba	Tefé
	Pedreira do Amazonas	Apurinã	Lábrea
	Piraiçu	Mura	Borba
	Pirarara	Apurinã	Manaquiri
	Porto Praia	Kokama, Tikuna	Tefé
	Projeto Mapi	Kaixana	Tefé
	Queimado	Kanamari	Jutaí
	Renascer	Mura	Careiro
	Rio Coari Grande	Arara, Katawixi, Miranha, Ticuna, Mura, Juma, and Munduruku	Coari
	Rio Copeá	Apurina, Mura and Tikuna	Coari
	Rio Cuieiras	Baré, Tukano, Kambeba	Manaus and Nova Airão
	Rio Juruá Minerauá	Kanamari, Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Sahuapé	Sateré-Mawé	Irاندuba
	Sãkoa/Santa Vitória	Apurinã	Pauini
	Sampaio / Ferro Quente		Autazes
	Santa Helena	Kokama	Jutaí
	Santa Luzia	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Inambé	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Maria do Rio Iça	Kaixana	Tonantins
	Santa Maria and São Cristóvão	Kaixana, Kokama	Santo Antônio do Içá
	Santa Rita do Badejo	Kokama	Fonte Boa
	Santa Teresa, Kapote, Triunfo and Monte Sião	Kokama, Kambeba	Fonte Boa
	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	
São Pedro/Puduari	Apurinã and Baré	Novo Airão	
São Raimundo do Pirum	Kokama	Fonte Boa	
São Raimundo do Servalho	Kokama	Jutaí	
São Sebastião da Ilha do Mapana	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá	
São Sebastião do Surubim	Kambeba, Kokama, Kulina, and Tikuna	Coari	
São Tomé	Miranha and Mura	Manacapuru	
Sateré-Mawé/Boa Vista do Ramos	Sateré-Mawé	Boa Vista do Ramos	
Senhor é Meu Pastor	Kokama	Tonantins	
Seringal Lourdes	Jaminawa	Boca do Acre	
Severino	Apurinã	Tefé	
Síria	Kokama	Jutaí	

AM – Amazonas (222) - continued

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (189)	Soares Urucurituba	Mura	Autazes
	Taquara	Kanamari	Carauari
	Taquara Mura	Mura	Autazes
	Tauraru and Sacambu I	Kokama and Tikuna	Tabatinga
	Trevo	Apurinã and Paumari	Tapauá
	Tucano	Tucano	Uarini
	Tucumã	Apurinã and Mura	Humaitá
	Tupã do Paraná do Surubim	Miranha	Coari
	Tururukari-Uka	Kambeba	Manacapuru
	Tuyuka I e II	Kokama, Kambeba, Tikuna, Kaixana	São Paulo de Olivença
	Valparaiso – Retiro	Apurinã	Boca do Acre
	Vila Alencar	Matsés Mayoruna	Uarini
Vila Presidente Vargas	Kaixana	Santo Antônio do Içá	
Yepê Pacatuba	Baré e Tukano	Novo Airão	

BA – Bahia (29)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Tuxá	Tuxá	Nova Rodelas
Declared (1)	Aldeia Velha	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
Ratified (2)	Caramuru – Catarina Paraguaçu	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Camacã, Itaju do Colônia and Pau Brasil
	Coroa Vermelha Gleba C	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
Identified (5)	Barra Velha (Monte Pascoal)	Pataxó	Porto Seguro
	Comexatibá (Cahy Pequi)	Pataxó	Prado
	Tumbalalá	Tumbalalá	Abaré and Curaçá
	Tupinambá de Belmonte	Tupinambá	Itapebi e Belmonte
	Tupinambá de Olivença	Tupinambá	Ilhéus, Buerarema and Una
Pending action (20)	Aldeia Aratikum	Pataxó	Santa Cruz Cabralia
	Aldeia Gerú Tucunã	Pataxó	Açucena
	Aldeia Renascer	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Alcobaça
	Aldeia Tuxi	Tuxi	Abaré
	Aldeias Kambiwá Reviver, Karwará, Karuara, and Renascer	Kambiwá	Rodelas
	Angical	Atikum	Angical and Cotegipe
	Caldeirão Verde	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Serra do Ramalho
	Corumbauzinho	Pataxó	Prado
	Fazenda Curaçá	Atikum	Curaçá
	Neo Pankararé and Pankararé/Rodelas	Neo-Pankararé and Pankararé	Rodelas
	Nova Vida, Nova Esperança, Bento Um, and Beira Rio	Atikum	Rodelas
	Pankararú Gueyah	Pankararú Gueyah	Paulo Afonso
	Pataxó	Pataxó	
	Payayá/Utinga	Payaya	Utinga and Morro do Chapéu
	Serra do Ramalho	Fulni-ô	Serra do Ramalho
	Surubabel	Tuxá	Rodelas
	Truká de Sobradinho	Truká	Sobradinho
	Truká-Tupan	Truká	Paulo Afonso
	Tupinambá de Itapebi	Tupinambá	Itapebi
	Xacriabá de Cocos	Xacriabá	Cocos

CE – Ceará (32)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Anacé	Anacé	São Gonçalo do Amarante and Caucaia
	Mundo Novo/Viração	Potiguara, Tabajara, Gavião, and Tapuia	Monsenhor Tabosa, Tamboril
	Tremembé de Itapipoca	Tremembé	Itapipoca
Declared (5)	Lagoa da Encantada	Genipapo-Kanindé	Aquiraz
	Pitaguary	Pitaguary	Maracanaú and Pacatuba
	Tapeba	Tapeba	Caucaia
	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	Itapipoca
	Tremembé de Queimadas	Tremembé	Acaraú
Identified (1)	Tremembé de Almofala	Tremembé	Itarema
Pending action (23)	Aldeia Gameleira	Kariri e Tapuia	São Benedito
	Aldeia Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Cajueiro	Tabajara	Poranga
	Camundongo and Santo Antônio	Tremembé	Itarema
Fidélis	Tabajara	Quiterianópolis	

**CE - Ceará (32) - continued**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (23)	Gameleira / Sítio Fernandes	Kanindé	Aratuba and Canindé
	Gavião	Gavião	Monsenhor Tabosa
	Imburama	Tabajara	Poranga
	Kalabaça	Kalabaça	Poranga
	Kanindé	Kanindé	Aratuba and Canindé
	Kariri / Bairro Maratoã	Kariri	Crateús
	Lagoa dos Neris	Potigura	Novo Oriente
	Lagoinha	Potiguara	Novo Oriente
	Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús, Monsenhor Tabosa
	Nazário	Tabajara	Crateús
	Paripueira	Paiacú	Beberibe
	Potiguara de Paupina	Potiguara	Fortaleza
	Potiguara em Monte Nebo	Potiguara	Crateús
	Sítio Poço Dantas - Umari	Kariri	Crato
	Tabajara (Comunidade Olho D'Água dos Canutos)	Tabajara	Monsenhor Tabosa
Tabajara de Fideles and Croatá	Tabajara	Quiterionópolis	
Tabajara III	Tabajara	Ipueiras	
Tremembé de Arueira	Tremembé	Acaraú	

**DF - Distrito Federal (1)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (1)	Fazenda Bananal / Santuário dos Pajés		Brasília

**ES - Espírito Santo (3)**

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

**GO - Goiás (1)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Declared (1)	Avá-Canoeiro	Avá-Canoeiro	Colinas do Sul and Minaçu

**MA - Maranhão (13)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Akroá Gamela	Gamela	Viana; Penalva; Matinha
	Pyhcop Cati Ji	Gavião	Amarante and Sítio Novo
	Vila Real	Guajajara	Barra do Corda
Declared (1)	Bacurizinho	Guajajara	Grajaú
Identified (2)	Kanela Memortumré	Kanela	Barra do Corda and Fernando Falção
	Porquinhos Canela Apãnjekra	Kanela - Apãnjekra	Barra do Corda, Fernando Falção and Formosa Serra negra
Pending action (7)	Igarapé dos Frades (Gavião de Imperatriz)	Gavião Krikatejê	Cidelandia / Imperatriz
	Mangueira	Timbira	Vitorino Freire
	Terra de Índio	Gamela	Viana
	Tikuna da INDIGENOUS LAND Rodeador	Tikuna	
	Tremembé de Raposa	Tremembé	Raposa
	Tremembé do Engenho	Tremembé	São José do Ribamar
Vila de Vinhais Velho	Tupinambá	São Luiz	

**MG - Minas Gerais (17)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (5)	Aranã	Aranã	Coronel Murta, Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Cinta Vermelha Jundiba	Pankararu and Pataxó	Araçuaí and Vale do Jequitinhonha
	Hãm Yixux	Maxacali	Ladainha
	Krenak de Sete Salões	Krenak	Resplendor, Conselheiro Pena
	Mundo Verde / Cachoeirinha	Maxakali	Ladainha, Topázio (Teófilo Otoni)
Identified (2)	Kaxixó	Caxixó	Matinho Campos and Pompeu
	Xakriabá	Xakriabá	S. João das Missões

**MG - Minas Gerais (17) - continued**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (10)	Família Prates and de Jesus	Maxakali	Coronel Murta
	Gerú Tucumã (Aldeia)	Pataxó	Açucena
	Luiza do Vale	Tembé	Rio Pardo de Minas
	Mocuriñ-Botocudo	Mocuriñ	Campanário
	Pataxó/Bertópolis	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Bertópolis
	Santo Antônio do Pontal	Pataxó	Governador Valadares
	Serra da Candonga	Pataxó	Guanhães
	Triângulo Mineiro and Alto Parnaíba	Guarani	Uberlândia
	Tuxá de Pirapora	Tuxá	Pirapora
Xucuru Kariri de Caldas / Fazenda Boa Vista	Xucuru Kariri	Caldas	

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

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (15)	Apyka'y (Curral de Arame)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Amambaieguá: Guaiyvry-Joyvy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Ponta Porã, Aral Moreira, and Laguna Carapã
	Bacia Apepeguá: Kokue'i, Mbakiowá, Suvyrando, Damakue, Rincão Tatu, Naharatã, Guaakuá, Añaroca, Kandire, and Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista, Ponta Porã, Antônio João, and Jardim
	Bacia Dourados Amambaieguá II: Lechucha/Matula, São Lucas, Bonito, Santiago Kue, Kurupi, and Kurupa'i Mboka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados, Amambai, Caarapó, Laguna Caarapã, Naviraí, and Juti
	Bacia Dourados Amambaieguá III: Passo Piraju	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó and Dourados
	Bacia Dourados Amambaieguá IV: Nu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Bacia Iguatemiaguá II: Ka'ajari, Karaja Yvy, Kamakuá, and Kurusu Amba	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, and Japorã
	Bacia Iguatemiaguá III: Mboiveve - Jety'ay, Karaguatay, Lampiño Kue, Jukeri, and Vaqueriami/Jaguapire Memby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai, Coronel Sapucaia, Iguatemi, Paranhos, Tacuru, and Japorã
	Bacia Nandévapeguá: Potrerito, Mocaja, Laguna Piru, Garcete Kue, and Vitoi Kue	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos, Sete Quedas, Iguatemi, Eldorado, Mundo Novo, and Japorã
	Gua y viri (Lima Campo)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambaí
	Kokue'y (Mosquiteiro)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Lalima	Terena e Kinikinao	Miranda
	Laranjeira Nhanderu and Boqueirão (Brilhantepeguá)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Pilad Rebuá	Terena	Miranda
	Declared (9)	Urukuty	Guarani-Kaiowá
Arroio Korá		Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
Buriti		Terena	Dois Irmãos do Buriti and Sidrolândia
Guýraroká		Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
Jakarey / Yvy Katu		Guarani Nhandeva	Novo Mundo, Iguatemi and Japorã
Jatayvari		Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
Ofayé-Xavante		Ofayé-Xavante	Brasilândia
Potrero Guaçu		Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos
Sombrierito		Guarani Nhandeva	Sete Quedas
Taunay / Ipegue		Terena	Aquidauana
Ratified (4)	Jarará	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Nhande Ru Marangatu (Cerro Marangatu)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Sete Cerros	Guarani-Kaiowá e Nhandeva	Coronel Sapucaia
	Takuarity / Ivykwarusu (Paraguassú)	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
Identified (6)	Bacia Dourados Amambaieguá I: Javorai Kue, Pindoroky, Km 20 (Yrukutu), Laguna Joha, Tey'y Jusu, Guapoy, Nandeva, Jeroky Guasu, Nhamoi Guaviray, Kunumi Verá, Itagua, Pai Taviterã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí, Dourados and Amambai
	Bacia Iguatemiaguá I: Pyelito Kue and Mbaraky	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Cachoeirinha	Terena	Miranda
	Panambi - Lagoa Rica	Guarani-Kaiowá	Douradina and Itaporã
	Taquara	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
Ypo'i and Triunfo	Guarani Nhandeva	Paranhos	

MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - continued

Status	Land	People	
Pending action (81)	Agachi	Kinikinawa	Miranda
	Água Limpa	Terena	Rochedo
	Aldeia Campestre	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Aldeinha	Terena	Anastácio
	Arivada Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Atikum-Nioaque	Atikum	Nioaque
	Ava Tovilho	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Bakaiuva	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Batelh'ie Botelha Guasu	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Bocaja	Guarani-Kaiowá	Iguatemi
	Boqueirão	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Buena Vista	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Cabeceira Comprida	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João
	Cambá-Corumbá	Kamba	Corumbá
	Cambaretã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Deodópolis
	Campo Seco	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Canta Galo	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Carumbé	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Cerro Peron	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Cerroy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Che ru pai Kuê	Guarani-Kaiowá	Juti
	Chorro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Bela Vista
	Curupaity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Espadim	Guarani	Paranhos
	Gerovey/Aroeira	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante
	Gua'ay	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Guapuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ita Poty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Itaco'a	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Itapoa Takuaremboiy	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Ithaum	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Jaguarete kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Japorã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Javevyry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Jepopete	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Juiu - Barrero and Picandinha	Guarani-Kaiowá	Itaporã
	Junkal / Tarumã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Kaakaikue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kaipuka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Kamba	Kamba	Corumbá
	Kunumi Poty Vera	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Kurupa'y Voca	Guarani-Kaiowá	Naviraí
	Lagoa de Ouro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Laguna Perui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Eldorado
	Laranjal	Guarani-Kaiowá	Jardim
	Laranjaty e Arroyo'i	Guarani	Japorã
	Lucero	Guarani	Coronel Sapucaia
	M(b)mukureaty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Mbaragui	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia
	Mbarakajá Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai
	Npuku	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Nu Verá I	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Nu Verá II	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Ouro Verde	Guarani-Kaiowá	Ponta Porã
	Pakurity	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Pantanal	Guató	Corumbá
	Pindoroka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Maracaju
	Poique	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Porto Desseado	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó
	Portrerito	Guarani	Paranhos
	Quintino Kue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã
Quinze de Agosto	Guarani-Kaiowá	Angélica	
Rancho Lima	Guarani-Kaiowá	Laguna Caarapã	
Salobinha-Miranda	Terena	Miranda	
Samakuã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Amambai	
São Pedro	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	
Sete Placas	Guarani-Kaiowá	Rio Brilhante	
Suvirando Gua'akua Yvyrapyraka	Guarani-Kaiowá	Antônio João	
Takuapiry	Guarani-Kaiowá	Coronel Sapucaia	
Takuru Menby	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru	

**MS - Mato Grosso do Sul (115) - continued**

Status	Land	People	
Pending action (81)	Tangara'y Karanguata'y and Kururu'y	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Tapesu'aty	Guarani-Kaiowá	Paranhos
	Terena - Santa Rita do Pardo	Terena	Santa Rita do Pardo
	Tereré	Terena	Sidrolândia
	Toro Piré	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Tujukua	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Valiente Kue	Guarani	Paranhos
	Ypytã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
	Yvu Porã	Guarani-Kaiowá	Dourados
	Yvyhukue	Guarani-Kaiowá	Tacuru
Yvype	Guarani-Kaiowá	Caarapó	

**MT - Mato Grosso (52)**

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



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

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (22)	Rio Madeirinha	Isolated	Aripuanã
	Rio Preto	Maxakali e Krenak	Canabrava do Norte
	Rio Tenente Marques	Isolated	Juína
	Tapayuna	Tapayuna	Diamantino
	Terra do Moia Mala or do Jaguari	Guarani-Kaiowá	Cocalinho
	Trumai / Kurapeat	Trumai	Nova Ubiratan

**PA - Pará (65)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (24)	Amanayé (from Goianésia do Pará)	Amanayé	Goianésia do Pará
	Aminã	Tupaiú	Itamarati
	Aningalzinho	Tupaiú	Alto Alegre
	Areial	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Baixo Tapajós / Arapiúns	Munduruku e Arapiú	Santarém
	Baixo Tapajós I	Tupinambá, Maytapu and Cara Preta	Aveiro, Tapajós
	Baixo Tapajós II	Munduruku	Aveiro
	Borari de Alter do Chão	Borari	Santarém
	Brinco das Moças	Cumarauara	Santarém
	Escrivão	Cara Preta and Maytapu	Aveiro
	Jeju	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Juruna do Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Km 43	Munduruku and others	Itaituba
	Marituba	Munduruku and others	Beltarra and Santarém
	Mirixipi	Arapiú	Santarém
	Muratuba do Pará	Tupinambá, Cara Preta	Santarém
	Nova Vista	Arapiú	Santarém
	Pacajá	Assurini	Portel
	Rio Maró	Arapiú	Santarém
	São João	Arapiú	Santarém
	São Luis do Tapajós	Munduruku and others	Itaituba
	Tracajá	Assurini	Baião, Tucuruí
	Tunayana	Tunayana	Oriximiná
	Turé / Mariquita II	Tembé	Tomé-Açu
Declared (4)	Bragança Marituba	Munduruku	Belterra
	Maracaxi	Tembé	Aurora do Pará
	Munduruku Taquara	Munduruku and others	Belterra, Baixo Rio Tapajós
	Paquicamba	Juruna, Yudjá	Vitória do Xingu, Anapú, Sen. José Porfírio
Ratified (2)	Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu (Maia)	Arara	Senador José Porfírio
	Cachoeira Seca do Iriri	Arara	Altamira, Uruará and Rurópolis
Identified (5)	Cobra Grande	Arapiú, Jaraquí, Tapajó	Santarém
	Kaxuyana-Tunayana	Kaxuyana, Tunayana, Kahyana, Katuena, Mawayana, Tikiyana, Xereu-Hixkarayana, Xereu-Katuena, and Isolated	Faro (PA), Oriximiná (PA) and Nhamundá (AM)
	Maró	Arapiú, Borari	Santarém
	Sawré Muybu / Pimental	Munduruku	Itaituba e Trairão
	Tuwa Apekuokawera	Aikewar, Suruí	Marebé, São Domingos do Araguaia
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Ituna / Itatá	Isolados	Altamira, Senador José Porfírio and Anapu
Pending action (29)	Açaizal	Munduruku	Santarém
	Adi Arumateuá	Tembé	Tomé Açu
	Akratikateje da Montanha	Gavião da Montanha	Nova Ipixuna
	Aldeia Ororobá	Atikum	Itupiranga
	Barreira Campo	Karajá	Santa Maria das Barreiras
	Boa Vista Km 17	Juruna	Vitória do Xingu
	Comunidade São Francisco	Juruna	Senador José Porfírio
	Cumarauara	Cumarauara	Margens do Tapajós
	Cuminapanema Urucuriana	Isolados, Zoé	Óbidos e Alenquer
	Dos Encantados	Tuapiú	Santarém
	Gleba São João	Canela, Guajajara, Guajá, Apinajé, Xipaya, Gavião do Maranhão, and Xnixni Pai	São João do Araguaia
	Guajanaira	Guajajara and Guarani Mbyá	Itupiranga
	Guaribas	Munduruku	Altamira
Igarapé Bom Jardim (Comunidade Jurucua)	Xipaia	Anapu and Vitória do Xingu	

**PA - Pará (65) - continued**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (29)	Juruna da Comunidade do Buraco	Juruna	Anapu
	Kanaí	Atikunm	Canaã dos Carajás
	Katuena	Kateuna	Oriximiná
	Maitapu	Maitapu	Margens do Tapajós
	Muruci	Arapium	Santarém, Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Nênhogô	Kayapó	Cumaru do Norte
	Pedreira Miripixi	Arapium	Santarém
	Praialto	Gavião Parkatejê	Nova Ipixuna
	São José do Progresso	Arapium and Borari	Santarém
	Tapiíra	Arapium	Santarém
	Tavaquara	Arara do Pará, Kuruáya, Xipáya, and Juruna and Kayapó	Altamira
	Tembé de Santa Maria do Pará	Tembé	Santa Maria do Pará
	Tupaiú	Tupaiú	Margens do Rio Tapajós
	Tupinambá	Tupinambá	Santarém, Margens do Rio Tapajós
Vila Franca	Arapium	Santarém	

**PB - Paraíba (3)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Tabajara	Tabajara	Conde
Declared (1)	Potiguara de Monte Mor	Potiguara	Rio Tinto and Marcação
Pending action (1)s	Potiguara - Aldeia Taepe	Potiguara	Rio Tinto

**PE - Pernambuco (16)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (6)	Fazenda Cristo Rei	Pankaiuká /Pankararu	Volta do Moxotó, Jatobá
	Fazenda Tapera (Ilha São Félix)	Truká	
	Fulni-Ô	Fulni-Ô	Águas Belas
	Ilha da Tapera/São Félix	Truká	Orocó
	Pankará da Serra do Arapu	Pankará	Carnaubeira da Penha
Pipipã	Pipipã	Floresta	
Declared (1)	Truká	Truká	Cabrobó
Pending action (9)	Aldeia Altinho	Pankararu	Tacaratu
	Aldeia Foklassa	Fulni-ô	Águas Belas
	Bom Sucesso	Atikum	Santa Maria da Boa Vista
	Brejinho da Serra	Pankararu	Petrolândia
	Fazenda Funil	Tuxá	Inajá
	Ilha da Varge, Caxoi and Cana Brava	Tuxi	Belém de São Francisco
	Poruborá	Poruborá	Inajá
	Serra Negra	Kambiwá, Pipipã	Petrolândia
Serrote dos Campos	Pankará	Itacuruba	

**PI - Piauí (2)**

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

**PR - Paraná (40)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (14)	Guaraviraty	Guarani Mbya	Guaraquecaba
	Kaaguy Guaxy Palmital	Guarani	União da Vitória
	Karugua /Araçai	Guarani Mbya	Piraquara and Curitiba
	Karumbey	Avá-Guarani and Guarani Nhandeva	Guaíra
	Nhemboete	Avá-Guarani and Guarani Nhandeva	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Araguaju / Terra Roxa	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa, Guaíra
	Tekoha Marangatu	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Mirim	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Pohã Renda	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	Tekoha Porã	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Tekoha Yvyraty Porã	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTaj Ypoty	Avá-Guarani	Terra Roxa
	TekohaTatury	Avá-Guarani	Guaíra
	Y'hory	Guarani Mbya	Guaíra

**PR – Paraná (40) - continued**

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

**RJ – Rio de Janeiro (8)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (5)	Arandu Mirim (Saco de Mamanguá)	Guarani Mbya	Parati
	Campos Novos	Guarani Mbya	Cabo Frio
	Guarani do Rio Pequeno	Guarani Mbya and Nhandeva	Parati
	Tekoa Jery	Guarani Mbya	Parati
	Tekoa Kaaguy Hovy Porã	Guarani Mbya	Parati
Pending action (3)	Ara ovy/ Sítio do Céu	Guarani Mbya	Maricá
	Camboinhas (Tekoha Itarypu)	Guarani Mbya	Niteroi
	Pataxó de Parati	Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe	Parati

**RN – Rio Grande do Norte (5)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (1)	Sagi/Trabanda	Potiguara	Baía Formosa
Pending action (4)	Caboclos de Assú		Açu
	Eleotério-Catu		Canguaretama, Goianinha
	Mendonça do Amarelão		João Câmara
	Tapará		Macaíba

**RO – Rondônia (27)**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Cujubim do Rio Cautário	Kujubim	Guajará Mirim e Costa Marques
	Migueleno (Rio São Miguel)	Migueleno	São Francisco do Guaporé, Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé
	Puruborã do Rio Manuel Correia	Puruborã	Seringueiras, São Miguel, São Francisco
Declared (1)	Rio Negro Ocaia	Oro Wari	Guajara-Mirim
Restriction Ordinance (1)	Tanaru	Isolated	Chupinguaia, Corumbiara, Parecis
Pending action (22)	Arikem (C. Estivado)	Landless	Ariquemes
	Cabeceira Rio Marmelo	Isolated	Machadinho Deste
	Cascata – Cassupá – Salomã	Cassupá and Salamã	Chupinguaia
	Djeoromitxi/Jabuti	Jaboti and Djeoromitxi	Alta Floresta do Oeste
	Guarasugwe-Riozinho	Guarasugwe	Pimenteiras do Oeste

**RO – Rondônia (27) - continued**

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (22)	Igarapé Karipuninha/Serra 3 irmãos	Isolated	Porto Velho and Lábrea
	Kampé	Kampé	Ji-Paraná
	Makurap	Makurap	Rolim de Moura
	Mata Corá	Desaldeados	Costa Marques
	Nambiquara-Sabanê	Nambiquara e Sabanê	Vilhena
	Pântano do Guaporé	Isolated	Pimenteira
	Parque Nacional do Bom Futuro	Isolated	Porto Velho, Alto Paraíso and Buritit
	Paumelenhos	Paumelenhos	Costas Marques
	Rebio Jaru	Isolated	Ji-Paraná
	Rio Candeias	Isolated	Porto Velho
	Rio Cautário/ Serra da Cutia	Isolated	Costa Marques and Guajará Mirim
	Rio Formoso / Jaci Paraná	Isolated	Nova Mamoré, Guajará Mirim, C. Novo, Buriti
	Rio Jacundá	Isolated	Cujubim, Itapuã do Jamari, Candeias do Jamari, and P. Velho
	Rio Muqui / Serra da Onça	Isolated	Alvorado do Este and Urupá
	Rio Mutum Paraná / Karipuna	Isolated	Porto Velho and Nova Mamoré
	Rio Novo and Cachoeira do Rio Pacaas Novas	Isolated	Guajaá Mirim
Wajuru	Wayoro	Alto Alegre do Parecis and Alta Floresta	

**RR – Roraima (3)**

Status	Land	People	
Etriction Ordinance (1)	Pirititi	Isolated Piriutiti	Rorainópolis
Pending action (2)	Anzol	Macuxi and Wapichana	
	Arapuá	Macuxi and Wapichana	Alto Alegre

**RS – Rio Grande do Sul (68)**

Status	Land	People	
Pending identification (23)	Arroio do Conde	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba and Eldorado do Sul
	Borboleta	Kaingang	Espumoso
	Cacique Doble II	Kaingang	Cacique Doble
	Capivari / Porã	Guarani Mbya	Capivari do Sul
	Carazinho	Kaingang	Carazinho
	Estiva / Nhuundy	Guarani Nhandeva	Viamão
	Estrela	Kaingang	Estrela
	Itapuã / Pindó Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Viamão
	Ka'aguy Poty (Estrela Velha)	Guarani Mbya	Estrela Velha
	Kaingang de Iraí II	Kaingang	Iraí
	Lajeado do Bugre	Kaingang	Lajeado do Bugre
	Lami	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Ligeiro II	Kaingang	Charrua
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Charrua	Porto Alegre
	Lomba do Pinheiro/Anhetegua	Guarani Mbya	Porto Alegre
	Monte Caseiros II	Kaingang	Moliterno and Ibiraiaras
	Morro do Coco	Guarani Mbya	Viamão / Porto Alegre
	Morro do Osso	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo Grande / Nhu Poty	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Petim / Araçaty	Guarani Mbya	Guaíba
	Ponta da Formiga	Guarani Nhandeva	Barra do Ribeiro
	Taim / Ita'y	Guarani Mbya	Rio Grande
	Xengu /Novo	Kaingang	Novo Xengu
Declared (5)	Águas Brancas / Arroio Velhaco	Guarani Mbya	Arambaré – Camaquã and Tapes
	Irapuá	Guarani Mbya	Caçapava do Sul
	Mato Preto	Guarani Nhandeva	Erebango, Erechin and Getúlio Vargas
	Passo Grande da Forquilha	Kaingang	Sananduva and Cacique Doble
	Rio dos Índios	Kaingang	Vicente Dutra
Identified (2)	Mato Castelhana	Kaingang	Mato Castelhana
	Votouro/Kandoia	Kaingang	Faxinalzinho and Benjamim Constant do Sul

RS – Rio Grande do Sul (68) - continued

Status	Land	People	
Pending action (38)	Aldeia Três Soitas	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	Alto Rio Rolante	Guarani	São Francisco de Paula
	Arenal	Guarani Mbya	Santa Maria
	Caaró	Guarani Nhandeva	Caiboaté
	Cachoeira/Araçaty	Guarani Mbya	Cachoeira do sul
	Campo do Meio (Re Kuju)	Kaingang	Gentil and Ciriaco
	Canela/Kaingang	Kaingang	Canela
	Comunidade Zagaua	Xokgleng	Riozinho and São Francisco de Paula
	Farroupilha	Kaingang	Farroupilha
	Guarani-Mariana Pimentel	Guarani Mbya	Mariana Pimentel
	Ibicuí	Guarani Mbya	Itaqui
	Ilha Grande	Guarani Mbya	Palmares do Sul
	Imbaa	Guarani Mbya	Uruguaiana
	Inhacorá II	Kaingang	São Valério do Sul
	Jaguarazinho	Guarani Nhandeva	São Francisco de Assis
	Kaaró	Guarani	Cabaité and São Luiz Gonzaga
	Kaingang/São Roque	Kaingang	Erechim
	Kapi'i Ovy / Colônia Maciel	Guarani Mbya	Pelotas and Canguçu
	Lajeado	Kaingang	Lajeado
	Lomba do Pinheiro	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Maquiné / Gruta / Espraido	Guarani	Maquiné
	Mata São Lourenço	Guarani Mbyá	São Miguel das Missões
	Morro Santana	Kaingang	Porto Alegre
	Passo da Estância	Guarani Mbya	Barra do Ribeiro
	Pekuruty/Arroio Divisa	Guarani Mbya	Arroio dos Ratos and Eldorado do Sul
	Pessegueiro	Guarani	Cerro Grande do Sul
	Raia Pires	Guarani Nhandeva	Sentinela do Sul
	Rio dos Sinos	Guarani	Caraá
	Ruínas de São Miguel / Esquina Ezequiel	Guarani Mbya	São Leopoldo
	Santa Maria	Kaingang	Santa Maria
	São Leopoldo	Kaingang	São Leopoldo
	São Miguel (Faxinal)	Kaingang	Água Santa
	Tenh Mág (Aldeia Butiá)	Kaingang	Pontão
Torres	Guarani Mbya	Torres	
Três Forquilhas	Guarani	Terra de Areia	
Vila São José	Charrua	Porto Alegre	
Xokleng	Xokleng	São Francisco de Paula	
Ygua Porã	Guarani	São Miguel das Missões	

SC – Santa Catarina (21)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Cambirela	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Massiambu / Pira Rupa	Guarani Mbya	Palhoça
	Tekoa Dju Mirim (Amâncio)	Guarani Mbya	Biguaçu
Declared (5)	Ibirama – La Klãnô	Xokleng, Kaingang and Guarani Mbya	Dr. Pedrinho, Itaiópolis, J. Boiteux, and Vitor Meireles
	Morro dos Cavalos / Itaty	Guarani Mbya and Nhandeva	Palhoça
	Toldo Imbu	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Toldo Pinhal	Kaingang	Seara
Identified (5)	Xapécó Glebas A e B	Kaingang	Entre Rios, Bom Jesus, Abelardo Lu, and Ipuacu
	Guarani do Araçá i	Guarani Nhandeva	Cunha Porã and Saudades
	Morro Alto / Tekoa Yvaté	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Pindoty / Conquista	Guarani Mbya	Araquari and Balneário, Barra do Sul
	Pirai / Tiaraju	Guarani Mbya	Araquari
Pending action (8)	Tarumã / Corveta I e II	Guarani Mbya	Araquari and Balneário Barra do Sul
	Fraiburgo	Kaingang	Fraiburgo
	Kaingang/Marechal Bormann	Kaingang	Chapecó
	Linha Limeira	Kaingang	Abelardo Luz
	Peperi Guasú	Guarani Nhandeva	Itapiranga
	Praia de Fora		Palhoça
	Reta / Itaju / Tapera	Guarani Mbya	São Francisco do Sul
	Serra Dona Francisca	Guarani	Joinville
Yaká Porã / Garuva	Guarani Mbya	Guaruva	

### SE – Sergipe (3)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending action (3)	Fulkaxó	Fulkaxó	Pacatuba
	Kaxagó	Kaxagó	Pacatuba
	Xocó-Guará	Xocó-Guará	Gararu and Porto da Folha

### SP – São Paulo (37)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (12)	Araçá Mirim	Guarani Mbya	
	Barão de Antonina Karuwá	Guarani Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Barão de Antonina Pyay	Guarani Nhandeva	Barão de Antonina
	Guarani de Itaporanga / Tekoa Porã	Guarani Nhandeva	Itaporanga
	Itaguá	Guarani Mbya	Iguape
	Itapé	Guarani-Kaiowá and Guarani Mbya	Iguapé
	Rio Branquinho de Cananéia / Tapy'i	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
	Tekoa Guaviraty (Subauma)	Guarani Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoa Itapuã / Yvy um	Guarani Nhandeva	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoa Jejty (Toca Bugio)	Guarani	Iguape and Pariquera-Açu
	Tekoa Pindoty	Guarani Mbya	Pariquera-Açu, Iguape
	Ywyty Guaçu / Renascer / Aldeia Renascer	Guarani Nhandeva	Ubatuba
Declared (3)	Itaoca	Tupi Guarani and Guarani Mbya	Mongaguá
	Ribeirão Silveira	Guarani Mbya	São Sebastião and Santos
	Tenonde Porã	Guarani Mbya	São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, São Vicente and Mongaguá
Ratified (1)	Piaçaguera / Nhamandu Mirim/ Tanigua/Tabaçu / Rekoypy	Guarani Nhandeva	Peruíbe
Identified (6)	Boa Vista Sertão do Promirim / Jaexaa Porã	Guarani	Ubatuba
	Ilha do Cardoso / Pacurity / Yvyty	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
	Ka'aguy Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu and Pedro Toledo
	Tekoa Djaiko-aty	Guarani, Nhandeva, Tupi	Miracatu
	Tekoa Peguaoty	Guarani Mbya	Sete Barras, Miracatu
	Tekoa/Amba Porã	Guarani Mbya	Miracatu
Pending action (15)	Acaraú/Jakareí e Icapara/Tekoa Porã	Guarani	Cananéia and Iguapé
	Aldeia Nova Aliança- Fazenda Noiva da Colina	Terena	Borebi
	Aldeia Tangará	Guarani Mbya	Itanhaém
	Aldeinha	Guarani Nhandeva	Itanhaém
	Itapitangui	Guarani	Cananéia
	Itapu Mirim / Votupoca	Guarani Mbya and Nhandeva	Registro and Sete Barras
	Jacareí / Takuarity Acaraú	Guarani Mbya	Cananéia
	Juréia	Guarani Mbya	Iguape
	Kariboka	Kariboka	Ribeirão Pires
	Kariri	Kariri	Cotia and Jundiá
	Mboi Mirim	Guarani	São Paulo
	Paraíso / Rio Cumprido/ Yu Puku	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	Iguape
	Paranapuã	Guarani Mbya, Tupi Guarani	São Vicente
	Taquari		Eldorado
	Tekoa Mirim	Guarani Mbya	Praia Grande

### TO – Tocantins (9)

Status	Land	People	Municipality
Pending identification (3)	Apinayé II	Apinayé	Tocantinópolis
	Canoanã	Javaé	Sandolândia
	Wahuri (Javaé / Avá-Canoeiro)	Javaé	Sandolândia
Declared (2)	Teago Awá / Mata Azul	Avá-Canoeiro	Formoso do Araguaia
	Utaria Wyhyrna/Irodu Irana	Karajá and Javaé	Pium
Pending action (4)	Aldeia Pankararú	Pankararú	Figueirópolis and Gurupi
	Atikum/Gurupi	Atikum	Gurupi
	Kanela de Tocantins	Kanela	Araguaçu
	Mata Alagada	Krahô/Kanela	Lagoa da Confusão



*With no right to full defense in a lawsuit that should not have been tried by the State Court of Maranhão, the Tremembé do Engenho people witnessed tractors transforming their plantations and the symbols of traditional occupation turned into rubble*

## Conflicts over territorial rights

In 2018, a total of 11 cases of conflicts over territorial rights were reported in the states of Ceará (2), Maranhão (3), Pará (1), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), and São Paulo (2). Some of these cases are described to illustrate the dimensions of the problem.

In Maranhão, three armed men broke into the Tremembé territory threatening people and spreading terror. Sixty families have been living in the 86-hectare area since times of their Tremembé ancestors. Although the title deed held by the alleged owner of the land was found to be fraudulent, the indigenous families were evicted by order of judge Raimundo José de Barros.

In Pernambuco, in less than two months, attacks on the Pankararu Indigenous Land (IL) of the Pankararu people resulted in the burning of the school and the health clinic and the depredation of the Catholic church. The attacked buildings are close to an area of conflict with squatters illegally settled in the indigenous land. In September, twelve families living illegally in the area were removed. Police had to resort to force to evacuate the area, since the squatters refused to comply with the court order and threatened the indigenous people.

In Rio Grande do Sul, on June 15 a group of eight Guarani-Mbya families acted on their own to regain possession the Ponta do Arado area with the aim of leading FUNAI

to establish the Working Group (WG) to carry out the studies for the identification and demarcation of the land claimed by them as being of traditional occupation. Since the repossession, the Guarani-Mbya have been physically and psychologically assaulted continuously and overtly by armed security guards of a group that intends to build a condominium in Ponta do Arado. The case is sub judice, but the acts violence are permanent, to the point that the Guarani have been stripped of their right to come and go and have no access to drinking water. Security guards working for the real estate development have also prevented health care workers from entering the area. And even people and representatives of institutions that provide support and solidarity to the Guarani-Mbya have been barred from entering the area.

Construction works and real estate developments on Anhanguera highway, which borders the Jaraguá Indigenous Land, in the city of São Paulo, are being carried out without an Environmental Impact Study (EIA), in violation of International Labor Organization Convention 169, which requires prior, free and well-informed consultation with the indigenous community in the case of works that affect their traditional way of life, as well as the EIA. Despite the Guarani's repeated requests for action, FUNAI had not yet commented on the creation of a WG to follow up on the case.

## CONFLICTS OVER TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

### 11 Cases

#### CEARÁ – 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PITAGUARY

**PEOPLE:** PITAGUARY

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Repossession

**DESCRIPTION:** The community is threatened with repossession of an area in the Monguba indigenous community based on a lawsuit brought by a mining company and upheld by the courts. A new deadline had been set and the community was anxiously awaiting the next court decision.

**Source:** CIMI Northeast Regional Office – Ceará Team, 7/10/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ANACÉ

**PEOPLE:** ANACÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of property

**DESCRIPTION:** In January 2018 the community was served with an injunction ordering them to vacate the area. During the eviction plantations were destroyed, community houses were burned, and indigenous leaders were threatened.

**Source:** Community leaders; CIMI Northeast Regional Office – Ceará Team

#### MARANHÃO – 3 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TREMEMBÉ DO ENGENHO

**PEOPLE:** TREMEMBÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Repossession

**DESCRIPTION:** Three armed hired workers broke into the Tremembé territory threatening people and spreading terror in the 60-family community. The threats came from an alleged landowner who claims repossession of the 86-hectare area that is home to ancestral families from the Tremembé community. Although the title deeds were found to be fraudulent, the indigenous families were evicted.

**Source:** CIMI National Secretariat; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Legal Department, 8/15/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARIBOIA

**PEOPLES:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ and GUAJAJARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Allotment of indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders reported the allotment of the indigenous land by residents of Santa Maria village, located next to the tra-



The Guarani people of the Jaraguá Indigenous Land in São Paulo face several violations of their rights, such as the right to prior, free and informed consultation on projects that further impact their already threatened way of life



ditional territory. Faced with this threat, leaders intensified surveillance over the territory.

Source: *Guajajara leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AWÁ

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Awá indigenous land was evacuated in 2014 and the families living in the territory were resettled by INCRA in an area located in the municipality of Parnarama. However, they returned to São João do Caru, a municipality near the indigenous land, claiming that the government had not provided the necessary conditions for them to stay in the settlement. Farmers in the region have been holding repeated meetings to encourage families to return to the indigenous land.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão*

### PARÁ – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TROCARÁ

**PEOPLE:** ASURINI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a dam

**DESCRIPTION:** The construction of the Tucuruí Hydroelectric Dam, which went into operation in 1984, had a violent impact on the lives of the Asurini people, who to date have not been compensated for the severe damage they have been enduring for 35 years. Leaders from three communities that make up the Asurini nation met with representatives of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, ELETROBRAS, ELETRONORTE, FUNAI, Tucuruí government and other institutions at a court hearing held in the indigenous land and demanded the immediate adjustment and fulfilment of the emergency measures that Eletrobras and ELETRONORTE have committed to implement to reduce and compensate for the impacts caused by the construction of the dam.

Source: *Zé Dudu; CIMI North Regional Office II*

### PARANÁ – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARANGATU

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Conflict over land

**DESCRIPTION:** After FUNAI sent the indigenous community a truckload of timber for the construction of their houses in an area claimed by them, local producers tried to prevent the truck from passing through. The community reacted by shooting bows and arrows, but no one was injured. The claimed land is in the process of being regularized and farmers do not accept this situation.

Source: *O Paraná, 5/16/2018*

### PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU BREJO DOS PADRES

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson; destruction of property

**DESCRIPTION:** In less than two months, the community was attacked twice: the local Catholic church was destroyed, and the only school and health center were burned down. The buildings

attacked are close to an area of conflict with squatters who occupied the indigenous land. For Pankararu leaders, who fear retaliation, the attacks are linked to land disputes. In September, 12 squatter families living illegally in the village were removed from the area. The eviction required police force as the squatters refused to comply with the court order and threatened the indigenous people.

Source: *UOL Notícias, 9/12/2018*

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONTA DO ARADO

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Threats

**DESCRIPTION:** On June 15, 2018, a group of eight Guarani-Mbya families entered the Ponta do Arado area with the aim to demand that FUNAI set up a Working Group to carry out the studies for the identification and demarcation of the land claimed by them as traditionally occupied by their people. Since then, the Guarani-Mbya have been continuously and overtly assaulted, both physically and psychologically, by armed men from a group that intends to build a condominium in Ponta do Arado. The case is sub judice, but the acts of violence are but the acts violence are permanent, to the point that the Guarani have been stripped of their right to come and go and have no access to drinking water. Security guards working for the real estate development have also prevented health care workers from entering the area. And even people and representatives of institutions that provide support and solidarity to the Guarani-Mbya were denied access to the area.

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office – Porto Alegre Team*

### SÃO PAULO – 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARANAPUÁ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Non-regularization of land

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the Tekoha Itakupe community of the Paranapuá Indigenous Land are subject to humiliation and embarrassment for having to seek authorization from the administration of the Xixová-Japuí State Park to have visitors in the village. The park overlaps the Paranapuá IL. FUNAI has begun studies to settle the situation, but with no answers so far.

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office - São Paulo Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JARAGUÁ

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Irregular constructions

**DESCRIPTION:** Real estate construction and developments on Anhanguera highway, which borders the Jaraguá Indigenous Land, are carried out without an Environmental Impact Study (EIA). Indigenous communities claim their right to Prior, Free and Informed Consultation, based on ILO Convention 169, which states that any project slated to be implemented within or near indigenous lands requires an EIA. FUNAI has not yet commented on the creation of a working group to follow up on this issue.

Source: *CIMI South Regional Office - São Paulo Team*

# Disseisin, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and other forms of damage to property

In 2018, CIMI recorded 111 cases of disseisin, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and other forms of damage to property in the following states: Acre (7), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (13), Maranhão (9), Mato Grosso (10), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Pará (24), Paraná (1), Pernambuco (2), Rondônia (17), Roraima (11), Santa Catarina (3), and Tocantins (8). Two other reported cases involve the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia and Tocantins.

In addition to an increase in the number of cases against the previous year, especially in Amazonian states, the types of damage and/or attacks on indigenous territories most commonly reported in 2018 were: lease and allotment of indigenous lands; invasions; deforestation; destruction of property; illegal exploitation of natural resources; gold and diamond mining; river contamination; burnings and fires; poaching and illegal fishing; and contamination with pesticides and heavy metals, among other criminal actions that include opening roads for drug trafficking.

In recent years, farmers and members of the rural caucus in Congress have been pressuring the government to authorize the lease of indigenous lands, which are protected, inalienable and intended for the exclusive usufruct of the communities occupying them. Across the country, there are cases of leases for real estate speculation, logging, extensive plantations, livestock raising, and illegal mining. The granting of carbon credits in illegal dealings coupled with environmental threats due to oil and mineral extraction, construction of dams and road paving are some of the daily risk and violence factors affecting the indigenous population and their lands in Brazil.

The prohibition to explore indigenous lands has not prevented farmers from making deals in villages across the country and expanding grain plantations and cattle ranching into these lands. In Rondônia, invaders have been pressuring the local government to maintain their possession of indigenous lands so that they can exploit the natural resources therein.

According to data provided by FUNAI, 22 indigenous lands were being subject to real estate speculation and logging and authorized for lease. These lands are home

to over 48,000 indigenous people, who endure the illegal exploitation of their ancestral territories. The state with the largest number of cases involving these irregularities is Tocantins.

The southern region of the country concentrates the largest number of cases of illegal exploitation. Of the 22 lands mentioned, seven are in Rio Grande do Sul and one in Paraná. In recent years, pressure on indigenous territories for land exploitation through agricultural partnerships has escalated.

The rural caucus in the National Congress intends to introduce a bill for this purpose. In this regard, members of the rural caucus try to approach chiefs and indigenous leaders who agree with this perspective. In Rio Grande do Sul, land leasing began even before the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988, with the help and intermediation of FUNAI. The Federal Constitution declared this practice illegal by providing that demarcated or reserved lands are intended for the exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples. Despite the law, leasing practices persisted over time, alongside the exclusion of most of the indigenous population, who were denied access to their lands, which were leased to third parties. Currently, in Rio Grande do Sul leases continue to be a factor of exclusion of hundreds of families who have no access to land.

Illegal exploitation of natural resources involves large- and small-scale fishing activities; hunting of and trade in wild animals and sale for culinary purposes; and uncontrolled and unsupervised logging, among others. Data on logging are impressive and show total disrespect of Brazilian authorities for the environment. Land is being devastated and combat measures are limited, uncoordinated and ineffective. In 2018, deforestation consumed at least 265,000 hectares of forests in the Apiterewa area in the state of Pará. In Rondônia, indigenous areas without exception are invaded by loggers and farmers, and lands are being parceled out for sale. Hundreds of illegal mines are operating within indigenous areas. In the lands of the Munduruku people alone there are over 500 mines. In Roraima there are thousands of miners inside ancestral territories.

In recent years, farmers and members of the rural caucus in Congress have been pressuring the government to authorize the lease of indigenous lands, as these are protected, inalienable and intended for the exclusive usufruct of the communities occupying them. All over the country there are cases of leases for real estate speculation, logging, extensive plantations, ranching, and illegal mining



Foto: Christian Braga/Greenpeace/Cimi

*The Karipuna Indigenous Land in Rondônia symbolizes the new form of disseisin; in addition to stealing wood, ores and biodiversity, invaders want to take possession of the land and have gone as far as allotting indigenous land*

## DISSEISIN, ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND OTHER FORMS OF DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

### 111 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** lease of indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** The prohibition to explore indigenous lands has not prevented farmers from making deals in villages across the country and expanding grain plantations and cattle ranching into these lands. In Rondônia, invaders have been pressuring the local government to maintain their possession of indigenous lands so that they can exploit the natural resources therein. According to data provided by FUNAI, 22 indigenous lands were being subject to real estate speculation and logging and authorized for lease. These lands are home to over 48,000 indigenous people, who endure the illegal exploitation of their ancestral territories. The state with the largest number of cases involving these irregularities is Tocantins. The southern region of the country concentrates the largest number of cases of illegal exploitation. Of the 22 lands mentioned, seven are in Rio Grande do Sul and one in Paraná.

Source: IstoÉ, 12/09/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lease of indigenous land

**DESCRIPTION:** In recent years, pressure on indigenous territories for land exploitation through agricultural partnerships has escalated. The rural caucus in the National Congress intends to introduce a bill for this purpose. In this regard, members of the rural caucus try to approach chiefs and indigenous leaders who agree with this perspective. In Rio Grande do Sul, land leasing began even before the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988, with the help and intermediation of FUNAI. The Federal Constitution declared this practice illegal by providing that demarcated or reserved lands are intended for the exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples. Despite the law, leasing practices persisted over time, alongside the exclusion of most of the indigenous population, who were denied access to their lands, which were leased to third parties. Currently, in Rio Grande do Sul leases continue to be a factor of exclusion of hundreds of families who have no access to land.

Source: CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team

## ACRE – 7 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GREGÓRIO

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA, KAXINAWÁ and YAWANAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Yawanawá people continue to denounce the company Radon Administração e Participação Ltda, which was granted an environmental license for logging in a 150,000 hectares area bordering indigenous lands. Logging operations have been going on for four years and the devastation is overwhelming. The company does not respect the buffer zone and invades indigenous lands, endangering the food security of the community by chasing away game, besides causing irreversible environmental degradation.

*Source: Roque Iawanawá; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The area around the indigenous land is being occupied by farmers and loggers who exploit the interior of the traditional territory. One of the farmers implemented a forest management plan in which deforestation within the boundaries of the indigenous land violates the territory's buffer zone, chasing away game and destroying the springs of important streams that run through the indigenous land.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POYANAWA

**PEOPLE:** POYANAWA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The surroundings of the indigenous land are being occupied by an INCRA settlement where farmers, squatters and settlers are clearing the area. The lots are being demarcated at the borders of the land, violating the buffer zone of the surrounding area. Another problem affecting the indigenous community is the constant traffic of people within the territory. In the demarcated area there are old roads built by rubber tappers continue to be used by neighbors and drug traffickers from Peru. This situation is chasing away game and destroying the springs of streams that run through the territory.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPINAS/KATUKINA

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to deforestation around its territory led by farmers, squatters and settlers, ELETROBRAS is building an electric transmission network within the indigenous land. For the construction of high voltage towers, a large area will be cleared, where people will not be able to build, plant or pass through. The environmental impact assessment has already been carried out and the population was going through the consultation process, in which compensation is discussed. The fact has been definitively settled, but in the consultation process the community is not free to say "no."

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers around the indigenous land, along with loggers, are illegally exploiting timber within the traditional territory. Community leaders asked FUNAI for an inspection but were informed that the agency has no resources and that the indigenous people themselves should do that. Leaders tried to talk to some farmers but received threats instead. According to the community, devastation grows year after year, without any action by the indigenist agency.

*Source: indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Drug trafficking route

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land is located on the border with Peru and is used as a route by drug traffickers, informal merchants, fishermen and loggers from that country. Traffickers' activities begin in the afternoon and stretch into the wee hours. After several reports, some measures involving the Army, the Federal Police, ICMBio and FUNAI were implemented throughout 2017, but traffickers continued to use the indigenous territory, and the community remained vulnerable as a result of this situation.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Poachers (squatters) have invaded the outskirts of the village to fish and hunt. They use large dogs and do not ask the villagers for permission. According to a CIMI missionary, the Madija people are discriminated against by the non-indigenous population and are afraid of providing details.

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

## ALAGOAS – 1 Case

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people report the overt destruction of the forest within their territory. The demarcation process has been stalled since 2017.

*Source: Community leaders; CIMI Northeast Regional Office*

## AMAZONAS – 13 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAUMARI DO CUNIÚÁ

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation carried out by IBAMA and FUNAI to combat environmental violations on indigenous lands and conservation units in the Amazon resulted in the seizure of 11 boats, 65 fishing nets, 1.8 tons of fish and 21 dead wild animals. In addition to the action to curb poaching, three clandestine sawmills that operated without a license were closed.

*Source: Ambiente Brasil, 3/24/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA DA COLOCAÇÃO SÃO PAULINO

**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Court has ordered the removal of invaders should from the indigenous area, which has been in the process

of territorial demarcation since 2004. According to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), the invaders prohibit the indigenous people from getting to the plantations, streams (where they get water) and hunting areas, causing several problems to the community.

Source: *G1*, 2/28/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Grant of carbon credits

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) filed a civil lawsuit to investigate alleged carbon credit agreements in indigenous lands and traditional communities in the municipality of Tefé (state of Amazonas), without prior consultation with or participation of the communities. According to attorney Anne Caroline Aguiar, the MPF is responsible for defending diffuse and collective rights in the judicial and extrajudicial defense of indigenous peoples, and the Federal Court is charged with prosecuting and ruling on disputes involving indigenous rights.

Source: *Amazonas Atual*, 9/13/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lack of inspection

**DESCRIPTION:** In a joint operation, the Federal Police and FUNAI'S Ethno-Environmental Protection Front seized, on the Itacoáí River, eight turtles and 389 tracajás (a type of river turtle) illegally hunted and that would be sold on the triple border (Brazil, Colombia and Peru). Indigenous people report frequent invasions of their territory and complain about the lack of FUNAI equipment and personnel to carry out inspections and curb environmental crimes.

Source: *G1/AM*, 9/2/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLE:** MATSÉS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders and representatives of the Matsés people and civil society organizations participated in the 7th Brazil-Peru Matsés Binational Meeting. In the final document of the meeting, they expressed their repudiation of the advancement of economic oil and gas prospecting and extraction fronts in regions encompassing the Vale do Javari IL, Matsés National Reserve and Serra do Divisor National Park. During the meeting, the Peruvian Ministry of Culture and FUNAI were asked to start a dialogue with the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PERUPETRO and Ministry of Mines and Energy to acknowledge the situation of the Matsés communities regarding the impacts of oil extraction in their territory, which would affect especially the isolated peoples living the region.

Source: *Final document of the VII Brazil-Peru Matsés Binational Meeting* - 9/13/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; assault with firearm

**DESCRIPTION:** Armed men attacked a FUNAI base responsible for the protection for isolated indigenous peoples. The invaders were in two boats and entered the base firing their guns. The base is open 24/7 and is strategic to prevent intruders from accessing the regions inhabited by isolated indigenous peoples. According to the commander of the 8th Military Police

Battalion of Amazonas "it was an act of terrorism to end inspections." The indigenous land concentrates the largest population of isolated indigenous peoples in the country, such as the archers, as well as recently contacted peoples, including the Korubo and the Matis. According to Beto Marubo, President-elect Jair Bolsonaro's statements against FUNAI have raised expectations that the agency will cease to exist, thus opening the Javari Valley to non-indigenous populations. "What you hear in Atalaia do Norte is: 'Now, we are allowed to do whatever we want!'", he said.

Source: *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper, 12/24/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED and MARUBO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Logging; poaching; contamination

**DESCRIPTION:** With funds cut by more than half in relation to its budget from the previous year, FUNAI has become even more limited to address the many problems affecting indigenous populations in the Amazon. In the Javari Valley region, on the border with Peru, several peoples are reporting an increase in invasions. According to the acting coordinator of the Ethno-Environmental Protection Front, Gustavo Pena de Souza, responsible for the protection of isolated peoples, each region of the indigenous land is subject to a type of invasion: logging, poaching (in search of ornamental fish), mining and pastures. Fishermen were caught with 1,000 turtles, 900 kg of pirarucu fish and 15 tapirs. As stated by Paulo Marubo, the invaders have already moved from the areas inhabited by isolated peoples and are now at the mouth of the Novo River, near the Marubo's village, raising great concern about the survival of isolated peoples.

Source: *CIMI*, 4/27/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUYUKA I and II

**PEOPLE:** KOKAMA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Squatters who say they own the lands claimed by the indigenous people are felling trees and removing timber from the area. The chief police of the municipality of São Paulo de Olivença says there is nothing he can do because the land has not been demarcated.

Source: *Indigenous Association of São Paulo de Olivença*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** With permission from IPAAM, DNPM, and the municipal government of Borba, six ferries removed pebbles from the Maraguá indigenous land, without prior consultation with the indigenous people. IPAAM admits that the indigenous people were not consulted because the land has not been demarcated.

Source: *Reports to AGU/PGF/ Federal Specialized Prosecutor's Office of FUNAI/ Manaus*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGO DO PIRANHA

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Loggers were caught in the Piranha Lake territory, which is still pending demarcation, illegally felling hardwood trees, including chestnut trees, for sale. They also invade the land to hunt and fish. The indigenous people have reported these activities to FUNAI and the MPF.

Source: *CIMI North Regional Office I - Borba Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO 3

**PEOPLE:** BANIWA, BARÉ and TUKANO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous peoples in Barcelos are still suffering due to conflicts over territorial rights. The non-demarcation of the Baixo Rio Negro 3 indigenous land (separated from the Baixo Rio Negro 1 IL) leaves communities in a vulnerable situation, in which the exclusive use of natural resources essential for their physical and cultural survival is violated by fishing tourism companies, commercial fishermen, hunters and miners. Indigenous participation in the management committees of the Mariuá Municipal Environmental Protection Area (APA) and sport fishing tourism funds is nil, and the boundaries of the communities' fishing areas established in the state's fisheries plan are not respected. The inclusion of this APA in the Ramsar Ranch of Rio Negro does not meet the demands of indigenous peoples, who, 20 years into the decree, are skeptical about the APA management committee. It was only after a statement by the Ramsar Ranch that the communities learned about its existence. The communities ratify the struggle for the demarcation of their lands.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I – Barcelos Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BETÂNIA

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Destruction of crops and threats

**DESCRIPTION:** Landowners in an area adjacent to the Betânia IL discuss land boundaries with indigenous people, destroy their crops and threaten the Tikuna, claiming that the plantations extend beyond the IL boundaries. Investigations using GPS equipment confirm that Tikuna plantations are close to the boundary, but still within the indigenous territory.

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JURUBAXI-TÊA

**PEOPLE:** BARÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous man was shot inside the indigenous land. The incident happened after a group of indigenous residents from the region approached some crew members of a vessel from the Amazon Sport Fishing company that, without authorization, took tourists to fish in the area. According to Marivelton Barroso, president of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN), although the vessel had invaded the indigenous area, police officers accompanying the crew fired at the indigenous people, shooting the victim during the approach.

*Source: G1/AM, 11/17/2019*

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## MARANHÃO – 9 Cases

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Non-compliance with compensation agreements

**DESCRIPTION:** ELETRONORTE has failed to comply with the deadline to submit the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the installation of a power transmission line between the states of Maranhão and Pará, in view of the harmful potential of this project to both the indigenous community living in the region and the environment. In addition to complying with the deadline set by the court – which the state-owned company

failed to do – it was also supposed to implement mitigating and compensatory measures, if the possibility of actual or potential damage was established. A federal prosecutor pointed out that two and a half years had gone by without the assessment being carried out and that “ELETRONORTE recognizes that it has failed to comply with the decision, will not request an extension of time and cannot estimate a date to fulfil its obligation, showing total disregard and disrespect for justice and the collective and diffuse interest in question and sending out unequivocal signals that it does not intend to comply with the decision.”

*Source: MPF/MA, 10/04/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** For 30 years the Krikati people have been awaiting completion of the “disintrinsic” process, that is, the removal from their territory of about 100 families that are still living there in an irregular situation.

*Source: Krikati indigenous leaders*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**PEOPLE:** MEMORTUNRÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported the destruction and deforestation of the Cerrado due to an increase in soybean plantations and illegal logging for the production of charcoal and furniture. The paving of the access road that overlaps the indigenous land has also brought serious consequences for the community. The traffic of non-indigenous people in the region has also led to an increase in alcohol consumption and internal conflicts in the villages.

*Source: Memortumré indigenous leaders*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The installation of a high voltage power grid for the use of soybean farms overlaps the territory of the Apanjekra Kanela people. Stalling of the demarcation process by the Federal Supreme Court led to invasions, with serious consequences.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion and introduction of alcohol in the village

**DESCRIPTION:** In order to gain access to the villages and hunting areas within the indigenous territory, residents of Barra do Corda bring alcoholic beverages to the indigenous people. Alcohol consumption is becoming more and more common in the villages, causing increasing internal conflicts and fights.

*Source: Apanjekra indigenous leaders*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Road construction and paving

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2016, the activities of an outsourced company responsible for building houses and opening roads - which are part of mitigation measures to the communities due to the impact it has brought on the territory for over 30 years - have

caused damage to the environment, such as the clogging of streams used by the community to fish and soak cassava, the silting of the Pindaré River and the felling of native trees, among others.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão; Awá community

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Damage to property

**DESCRIPTION:** Farmers are clearing new areas for grazing and growing corn within the territory that is the demarcation process.

Source: Krikati leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GERALDA/TOCO PRETO

**PEOPLE:** TIMBIRA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous land is constantly invaded by hunters and fishermen, who sell the illegally obtained products in the municipality of Itaipava do Grajaú.

Source: Krepym Cati Ji indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Failure to consult with the indigenous people

**DESCRIPTION:** The Electricity Company of Maranhão (CEMAR) wishes to run the electricity transmission line through the territory of the Akroá Gamella people. The company has filed a lawsuit whereby it intends to carry out the works without getting a license or consulting with the indigenous people.

Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Akroá Gamela Team

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## MATO GROSSO – 10 Cases

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the Tapirapé began the process of regaining possession of their traditional territory, the indigenous land has been invaded by illegal occupants. Although it was regularized in 1998 and has a population of about 700, the invaders have managed to stay in the northern area of the territory through successive injunctions that guarantee their stay but prohibit disseisin of indigenous land. This decision has not been complied with and the occupants have not only cleared the region to set up pastures and monocultures but also promoted illegal logging. An operation to combat illegal logging carried out by IBAMA and the Federal Police resulted in the application of a R\$ 5.3 million fine. The offender is held responsible for the destruction of approximately 885 hectares of native forest. A farmer who grows corn and soybeans around the indigenous land uses pesticides that contaminate streams and the Tapirapé River, causing health problems in the entire population. Chief Kamoriwa'i Elber stresses the importance of conducting the "disintron" process by removing non-indigenous people from the area, where game and fish are becoming increasingly scarcer.

Source: Amazônia Portal; Amazônia Real; CIMI Regional Office in - Tapirapé Team; May 2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARECI

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA and PARESI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Lease of indigenous area

**DESCRIPTION:** Laboratory tests confirmed that transgenic soybeans and corn are being grown by farmers and indigenous associations inside traditional territories. Growing and surveying Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in indigenous lands is prohibited by Law No. 11,460, 2007. IBAMA has disallowed some 7,500 hectares, fined farmers and the indigenous association and embargoed another 16,000 hectares that were leased to the farm - which is also illegal, even where transgenic species are not involved.

Source: Bem Paraná, 6/8/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARQUE INDÍGENA DO ARIPUANÃ

**PEOPLE:** CINTA LARGA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** A joint operation by IBAMA and FUNAI seized tractors and a pickup truck used for illegal logging, which has increased significantly inside the indigenous land. In March, another joint operation by these two agencies had already caught the offenders in the act.

Source: ASCOM/FUNAI; G1, 6/25/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARQUE INDÍGENA DO XINGU

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Vandalism

**DESCRIPTION:** Ancestral rock engravings in a cave that is a sacred site for eleven Xingu tribes and listed as historical heritage since 2016, have been attacked and partially erased. Older indigenous people used the place to teach their history and ritualize their traditions. According to the investigation carried out by IPHAN in conjunction with police officers, there is evidence that some kind of tool was used to erase the engravings, most of which depicted animals. The cave is in an area of agricultural interest, where a highway and a railroad are expected to be built. But since the cave is listed as heritage, it cannot be touched.

Source: G1/MT, 9/29/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SETE DE SETEMBRO

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** In a joint operation called Warã, IBAMA and the Federal Police arrested three people for illegal logging and receiving stolen logs. Irregularities were found in five logging companies. The size of the logs and the species found indicate that the trees were taken from indigenous lands. Those involved in the scheme are under investigation, and the fine imposed was close to R\$ 1 million.

Source: G1/MT, 10/05/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SARARÉ

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal extraction of ore; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** A joint operation carried out by IBAMA, the Army and FUNAI, called operation Ágata, deactivated two illegal mines, where eight people were arrested for illegal exploitation of indigenous lands. Five engines and a backhoe, which were used for gold extraction at the site were seized.

Source: G1/MT, 9/25/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** A search and seizure warrant was carried out on a logging company that sold logs illegally extracted from the indigenous land. There were approximately 22 cubic meters of lumber and 333 cubic meters of logs (approximately 101 units) without documentation of legal origin. A tractor, a generator and other materials used to process illegal timber were also seized.

Source: *O Bom da Notícia*, 11/02/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ROOSEVELT

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ and CINTA LARGA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Inspections carried out by FUNAI and the Special Operations Unit of the Civil Police of Mato Grosso found the illegal exploitation of ipê (Brazilian trees of the genus *Tabebuia*) in the indigenous lands. IBAMA released the result of an operation that led to the identification of suspects and machinery. During the inspection, environmental agents seized trucks, loaders, tractors adapted for logging, forest trailers, chainsaws, firearms, and a pickup truck. More than 2,500 cubic meters of logs, mostly ipê, were found in the areas inspected. The high demand for the species, coupled with its high market value, has resulted in practically the extinction of stocks in private areas and increased pressure on indigenous lands and environmental conservation units for illegal logging.

Source: *G1/MT*, 11/10/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**PEOPLE:** ENAWENÊ-NAWÊ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** A worker hired to cut down trees in an indigenous land was ordered to pay a fine when lodging a lawsuit following an occupational accident. He said he was hired in 2018 to clear a large area of native forest in the Rio Preto region. He would be paid R\$3,000 per month for the job, which should be carried out in the long-term to avoid drawing the attention of environmental inspection agencies. Twelve days after starting the job, however, the worker was hit by a trunk and had a concussion that prevented him from continuing the work. After leaving the hospital, he allegedly sought out his bosses, who had refused to help him, claiming they had not hired him. In his testimony, the worker admitted knowing that he was committing a crime.

Source: *G1/MT*, 3/29/2019

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAPUÍRA

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The surroundings of the area claimed by the Myky people as their traditional territory were cleared for pasture and soybean production. Hydroelectric plants slated to be built in the Juruena/Papagaio Basin will impact the claimed sacred area.

Source: *CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

**MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 3 Cases**

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** One man was charged by the Environmental Military Police with illegal logging in the indigenous village reserve. He was found with a chainsaw but had no licence to carry or use it. In addition to wood and the chainsaw, the police also seized several wood boards at the offender's house.

Source: *O Pantaneiro*, 11/09/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAUNAY/IPÉGUE

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** During a joint operation by IBAMA and the MPF, a rural producer was fined R\$450,000 for deforestation of a 90-hectares area in the Taunay-Ipéque IL. The area is part of the Pantanal biome, which is preserved by law and has been declared as permanently owned by the Terena people. IBAMA has not released the farmer's identity.

Source: *G1/MS*, 9/28/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KADIWÉU

**PEOPLE:** KADIWÉU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** A wood-loaded truck was intercepted by the environmental military police (PMA). The wood was being transported through a back road and had been taken from the indigenous land. The driver fled the scene and the seized vehicle and wood were taken to a PMA unit.

Source: *Diário Digital*, 10/09/2018

**PARÁ – 24 Cases**

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**POVO:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** According to a report from the Munduruku Ipereg Ayu Movement, the PV village, which was located inside the indigenous land, no longer exists. It was devastated by mining, disease and corruption. Directed to the environmental authorities, the report says that "mining has invaded everything, corrupted our relatives with disease and killed the forest and plantations, bringing disease, prostitution, alcohol use among men and women and drugs among the young." The airstrip that existed for health care teams to reach the residents was transferred to another place because it was in the miners' way. In addition, the miners would be co-opting indigenous people to keep watch over their equipment, including by giving them firearms.

Source: *Amazônia News and Information*, 1/23/2018

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** Operation Pajé Brabo carried out to fight illegal mining resulted in the destruction of eight hydraulic excavators and a tractor used for gold mining in the Munduruku IL. The destruction of the equipment was ordered by the court after reports from indigenous leaders. The invasion of the traditional Munduruku territory and the mining activities carried out therein lead to siltation of rivers and streams, contamination with mercury and severe impacts on the daily life of the community, including the introduction of alcohol, drugs and prostitution.

Source: *Amazônia Portal*; 5/08/2018



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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**PEOPLE:** XIKRIN

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

**DESCRIPTION:** The contamination of the Cateté River with iron, copper, chromium and nickel continues without any measures being taken by the mining company Vale Onça-Puma to contain it, since the first reports presented by the indigenous people before 2015. Caves in the indigenous land are contaminated with mineral waste from the dam that flows towards the Cateté River, which is the backbone of this traditional territory. Fish, which is important in the Xikrin's diet, have disappeared. Iron oxide was found at levels 30 times higher than the maximum allowed (by CONAMA), and copper at levels three times higher than that allowed (by UFPA). Vale has transformed the Cateté River into a dumping channel for heavy metals at extremely high levels and dangerous to the health of the Xikrin. Communities get drinking water, bathe, wash their clothes and pots in this river, which has the reddish color of iron oxide and the greenish color of nickel, which are deposited on its banks, some darkened by copper oxide. The area around the indigenous land has been almost completely devastated by farmers and Vale's mining activities. Not even mountain tops and dry streams are spared. The Itacaiúnas River, next to the Cateté IL, is also contaminated with heavy metals. Like the Cateté River, the water of this river is also used by the community for the same purposes (cooking, washing clothes and drinking), spreading diseases mainly among children and the elderly. The heavy metals are being investigated, but the scientific literature shows that they are hormone disruptors and possibly contribute to type 2 diabetes and obesity. According to CONAMA, they are also carcinogenic, responsible for hereditary DNA damage, malformations, immunodepression and impairment of various organs. Despite all the irreversible and severe impacts on people's lives, Vale wants to allocate the funds that would go to the Xikrin to other projects, taking away from indigenous associations the funds they received from the Ferro-Carajás Project.

*Source: Report from physician João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** During operation Maravalha carried out by IBAMA with the support of the Environmental Military Police of Pará, 1,821 cubic meters of wood – the equivalent of 150 loaded trucks - and 1,200 liters of pesticides were seized in the state of Pará. The products, which were found in the municipalities of Paragominas, Cachoeira do Piriá and Aurora do Pará, were irregularly stored on a farm.

*Source: G1/PA, 6/22/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APYTEREWA

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous representatives of ten villages asked the Federal Court to remove invaders from their lands. According to them, loggers, farmers and miners were committing environmental crimes, especially illegal deforestation and logging.

*Source: G1, 8/01/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TRINCHEIRA/BACAJÁ

**PEOPLE:** XIKRI DO BACAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** In a joint operation by IBAMA and the Federal Police, a large area of illegal mining was found within the indigenous land. All the equipment used for gold mining was destroyed.

*Source: G1, 8/02/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAYAPÓ

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal mining

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police launched Operation Muiraquitã with the aim of dismantling a group engaged in illegal mining in the Kayapó IL. There is evidence of links between illegal miners and overseas buyers. The police are focusing their investigation on an Italian family and a Chinese businessman from the financial sector.

*Source: UOL Notícias, 8/21/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XINGU

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; illegal mining; animal trafficking

**DESCRIPTION:** During the Amazon winter, invaders cleared large tracts of land in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso. More than 6,200 hectares of forests were destroyed to make way for agricultural production and illegal mining in the Xingu River Basin. About 800 hectares were cleared inside indigenous lands and environmental conservation units, putting pressure on forests and their people. These protected areas make up the Xingu Corridor of Social and Environmental Diversity and are fundamental for the protection of forests and traditionally occupied territories. According to ISA, "Loggers know they are being monitored by IBAMA and other agencies, so they are starting to operate during the rainy season when monitoring is more difficult."

*Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 3/20/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAYAPÓ

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** In the first two months of 2018 a series of small deforestation polygons were detected within the indigenous land, indicating an expansion of the region's gold mines. In January, 23 new open areas were found, corresponding to mining activities along water courses. In February, another nine forest areas were cleared, reaching remote parts of the indigenous territory. According to Igor Ferreira, from the Protected Forest Association, the situation is out of control. Exploitation has increased in places that had already been stabilized and airstrips have been built in new areas. The environmental damage is enormous, and waste such as mercury is dumped in the rivers, contaminating streams and flowing into two larger rivers, Fresco and Branco, and finally reaching the Xingu River.

*Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 3/20/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITUNA/ITATÁ

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** From satellite images ISA's monitoring system detected a drastic increase in deforestation in the Ituna/Itatá IL, which is located in the area of influence of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Dam: from January to August, an area corresponding to 1,863 hectares of forest was destroyed. Deforestation is even more worrying in this region because it affects people

living in voluntary isolation. Because they are more vulnerable than other peoples, the areas they walk through and where they collect their food need to be protected.

Source: Terra website, 9/18/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tembé seized two trucks, two tractors and tools from illegal loggers operating in the indigenous land. After the seizure, about 80 indigenous people met with representatives of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment requesting reinforcement to protect their territory, in order to avoid possible conflicts and violations.

Source: G1/PA, 9/24/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITUNA/ITATÁ

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

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

**DESCRIPTION:** In addition to the exponential increase in deforestation rates and invasions of protected areas in the Belo Monte HPP's area of influence, conditions intended to minimally compensate for dam impacts are not being met. A case in point is the construction of a surveillance station that should have been built in the Ituna/Itatá IL. But so far nothing has happened.

Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 8/17/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACHOEIRA SECA

**PEOPLE:** ARARA

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Two Protection Units - Cachoeira Seca Operating Base and Rio das Pedras Surveillance Station - should have been built in the indigenous land, near the BR-230 highway, as pre-conditions for the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Dam. However, the consortium responsible for the works has not built them. From January to August, 1,096 hectares had been cleared inside the Cachoeira Seca IL, which is considered the country's indigenous land with the highest rates of deforestation in recent years. Wood theft and land grabbing are the main causes of deforestation. An indigenous leader handed over to the delegation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), during their visit to Pará, a document denouncing recurrent invasions and wood theft inside the indigenous land. In the document, the indigenous people point out that "the roads are very close to the areas used by the Arara, and there is an imminent risk of possible conflicts" with the invaders.

Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 8/17/2018; CIMI North Regional Office II

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAQUIÇAMBA

**PEOPLE:** JURUNA and YUDJA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a dam

**DESCRIPTION:** This indigenous land is one of the most impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte HPP. The indigenous community reports the impacts on the local fauna and flora and on their way of life. Overfishing on the Jericoá waterfall has endangered the food security and economic subsistence of the Juruna people. The community has already denounced the entry of illegal fishermen into their territory and are requesting the construction of a surveillance station in the

IL. Dispute over water is another threat that concerns them. Through the so-called "Consensus Hydrograph", the Norte Energia consortium will further limit the volume of water that will flow through the dam's floodgates down through Volta Grande do Xingu. The Juruna have monitored the area closely for four years and found that even greater flow reductions in the Volta Grande region will have irreversible social and environmental impacts, and that the hydrograph as proposed will not be able to guarantee life in the region. During the visit of the Commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to Pará, indigenous peoples denounced the situation of the indigenous land.

Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 8/17/2018; CIMI North Regional Office II

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APYTEREWA

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANĀ

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

**DESCRIPTION:** Under pressure from the region's politicians, the federal government has indefinitely postponed an operation that was supposed to remove more than 400 families of squatters and miners that invaded the indigenous land. The removal of the squatters is criticized by members of the rural caucus in Congress and politicians from Pará. The "disinclusion" plan - removal of non-indigenous people from the land - was completed in 2017 and is one of the conditions provided for in the environmental license for the construction of the HPP Belo Monte. Some of the squatters were removed in 2016. The remaining families and invaders who acted in bad faith, that is, who entered the area already knowing that it had been ratified as indigenous land, are yet to be removed. The result of the government's hesitation was an increase in the invasion and destruction of property. According to FUNAI, deforestation rates have escalated. Cording to Cavoré Parakanã, the village chief, at least two gold mines are operational in the area. In addition, indigenous people receive threatening messages of death and disappearance. The situation of the Apyterewa IL was reported to the Commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights during his visit to Altamira.

Source: Folha de S. Paulo newspaper, 7/09/2018; CIMI, 11/08/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** There are around 500 illegal ore extraction pits in the indigenous land. Most pits use heavy machines that leave visible impacts on the forest, such as extensive felling of trees and contamination of rivers and streams with mercury, a toxic element that is ingested by fish and humans who eat them.

Source: G1/PA, 8/09/2018; CIMI North Regional Office II

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ and XIKRIN

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

**DESCRIPTION:** More than 90 indigenous people went to the Regional Attorney's Office -1st Region to discuss the impacts of the activities carried out by the Onça Puma mining company, a subsidiary of Vale SA, which operates in nickel extraction. The activity has caused serious environmental and health damage to the communities. Contamination of the Cateté River with heavy metals has led to fetus malformation and serious diseases that have been proven in studies. The MPF is asking

for suspension of the project and payment of compensation for the damages caused to the communities until such time as Vale meets the environmental compensation obligations related to the project, which it has never done.

Source: MPF/PA, 8/31/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police launched Operation Ouro de Sangue (Blood Gold) in the towns of Redenção, Ourilândia and Tucumã, all in the state of Pará. Nine search warrants were carried out at illegal points of sale. The Federal Police operation aimed to dismantle the criminal trade in gold extracted from indigenous villages and involving illegal miners and buyers from other states and countries.

Source: Ponta Porã Informa, 10/26/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO GUAMÁ

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police of Pará launched Operation Tembê II, which dismantled an illegal logging and timber trade scheme in the Alto do Guamá River indigenous land. Six of the 10 arrest warrants were served, and 11 search and seizure warrants were carried out in eight logging companies. Thirteen account freezing and sequestration orders were issued in the municipalities of Belém, Paragominas and Nova Esperança do Piriá. The scheme is estimated to have removed about 6,000 cubic meters of wood per month from indigenous land, which corresponds to about R\$6 million. Among those arrested are a councilman and a clerk whose names have not been disclosed. Investigations began in 2016.

Source: Agência Brasil, 11/27/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Deforestation of indigenous lands in the Amazon region remains concentrated in a few territories but has increased considerably. The areas with the highest rates of deforestation from illegal logging continue to be those in southwestern Pará. Ten indigenous lands accounted for more than 80% of the deforestation reported in this type of protected area between August 2017 and July 2018. Compared with the previous period, deforestation in all these areas jumped 124%: from 11,900 hectares to 26,700 hectares, which corresponds to an area larger than the city of Recife. Deforestation is out of control: in the Cachoeira Seca IL, it increased by 333%; in the Marãiwatséde IL by 2,851%; and the Zoró IL by 43,903%. The consensus is that the weakening of environmental laws and policies and the resurfacing of the discourse against them are generating a general climate conducive to environmental crimes. And that already seems to have a cumulative effect. Historically, deforestation tends to increase during election campaigns. In 2018, the problem would have been aggravated by the radicalization of the discourse against indigenous lands and environmental policies in the midst of the electoral dispute.

Source: Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), 12/12/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a hydroelectric dam

**DESCRIPTION:** With banners and megaphones, the Munduruku protested during the public hearing about the Cupari River Hydroelectric Complex, against the lack of prior consultation with the people. For the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the studies did not take into consideration the impacts or even the existence of traditional communities. In a letter, the Pariri Indigenous Association of the Munduruku from Médio Tapajós states that: "We repudiate this false licensing, granted "under the table." SEMAS and CIENGE have been holding public hearings for 18 months, pretending that there is no national and international law providing for free, prior and informed consultation on projects that may affect our lifestyles. We heard about this hearing less than a week before it was slated to be held, with no time to inform the communities and mobilize our warriors. To us, this inaction is unacceptable: it is yet another attempt to boycott our right to consultation, which has already been violated by the state government through Decree No. 1,969 of January 24, 2018."

Source: CIMI, 3/07/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Munduruku women closed a mine and issued a public notice calling for effective action by FUNAI, IBAMA and ICMBio. They state that: "For five years the Ipereg Ayu Movement and women, who are now organized into the Wakoborum Association, have been denouncing the evils that mining is bringing upon our people. As we have had no support from any authority, we decided to inspect and protect our land ourselves. We have already taken action in the PV Village and the Caburuá River, where we burned mining equipment."

Source: CIMI, 4/04/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal exploitation of natural resources

**DESCRIPTION:** During their visit to Brazil, representatives of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights witnessed rights violations in the Munduruku territory of Planalto Santareno. The villages that are part of the territory experience severe conflicts as a result of the presence of agribusiness-related sectors, especially soy producers, which have historically invaded and plundered the territories of traditional peoples and rural communities in western Pará. Before the hearing held by the IACHR with the indigenous peoples began, it was interrupted by the threatening interference of representatives of soy producers, who tried to prevent the meeting from being held and force the commission out of the region.

Source: CIMI, 11/09/2018

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PARAKANÁ

**PEOPLE:** PARAKANÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation for pasture

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders felled chestnuts trees to plant pastures, causing the disappearance of game, which flee to other areas in search of food. Fishermen are also invading the area.

Source: CIMI North II

## PARANÁ – 1 Case

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people detained four adults and one teenager suspected of hunting wild birds inside the reserve. The group was put in a jail in the reserve until the arrival of the Military Police. Two machetes, five hatches, a bird catching net and six cages - three of them holding four wild birds - were found in the car intercepted by the indigenous people.

*Source: G1/PR, 8/27/2018*

## PERNAMBUCO – 2 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU BREJO DOS PADRES

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson; destruction of property

**DESCRIPTION:** A municipal public school and a Family Health Unit were set on fire, destroying furniture, documents and equipment. According to the police, the motive and perpetrator are unknown.

*Source: G1/PE, 10/29/2018*

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson; destruction of property

**DESCRIPTION:** Between October and December there were three attacks on villages inside the Pankararu IL. In addition to the school and health clinic previously burned, a day care center and a Catholic church were also set on fire. Indigenous leaders see the attacks as retaliation by illegal squatters. In September, the police removed 12 families from the Bem Querer de Baixo village, as the squatters violated a court order to evacuate the area peacefully. During the evacuation the squatters threatened the indigenous people with poisoning the water in the pipeline that supplies the community. The squatters allegedly destroyed their own houses when leaving the region. The Federal Police was supposed to start an inquiry to investigate the causes of the fire.

*Source: UOL Notícias, 12/27/2018*

## RONDÔNIA – 17 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson in the surveillance station of FUNAI

**DESCRIPTION:** Invaders set fire to a FUNAI surveillance station located inside the Karipuna IL. This fire evidenced the criminal nature of groups that carry out illegal logging, land grabbing and even allotment activities within the indigenous land, in addition to threatening the people's leaders. CIMI has denounced the serious rights violations and acts of violence carried out by the invaders.

*Source: CIMI – Press Office, 2/11/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**PEOPLE:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Tired of waiting for action by public security agencies, indigenous people set fire to a tractor belonging to the loggers who invaded their lands. They claim that it is urgent and necessary for the state to take steps to remove all invaders from the territory, including loggers, land grabbers and miners.

*Source: Agência Nacional Radio Station (EBC), 5/17/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VÁRIAS

**PEOPLE:** ARARA, CINTA LARGA, GAVIÃO, SURUÍ, and ZORÓ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Deforestation and exploitation of natural resources are rampant in the Tupi-Mondé corridor, with losses totaling 2,300 hectares. The Tupi-Mondé corridor has an area of 3.4 million hectares (equivalent to the territory of Belgium) and is an important stronghold of biodiversity and preservation of the culture and traditional way of life of five indigenous PEOPLES: Gavião, Arara, Cinta Larga, Suruí Paiter, and Zoró, from seven indigenous lands. The Sete de Setembro IL, which is under strong pressure from invaders and indigenous people linked to mining and illegal logging, ranks first in the deforestation list.

*Source: News Rondônia, 5/22/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Four trucks loaded with logs illegally taken from the indigenous land were seized by the Environmental Police and FUNAI.

*Source: G1/RO, 6/16/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**PEOPLE:** AMONDAWA, ORO WIN and URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** About 800 indigenous people from the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL are living under constant threat from loggers and land grabbers interested in extracting lumber inside the traditional land. The indigenous territory is composed of several peoples, among them three isolated tribes. According to Awapu, chair of the Jupau Association, Brazilian authorities do nothing to remedy the serious situation. He states that the climate is one of fear and insecurity. The loggers are armed and destroy the forest. Some local election candidates have encouraged invasion of the territory by promising that, if elected, they will reduce the number of demarcated lands.

*Source: Brasil Atual Network, 8/21/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a dam

**DESCRIPTION:** During a meeting of indigenous women held in Guajará Mirim, participants denounced the construction of the Ribeirão hydroelectric dam, which will mainly affect the Ribeirão and Lage indigenous lands. According to information, a dam office is already being set up in the city.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SAGARANA

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** During the XVIII Assembly of the Oro Wari Organization, indigenous leaders reported constant invasions of the indigenous land by loggers. The logged wood supplies cabin-maker shops in the district of Surpresa. A document with these complaints was drafted to be delivered to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rondônia.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PAKAAS NOVAS

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Poaching; illegal ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** In an assembly meeting, the indigenous community reported that miners and fishermen are constantly invading their lands. A document with these complaints was delivered to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rondônia.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GUAPORÉ

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders found a large area of deforestation and clearings near the villages of Ricardo Franco and Baía das Onças.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; invasion; damage to the environment; land allotment

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Police launched Operation Kuraritinga to curb the activities of organized groups that illegally exploit natural resources, especially timber, in the Karipuna IL. A tractor, a loader machine, two shotguns, chainsaws, and radio equipment were seized. Motorcycles and three radio antennas were also destroyed. During the investigations, the police found clandestine communication networks used to hinder police surveillance, and roadblocks to hamper access to the region. In April, leader Adriano Karipuna denounced at the UN, in New York, the recurring invasions, illegal logging, and land allotment taking place in their lands, as well the constant threats to which they are subject. "Our people were reduced to five persons at the time of contact. Today there are 58 of us. Although our land was ratified in 1998, because of the criminal activities carried out by loggers, miners, farmers and land grabbers, the Brazilian government is unable to protect our territory."

*Source: G1/RO, 9/20/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA

**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** In an operation carried out by FUNAI in partnership with the Environmental Military Police, 80 m<sup>3</sup> of wood taken from the indigenous land were seized.

*Source: ASCOM/FUNAI; G1, 6/25/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URU-EU-WAU-WAU

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; land allotment; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Deforestation in the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IL, which is home to many peoples, has escalated in a frightening way. According to ISA, a total of 42 deforestation polygons were identified between September and October alone, corresponding to 692.34 hectares of shallow cut deforestation. Illegal land grabbers, loggers and miners have been operating in the region for almost 30 years, when INCRA granted title deeds inside the indigenous land. The invasions will be intensified without overt inspection by FUNAI, which currently has no resources to do it.

*Source: News Rondônia, 12/19/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO BRANCO

**PEOPLE:** MAKURAP

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Arson; destruction of equipment

**DESCRIPTION:** The village was the target of an arson attack in which two houses and a hall for religious celebrations, where traditional rituals were performed were destroyed. A motorcycle, an outboard motor and various other tools were destroyed.

*Source: Indigenous community*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MIGUELEN

**PEOPLE:** MIGUELENO

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Terra Legal project; poaching; deforestation

**DESCRIPTION:** The demarcation process has been stalled since 2015 and the indigenous territory has been devastated by the Terra Legal project. Ranchers destroy forests and poaching drastically reduces fish reproduction, one of the main sources of livelihood for indigenous peoples.

*Source: Indigenous community*

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**PEOPLE:** KUJUBIM and PURUBORÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; illegal harvesting of chestnut

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the slowness of the demarcation process, which has been stalled since 2015, the Kujubim and Puroborá indigenous territories are constantly invaded by ranchers, soybean producers, loggers, and squatters for the illegal harvesting of chestnut.

*Source: Indigenous communities*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARASUGWE

**PEOPLE:** GUARASUGWE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; soy plantation

**DESCRIPTION:** The traditional territory is constantly invaded by large soy producers, who destroy the funeral urns that prove the ancestral presence of the Guarasugwe people in the region. Community leaders and representatives have filed a complaint with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. Since 2012, the community has been waiting for FUNAI to take the necessary steps to create the Working Group and carry out the demarcation of their land.

*Source: Indigenous community*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA DE RONDÔNIA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** In July, Greenpeace and CIMI reported to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rondônia that the destruction of the forest inside the indigenous land was almost four times higher than indicated by the state's official data. The analysis, based on satellite data, also shows that the devastation process has grown in recent years. Although the degradation and deforestation of the 10,463 hectares of forest areas inside the IL started in 1985, more than 80% of it occurred between 2015 and 2018. An overflight of the area in early June revealed the extensive and complex network of roads illegally built to provide access to the indigenous territory. Large areas of forest targeted for logging and clearings with large amounts of logs about to be transported were also found.

*Source: CIMI Press Office and Greenpeace, 7/26/2018*

## RORAIMA – 11 Cases

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAIMIRI-ATROARI

**PEOPLE:** ISOLATED

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal logging; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Deforestation in the IL has reached 1,372 hectares. In an area that houses several still unknown fauna and flora species, 7,387 logs have been seized - an amount large enough to load 1,000 trucks with species such as maçaranduba, cupiúba, angelim ferro and angelim pedra, as reported by the head of the technical-environmental division of IBAMA, Diego Bueno. Thirty-seven days after the seizure, FUNAI's Waimiri-Atroari Ethno-Environmental Protection Front reported that the logs were being stolen at the Federal Police precinct. The case is currently under investigation.

*Source: G1/RR, 4/30/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** In February 2018, G1 reported the increase in illegal ore extraction in the Yanomami IL, in a place known as Mutum mine. During Operation Escudo, the Army seized equipment, an outboard motor, a chainsaw, generators, a radio, two guns, machetes, harpoons, stereos, diving suits, and plenty of alcohol. In May, G1 once again addressed the existence of illegal ore extraction in the Yanomami land, when operation Curaretinga XI was launched. Gold, boats, freezers, TV sets, dredgers, gas cylinders, diving suits, outboard motors, mercury containers, and alcohol were seized. Airstrips and ferries were also disabled. In the Uraricoera River region, where the seizure took place, a study by FIOCRUZ found that mining is contaminating the region's indigenous people with mercury. In September, Roraima's Folha de Boa de Vista newspaper reported that the Federal Police were launching Operation Tori on the bank of the Uraricoera River, aimed at combating illegal mining activities in the Yanomami IL and environmental reserves in Roraima. During the operation, 77 warrants were served in several municipalities in the state. Two clandestine airstrips were destroyed, the economic activity of three commercial establishments was suspended, and pilot licenses were cancelled, and 18 aircraft were seized. The police inquiry found that part of the illegally mined gold would be bought by companies in the state and part would be shipped elsewhere in the country.

*Source: G1/RR, Folha de Boa Vista newspaper, 9/28/2018*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Contamination with pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** Large rice plantations on farms near the indigenous lands and their water sources are contaminating the waters with pesticides and, therefore the indigenous communities living in that region.

*Source: Local residents and CIMI Regional North Office I*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JACAMIM

**PEOPLE:** WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction; damage to the environment

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal ore extraction in the Tacutu River, which separates Brazil from Guiana, is contaminating the waters and directly

harming the indigenous community of Jacamin living in the Serra da Lua region.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion; installation of a power grid

**DESCRIPTION:** A substation was built in the indigenous lands that have been demarcated and ratified, without any prior consultation with the communities. No licensing procedures and socio-environmental studies were carried out either.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SERRA DA MOÇA

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Soybean plantation; settlement

**DESCRIPTION:** An Ordinary Civil Action filed by the state of Roraima, which is currently pending before the Federal Supreme Court, calls for the removal of indigenous people from the Nova Amazônia rural settlement area. The aim is to prevent the expansion of the indigenous land, which is already threatened by the growing number of soybean plantations.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Invasion

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous Council of Roraima reports the growing number of invasions in the Raposa Serra do Sol IL by miners.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BOQUEIRÃO

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal ore extraction

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal ore extraction in the Yanomami IL is contaminating the Uraricoera River and directly affecting the communities in the Boqueirão and Pium lands, which depend on the river for their fishing and agricultural activities.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI, WAPIXANA and YANOMAMI

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Construction of a dam

**DESCRIPTION:** The project for the construction of Bem Querer HPP in the Rio Branco Basin - whose Technical Feasibility Studies began in 2012 - follows the licensing process without respecting the right of indigenous peoples to prior consultation. According to information from the Energy Research Company (EPE), nine indigenous lands already demarcated and ratified would be affected by the project: Tabalascada, Malacacheta, Manoá-Pium, Jabuti, Moskow, Canauanim, São Marcos, Serra da Moça, and Yanomami. Probably other indigenous lands would also be affected, as well as indigenous communities currently in the process of territorial claim. In 2018, two companies were hired through a public bidding process to prepare the Environmental Impact Study and the Environmental Impact Report (EIA-RIMA) and the Indigenous Component Study (ECI) respectively. The first hearing with the company that won the bid to produce the EIA was held in the municipality of Cantá, in July. However, no community was contacted and no guarantee of the right to consultation as granted.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR); CIMI North Regional Office I*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: ANZOL****PEOPLE: MAKUXI****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion**

**DESCRIPTION:** Negatively affected because it was not included in the demarcation process in the 1980s, the Anzol indigenous community is constantly threatened by a company that purchased an area of 30,000 hectares inside the indigenous land and has filed a repossession suit with a motion for preliminary injunction to have the community removed from the area. The company claims that the presence of indigenous people could harm their projects for growing acacia mangium and exporting timber to Europe. On March 31, 2017, the Federal Court ordered the Federal Government and FUNAI to initiate and conclude, within five years, the administrative procedure to demarcate the Anzol indigenous land. The case is following the legal channels at the 1st Regional Federal Court. However, threats to indigenous peoples and lack of access to water and electricity affect the daily life of the community.

*Source: Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR)*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: TABALASCADA****PEOPLE: WAPIXANA****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Destruction of property; damage to people**

**DESCRIPTION:** The Tabalascada IL, with an estimated population of 682, is located in the municipality of Cantá, 32 km from Boa Vista. Its residents endure the impacts of the construction of the BR-432 highway linking the municipality to the capital, which cuts through the village. High-speed vehicle traffic has caused constant fatal accidents and left indigenous victims in a state of total dependence, in addition to causing the death of wildlife. Currently, the government is adamant on having the Tucuruí line cross the IL, but the community filed a lawsuit with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to prevent construction of the towers, which have been abandoned inside the indigenous land. The community complains that the towers contaminate their planting areas which, in the rain season, are completely flooded.

*Source: Indigenous Pastoral of the Diocese of Roraima*

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**SANTA CATARINA – 3 Cases**

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ****PEOPLE: GUARANI, GUARANI-MBYA and KAINGANG****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous area**

**DESCRIPTION:** Illegal leasing continues on indigenous lands. According to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Santa Catarina (MPF-SC), former tenants are financing machinery and inputs allegedly purchased in the name of indigenous people who own "farms" in the indigenous land. FUNAI officials have found that many indigenous people have debts to the former tenants for "cash advances." A FUNAI official reported that regarding the latest harvest in the Xaçepó IL, false purchase and sale contracts were found, whereby farmers "already known to be tenants" pretended to sell agricultural machinery to people close to them. Thus, the alleged buyers begin to "provide services" related to production in an attempt to cover for those who are actually planting.

*Source: MPF/SC, 4/18/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS****PEOPLE: GUARANI****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion**

**DESCRIPTION:** ELETROSUL Centrais Elétricas was ordered by the Federal Court of Santa Catarina to complement the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) for the Campos Novos Biguaçu Blumenau power transmission line, with regard to impacts on indigenous communities. In her decision, the judge stated that the guarantees provided for in the Federal Constitution were being violated by ELETROSUL, which installed the transmission line that went 10 km into the M'Biguaçu and Amâncio indigenous lands without any prior consultation with the communities.

*Source: MPF/SC, 7/12/2018*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ****PEOPLE: KAINGANG****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Lease of indigenous area**

**DESCRIPTION:** Non-indigenous farmers, cooperatives, agricultural companies and some indigenous leaders are the target of measures implemented by the Federal Police in Chapecó for their involvement in the illegal leasing of large areas of indigenous land for soybean and corn plantations. This leasing scheme has been investigated by Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Santa Catarina (MPF-SC) since 2013. Although illegal, this is an old practice that harms most of the indigenous people, who are left with no land to promote their own livelihood and are forced to seek other income alternatives outside their traditional land. This activity also has serious socio-cultural and environmental impacts due, for example, to the uncontrolled use of pesticides and planting in environmental protection areas.

*Source: MPF/SC*

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**TOCANTINS – 8 Cases**

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: VARIOUS****PEOPLE: APINAJÉ, KRAHÔ, KRAHÔ-KANELA and XERENTE****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Contamination with pesticides**

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of various peoples have denounced the serious problems caused by the current model of agricultural production implemented by agribusiness, which is leading to devastation and death. Springs in the boundaries of the indigenous lands are being contaminated and planes fly over the villages spraying pesticides and thus contaminating indigenous areas. This situation spreads diseases, especially among the most vulnerable people such as the elderly and children.

*Source: Reports to the MPF on 4/13/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ****PEOPLES: APINAJÉ, KRAHÔ and XERENTE****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Damage to the environment**

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders have denounced invasions by hunters and loggers who illegally exploit the indigenous land, devastating its forests, contaminating its springs and causing severe damage to the environment and the health of the population.

*Source: Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND: XAMBIOÁ****PEOPLE: KARAJÁ****TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT: Invasion; eucalyptus plantation**

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous territory of the Karajá people of Xambioá is constantly invaded by poachers during the turtle and tracajá spawning season. In addition, eucalyptus plantations on the borders of villages cause the death of rivers and animals. To

make matters worse, fugitives from justice cross the Araguaia River and enter the villages, generating confusion and fear among the indigenous people.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MATA ALAGADA

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ-KANELA

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Deforestation; contamination of rivers; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The total size of the Mata Alagada IL claimed by the Krahô-Kanela equals 33,000 hectares. Upon completion of the demarcation process it had been reduced to 7,600 hectares. The rest of the land is held by two farmers who grow rice, watermelon and soybeans. Crops are heavily sprayed by agricultural airplanes with pesticides, which contaminate river waters and cause the death of several animals. Deforestation and poaching of both game and fish in the lakes cause a profound imbalance in this region of high environmental relevance. Leaders have reported that environmental licensing does not comply with the legal obligation to carry out various studies, and that water licenses are granted without any criteria and without the consent of FUNAI and IBAMA.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Contamination with pesticides; animal trafficking; arson

**DESCRIPTION:** The Krahôlândia IL, located in the municipalities of Goatins and Itacajá, has been constantly invaded by wildlife dealers, who steal the eggs of macaws and other animals. The community also suffers from the contamination of rivers with pesticides sprayed on plantations bordering the territory. Every year, arson by non-indigenous people affect the soil in areas bordering the indigenous land, as a strategy to facilitate illegal logging.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Sugar cane plantation; contamination with pesticides

**DESCRIPTION:** The community feels the impacts of the construction of a sugar and alcohol plant 30 km from the indigenous land,

under the Prodecer III project, which supplies the plant and consists of extensive soybean, watermelon and sugarcane plantations. The spraying of pesticides on crops by airplanes has affected the rivers, streams and traditional plantations of the Xerente people, causing respiratory diseases and diarrhea in children and the elderly. In addition, the community is still under pressure from authorities in cities adjacent to the indigenous land, who are requesting the paving of the TO-010 and TO-245 highways and the construction of the Sono River bridge, thus aggravating internal conflicts and exposing the community to alcoholism and prostitution.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** INAWÉBOHONA

**PEOPLE:** JAVAÉ and KARAJÁ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Contamination with pesticides; fires; lease; poaching

**DESCRIPTION:** The Araguaia National Park and the Inawébohona IL, located along the banks of the Javaé and Araguaia rivers, are subject to fires during the summer drought season, as well as to impacts from the leasing of the native pasture of Bananal Island. The area is constantly invaded by poachers, since the region is rich in fish and animal species such as tapir, deer, buffalo and birds of various species. Due to the excessive use of pesticides in soybean, rice and watermelon plantations, the waters of the Javaé, Urubu and Formoso rivers are contaminated and unfit for use.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

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**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**TYPE OF DAMAGE/CONFLICT:** Illegal fishing and poaching; illegal logging

**DESCRIPTION:** Invasions of the indigenous area for logging; poaching of both fish and game; agribusiness expansion; and pressure from the municipality of Tocantinópolis and the state of Tocantins for the paving of the TO-126 highway are some of the problems faced by the Apinajé people. The advance of agribusiness, financed by Banco da Amazônia, overlaps lands already declared and with demarcation processes under way at FUNAI. In addition, in the case of a project around the indigenous land, the environmental license was granted by Naturantins, the state public agency responsible for the environment, without any consultation with the community.

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*



# Chapter II

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## Violence against the Person

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and discrimination
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indigenous people in Brazil



*Historically, indigenous people have endured different types of violation in Brazil, from the most “symbolic” to the cruelest; at the end of the day, what is really in dispute are their territories and the natural goods therein*

In 2018, acts of violence against the (indigenous) person were very serious. The data analyzed show that indigenous demands, including individual ones, are subject to legal, administrative, economic or social controversies. In other words, indigenous people are generally seen as an unsolvable problem in regions where lands have been demarcated or are in the process of demarcation. They are characterized as unwanted persons in municipalities and states. And unfortunately, non-indigenous people who have access to information about original peoples receive it out of context and are influenced by conflicts driven by local and regional economic interests, especially interests in traditional lands. Information about the indigenous person and/or the community to which he or she belongs is always biased and portrays the communities or their individuals as problems to be solved by governments.

# Abuse of power

Of the 11 cases involving abuse of power reported in 2018, two affected families and communities and nine affected individuals. These are cases of arbitrary accusations and arrests, torture and savage invasions that spawned fear and panic among children, adults and the elderly.

The 12 Kaingang families who occupied an area belonging to the National Transportation Infrastructure Department (DNIT) near the BR-285 highway in Rio Grande do Sul were met with tear gas and rubber bullets fired by 30 police officers from the Military Brigade and the Special Operations battalion (BOE) in a violent response to the occupation. In addition to rejecting any possibility of dialogue, the

officers verbally assaulted the Kaingang with racial slurs and death threats.

In Pará, indigenous people denounced the publication by the state governor of Decree 1969 establishing a study group to suggest procedural rules for prior, free and informed consultations based on Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). This ILO standard has already been recognized in the Brazilian legal system as a constitutional standard. Therefore, it is not the role of states to suggest rules - which is the responsibility of the federal government - but rather to comply with those established by the Convention.

## ABUSE OF POWER

### 11 Cases

#### ALAGOAS – 1 Case

July

**VICTIM:** Manoel Messias da Silva

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Coité Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Community representatives occupied the DSEI building demanding that the agency should take action to address the lack of health care and poor water situation. The chief was arrested by the Federal Police and charged with false imprisonment.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority

**Source:** *Indigenous leader*

#### AMAZONAS – 2 Cases

July

**VICTIM:** Genival Ferreira Gomes

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APURINÃ DO IGARAPÉ MUCUIM

**MUNICIPALITY:** BERURI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Beruri Police Station

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was arrested on charges of sexually assaulting his daughter. In prison, he was beaten, tortured and had his ears cut off by fellow inmates. Family members and the defendant's daughters vouched for his innocence. The daughters claimed they had been forced to accuse the father. FOCIMP stated that it neither supports nor condones such a crime, and that only the courts can decide on it. They do not accept acts of violence such as that.

**CAUSE:** Torture

**Source:** *Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River (FOCIMP), 6/19/2018*

7/30/2018

**VICTIM:** Rubens Paumari, Francisco Apurinã and a child

**PEOPLE:** PAUMARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**DESCRIPTION:** On July 30, after drinking alcohol, the three indigenous men stole ten cases of beer from the ferry docked in the harbor of the town of Labrea, where Francisco Apurinã worked. Following a complaint, they were caught, subdued and handcuffed by the police. Even without resisting arrest and handcuffed, they claim that they were subjected to shocks and kicked, tripped up and pushed around by the police. As a result of the assault, the indigenous child hit his head, cut his forehead and got three stitches. Five people were involved in the assaults, two of whom were non-indigenous. But only the indigenous men were arrested, as the others had already left the place.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority

**Source:** *CIMI North Regional Office I – Lábrea Team*

#### BAHIA – 1 Case

8/04/2018

**VICTIM:** Fernanda Dantas Carneiro

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARGOSA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The student was arrested by the military police on charges of racial injury and contempt. The police officers approached her because they heard her singing a line of a song by the Bahia-born rapper Vandal that says: "Bullet and fire at the whores!" Students report that violent approaches by the police are common. A campaign was launched to release the student, who is an activist for black and indigenous causes, and indigenous peoples support organizations were following up on the case.

**CAUSE:** Arrest

**Source:** *CIMI, 8/06/2018*

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 2 Cases

8/26/2018

**VICTIM:** Ambrósio Alcebiades Guarani-Kaiowá

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guapo'y Tekoha

**DESCRIPTION:** In an improper and violent attack, the Military Police - without a repossession order - forced the indigenous people out of Santa Maria Farm. From a helicopter, the police fired rubber bullets at the indigenous people, and then a troop walked into the farm and evicted the Guarani-Kaiowá from the area. An elder was arrested along with other indigenous people while fleeing the attack. Community members, who waited three days for the victim's release from jail, explained that he suffers from hypertension and mental disorders. According to the press report of the event, which was denied by the indigenous people, the police claimed that the Guarani-Kaiowá had invaded the main house of Santa Maria Farm, taken hostages and stolen other people's belongings. The Kunumi Guarani-Kaiowá leader explained that a decision by Supreme Court Justice Carmen Lúcia suspended the repossession of the area that had been retaken in 2016. "There is no point in invading something that is inside the tekoha that has already been repossessed," he added. According to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Service, a public civil action would be filed to question the action of the Military Police, the Civil Police and the Public Security Secretariat of Mato Grosso do Sul.

**CAUSE:** False arrest

**Source:** *CIMI and De Olho nos Ruralistas Blog*, 8/28/2018

12/13/2018

**VICTIM:** Leonardo de Souza

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guapo'y Tekohá

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was arrested in the reserve in a violent action by the police. Furniture, clothes and documents were scattered around Leonardo's house and his family was threatened. He had been denounced by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for various crimes against police officers involved in the June 2016 Caarapó massacre and was wanted by the police. During the massacre, the defendant's son, Clodiodi, was murdered by farmers who led the attack carried out by uniformed gunmen. In a clash between indigenous people and the police, six indigenous people were injured, five of them seriously, and six farmers were arrested. However, they were released in November of the same year and are free pending trial. Contradicting the accusation against Leonardo, leaders and family members deny his involvement in the conflict with the police. According to Apyka Rendy, "They want to find a culprit; his son is dead, and he is paying for everything that happened while the whites are free." The indigenous man also added that the biggest concern is that Leonardo would be transferred to the public prison, because the community fears that something could happen to him there, due to the situation of conflict in the region.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**Source:** *CIMI*, 12/13/2018

## PARÁ – 2 Cases

2018

**VICTIM:** Indigenous People of Pará

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** State of Pará

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people claim that Decree 1,969 issued by the governor of the state of Pará on January 24, 2018, is unconstitutional. The decree sets up a Study Group to suggest procedures for prior, free and informed consultation with traditional peoples and populations. The indigenous people claim that the International Labor Organization (ILO) already establishes, through Convention 169, an international constitutional norm on the subject, which is, therefore, incumbent upon the federal government and not on the states. Recognized in the Brazilian legal system, Convention 169 states that "governments shall consult the peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly."

**Source:** *CIMI North Regional Office II*, 1/25/2018; *MPF/PA*, 2/19/2018

10/10/2018

**VICTIM:** José Osmar Sabino da Silva

**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANAIN

**MUNICIPALITY:** CANAÃ DOS CARAJÁS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kanai Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man, a village resident, was approached by a policeman on the road of access to the place where he lives. The policeman asked him to identify himself and realizing from the documents that Jose was an indigenous person, accused him of carrying fake documents, saying clearly that he was not an indigenous person. Jose tried to explain but stopped talking in view of the policeman's anger.

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault

**Source:** *Indigenous man José Osmar Sabino da Silva*; *CIMI North Regional Office II*

## PARANÁ – 1 Case

3/14/2018

**VICTIM:** Cláudio Vogado

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA HELENA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Mokoi Joegua Tekoha

**DESCRIPTION:** Five indigenous people, including the community chief, were arrested by the Environmental Police of Paraná near Iguaçu National Park. They were accused of cutting down native vegetation - a small variety of bamboo tree known as taquara - in a biological refuge for environmental preservation of Itaipu Binacional power plant, a traditional area that had been used by indigenous people before the plant was built. The men were on a boat, and when returning from the island to the shores of Lake Itaipu, were approached by the police, who also seized their small boat. The judge in Foz de Iguaçu ruled that the boat was not involved in the act of cutting down bamboo trees. However, in disregard of the court's order the chief of the environmental police refused to return the boat to the community and threatened to destroy it.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority and threats

**Source:** *CIMI South Regional Office and Porem.net*; 3/15/2018

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

2/15/2018

**VICTIM:** Community, Querino Carvalho and a young man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPO DO MEIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PASSO FUNDO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-285 highway

**DESCRIPTION:** A violent action by the Military Police against 12 Kaingang families created panic and fear among children, women and the elderly. According to the testimony of indigenous leaders to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) in Passo Fundo, in order to draw the attention of federal authorities to the need for demarcation of their traditional lands, the families decided to occupy an area belonging to the National Transportation Infrastructure Department (DNIT), therefore a federal area, near the BR-285 highway. The families set up camp but were surprised by the arrival of 30 officers from the Military Brigade and the Special Operations Battalion (BOE). The indigenous people tried to start a dialogue, to no avail, as they were attacked by the police with tear gas and rubber bullets that hit young people, women, children and the elderly. In addition to physical assaults, the indigenous people reported to the MPF that they were insulted with racial slurs and threatened with death unless they vacated the area.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority

**Source:** CIMI South Regional Office - Frederico Westphalen Team; G1/RS

## SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

10/31/2018

**VICTIM:** Men

**PEOPLE:** XOKLENG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IBIRAMA - LA KLĀNO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BLUMENAU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** City of Blumenau

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people occupied an abandoned building in the former Blumenau Health Center, as there is no shelter in the city for them to stay. They claim that upon returning to the building after looking for a job, they were approached by police officers, who threw their cell phones in the water. One of the indigenous men was beaten. Police officers went to the place where the indigenous people were staying to get the documents of one of them and argued with the community leader, who was verbally assaulted. The indigenous people were taken to the police station and later released. The victims went to three police stations to file a report, but none wanted to help them. Finally, they went to FUNAI, where they were able to file the report and were subjected to a forensic medical examination.

**CAUSE:** Physical and verbal assault

**Source:** CIMI South Regional Office, 1/29/2019



Divulgação

*In a violent and disproportionate police operation, the National Force used tear gas and pepper spray in the questionable arrest of Leonardo de Souza Guarani-Kaiowá, father of Clodiodi, the indigenous man killed during the Caarapó massacre in 2016*

# Death threat

In 2018, eight cases of death threats were reported in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (4), Maranhão (1) and Paraná (1). These are cases involving land conflicts, such as the threats against Benki Pyako, of the Ashaninka people, who is developing reforestation activities with the Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve communities in the municipality of Marechal Thaumaturgo, Acre, near the border with Peru. He reported to the Federal Police that he was being subjected to threats of violence because he was an agroforestry agent and leader of the Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River. However, his allegations resulted in a process in which only the defendants were heard and, as a result, he was indicted and prosecuted for slander. Benki is on the death threat list delivered to the UN. Turning a victim into a defendant is common practice against indigenous people. Especially in

small towns, it is common for an indigenous person to walk into a police station to file a report and end up being arrested for slander or identified as the perpetrator of the offense he or she is reporting.

Reports of rape of indigenous girls by influential residents in the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM) were transferred from the federal to the state level. The offenders are free, and the girls and their families are threatened by criminals.

Loggers were caught felling trees by the residents of the Lago da Piranha indigenous land, of the Mura people, in the state of Amazonas. As the indigenous people had already seized timber from another group of offenders, the invaders threatened them with death if they tried to seize the timber.

## DEATH THREAT

### 8 Cases

#### ACRE – 2 Cases

April

**VICTIM:** Benki Piyako

**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO JURUÁ EXTRACTIVE RESERVE

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** Following conflicts over land occupation in the city of Marechal Thaumaturgo, in 2015, Benki reported to the Federal Police that he was being subjected to threats of violence because he was an agroforestry agent and leader of the Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River (Apiwtxa), which means “union” in the Aruak language. Those responsible for investigating the case heard only the defendants, Benki was indicted and a criminal lawsuit was filed against him for slander. Benki has been assaulted six times with a firearm and once with an axe. His name is in a death threat list delivered to the UN. The work carried out by the Ashaninka bothers miners and loggers, to whom the role of the indigenous community in defending the forests is a threat to their illegal activities.

**CAUSE:** Slander

*Source: Estadão newspaper, 3/17/2018*

2018

**VICTIM:** Talita de Souza Araújo Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was threatened because, together with the Municipal Social Assistance Secretariat, she filed a complaint with the Public Prosecutor’s Office against merchants who keep the bank cards of indigenous people. The Federal Police recovered more than 50 cards and handed them back to the

indigenous leader against a signed receipt, to be returned to the owners.

**CAUSE:** Threat

*Source: Victim and Social Worker from the municipality; CIMI A/O - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

#### AMAZONAS – 4 Cases

September

**VICTIM:** Girls and adolescents

**PEOPLE:** WANANO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO NEGRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** Investigations into the rape of indigenous girls and adolescents by influential residents of São Gabriel da Cachoeira have been going on since 2014. At the request of the defendants’ attorney, the cases were transferred from the federal to the state level. Many of the offenders are free pending trial. Jose Santana, from the Wanano people, told a newspaper that he and his daughters are being threatened by the defendants. According to him, “when the police investigation began it was very bad for us. It’s still bad.” When the investigation began, the family had to flee the municipality to protect themselves from threats. They have returned to the city but are still being threatened by the offenders.

**CAUSE:** Death threat

*Source: Amazônia Real, 9/20/2018*

8/16/2018

**VICTIM:** Indigenous leader

**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Terra Preta - Rio dos Abacaxis Community

**DESCRIPTION:** Three men went to the Maraguá chief's home, who was out at the time, and left a message with his younger children: "Either he stops doing what he is doing, or we'll give him what for." This was the second time in less than a month that he had been threatened. The threats are a consequence of the people's struggle to demarcate their traditional territory.

**CAUSE:** Land conflict

**Source:** J. Roshá, CIMI North Regional Office I, 23/8/2018

**6/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** Raimundo Campos and Mura leaders

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGO DO PIRANHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO

**DESCRIPTION:** Thugs working for an invader of the Lago do Piranha Indigenous Land have been threatening the Mura community for years. On June 1, Raimundo Campos, a.k.a. Miranha, was another indigenous victim of this type of threat. The assailant said he does not want indigenous people living on the land. The Mura reported the threats to FUNAI and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office.

**CAUSE:** Threat

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I – Borba Team

**5/20/2018**

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGO DO PIRANHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO

**DESCRIPTION:** Loggers were caught chopping down trees inside indigenous land to sell the logs, and because the indigenous people had seized timber from another criminal group four days earlier, the invaders threatened to kill them if they tried to take the logs. The indigenous people seized the logs and reported the threat to FUNAI and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office.

**CAUSE:** Threat

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I – Borba Team

## MARANHÃO – 1 Case

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Joaquim Gavião

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amarante do Maranhão

**DESCRIPTION:** According to information from leaders of the Gavião people, Joaquim was being threatened with death for the alleged murder of David Mulato Gavião.

**CAUSE:** Threat

**Source:** Indigenous leaders

## PARANÁ – 1 Case

**4/20/2018**

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ TEKOKHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA HELENA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pyau Tekoha

**DESCRIPTION:** Two children were fishing in the Itaipu dam when they were caught by two men on a boat. They identified themselves as police officers and threatened the children by saying: "one of these days an Indian will die." Then one of them shot twice at the children, who were very scared. A community leader reported the threat to the Federal Public Defender's Office.

**CAUSE:** Threat with firearm

**Source:** Document provided by indigenous leaders



After reporting to the Federal Police criminal mining and logging activities in the Amazon rainforest, Benki Piyako, of the Ashaninka indigenous people, was subjected to assaults and threats

# Various threats

A total of 14 cases of various types of threats were reported in 2018. Some concern merchants keeping the ATM cards used to withdraw wages and pensions from banks. As indigenous people - usually retirees, teachers, health workers, and beneficiaries of social policies - don't go often into town, they leave their bank cards with the merchants, especially market owners. Their debts are paid on a monthly basis, but they are often overcharged. The merchants withdraw their money every month on the pretext of reducing the debt. There are also reports of loans taken out in the name of indigenous people without their consent.

The Federal Police went to the municipality of Ipixuna in the state of Acre to recover the ATM cards kept by merchants and made several recommendations. However, no investigation has been conducted and nobody is being sued, although reports have been made by the Municipal Social Assistance Secretariat and indigenous leaders and filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. Just two months later, the merchants went back to doing the same thing.

The threats always involve intimidation, harassment and misappropriation of natural resources. A case in point is a

man who claims to own the chestnut plantation located in the Extractive Reserve of the Middle Purus River (RESEX) in the municipality of Lábrea, state of Amazonas. He seizes the nuts harvested by the Apurinã under the guise of inspecting them, and accuses the indigenous people of theft, harassing them in their homes, in front of their relatives. The area of the chestnut plantation is claimed by the Apurinã as part of the traditional territory of their people.

Another report was filed by a FUNAI official regarding the political distribution of positions in the agency and the dismantling of the indigenous policy by the government of the then president Temer. Among other things, the official pointed out that the regional coordinator of FUNAI in Campo Grande (state of Mato Grosso do Sul) provided "chief certificates" to indigenous people who were allegedly community leaders. "This is an insult to the autonomy of indigenous peoples. FUNAI's statute says that we must respect their own forms of social organization. It will never be up to the Brazilian state to decide who is an indigenous leader," she said.

## VARIOUS THREATS

### 14 Cases

#### ACRE – 1 Case

2018

**VICTIM:** Teachers, retirees, indigenous health agents, beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) program

**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO IGARAPÉ HUMAITÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Various indigenous lands - Nawa, Kulina do Médio Juruá, Nukini, and Arara do Igarapé among others

**DESCRIPTION:** The long distance between the indigenous land and the capital city translates into high fuel and lodging costs for indigenous families to withdraw their wages and pensions from the bank and make purchases. This forces them to go into town only every two or three months. Most families buy on credit and to ensure payment, merchants keep their ATM cards, including their passwords. This has led to abuse by merchants, who use the cards to take out loans and increase the amount of the debt. When the indigenous person asks for the card or the money, they refuse to hand them over, claiming that the person has no money in the account. This situation includes peoples from Acre and affect retirees, teachers, indigenous health agents and beneficiaries of social policies. Leaders and the Municipal Social Assistance Secretariat filed a complaint with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. The Federal Police went to the municipality

of Ipixuna to recover the ATM cards from the merchants and make recommendations, but none of them is being sued. Just two months later, the merchants went back to doing the same thing.

**CAUSE:** Keeping bank cards and passwords

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team*

#### AMAZONAS – 3 Cases

August

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** EIRUNEPÉ

**DESCRIPTION:** A crime allegedly committed by two indigenous men led to demonstrations by the population against the presence of the indigenous people in the city. They were forced to stay home and prevented from going to work for fear of being attacked by the population, who threatened to make justice with their own hands. According to the commander of the 10th local Military Police Group, in the absence of a FUNAI representative in the city, he reported the situation to the agency's representation in another municipality but had received no response.

**CAUSE:** Threats; duress; false imprisonment

*Source: CIMI, 8/30/2018*



### November

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** TABATINGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tabatinga

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of Amazonas received a report of the international kidnapping of an indigenous child, whose probable location at that time would be Cuchilho Cocha, in Peru. FUNAI was given 10 days to provide an answer.

**CAUSE:** Kidnapping

*Source: Toda Hora Portal, 11/09/2018*

### 2018

**VICTIM:** João Souza da Costa, Abel Otávio Apurinã and Valcemir Apurinã

**PEOPLE:** APURINÃ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO TUMIÃ

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Akidabã and Aldeinha

**DESCRIPTION:** João Souza da Costa, of the Akidaban indigenous community, reported that the communities of the Baixo Tumiã Indigenous Land have for some time been harassed by a man who claims to own chestnut plantations in the RESEX of the Middle Purus River. This area is claimed by the indigenous people as the traditional territory of the Apurinã people, who already lived there long before the arrival of any non-indigenous people. The attacker insults the indigenous people using hate racial words and accuses them of stealing "his chestnuts." He also inspects all canoes in and out of Igarapé Tumiã during the harvest season. According to Mr. Costa, the attacker went to his house on a boat, accompanied by four men, and accused him of stealing chestnuts, threatening him in front of his family. This has happened three times already. Mr. Abel Otávio Apurinã, of the recently contacted Aldeinha community, reported that the attacker claims to own chestnut plantations, including in another area, "since his father's time." There are also several merchants who come together to harass and accuse indigenous people. Mr. Valdeci Apurinã, of the Akidaban community, reported that the threats have intensified since 2017 and that the aggressor confiscated his chestnuts, accusing him of theft. Video recordings of this complaint have been filed with FUNAI in the Middle Purus River and forwarded to the Bishop of the Prelacy of Labrea, Dom Santiago Sanches.

**CAUSE:** Verbal threat

*Source: CIMI North Regional Office – Lábrea Team*

### CEARÁ – 1 Case

#### August

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** PITAGUARY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PITAGUARY

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARACANAÚ

**DESCRIPTION:** Based on irregularities regarding the reduction of the community area in a lawsuit in which they were not heard, the indigenous communities filed a motion for relief from the judgment, requesting a new trial. As a result of the land conflict, the communities were repeatedly attacked by outside agents. Murder attempts, threats of seizure and false imprisonment of traditional and family leaders, among other threats, have been reported.

**CAUSE:** Threats and violence

*Source: CIMI, 8/10/2018*

### FEDERAL DISTRICT – 1 Case

#### June

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASÍLIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** FUNAI

**DESCRIPTION:** A FUNAI official reported the political distribution of positions in the agency and the dismantling of the indigenous policy by the government of the then president Temer. This situation directly affects the rights of indigenous peoples who, according to the report, were being used as a bargaining chip by the government. Still according to the official, the regional coordinator of FUNAI in Campo Grande (state of Mato Grosso do Sul) provided "chief certificates" to indigenous people who were allegedly community leaders. "This is an insult to the autonomy of indigenous peoples. FUNAI's statute says that we must respect their own forms of social organization. It will never be up to the Brazilian state to decide who is an indigenous leader," she said.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority

*Source: CIMI, 6/14/2018*

### MARANHÃO – 3 Cases

#### 2018

**VICTIM:** Leaders

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders of the Gavião people of the Governador Indigenous Land and of the Arariboia people of the Arariboia Indigenous Land were threatened by loggers and hunters for seizing trucks transporting illegal timber and curbing illegal logging in their territories.

**CAUSE:** Threat

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

#### 2018

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people reported that they are subject to constant threats from farmers who always refer to them as land thieves. The farmers also said that they would be prepared to receive the indigenous people if they invaded their lands.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Akroá Gamela Team*

#### 2018

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported that unknown bikers continued to go to the areas repossessed by their people. The competent authority has been constantly informed of the incident.

**CAUSE:** Threats

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Akroá Gamela Team*

## PERNAMBUCO – 1 Case

12/08/2018

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** PANKARARU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PANKARARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JATOBÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bem Querer de Baixo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** In a second attack on the people, the Catholic church in the community was set on fire and glass windows and doors were broken. After launching an online campaign to raise funds to rebuild the church, the school, the health center and the houses that burned down during the attacks, the Pankararu began to receive threats on social media. A user posted a message congratulating the perpetrators of the attacks on the village and stating that further attacks on indigenous people would occur. Another one wrote that “the land belongs to the working people of Bem Querer and not to the scumbags who want what belongs to others.”

**CAUSE:** The internet

**Source:** UOL News, 12/09/2018

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 2 Cases

6/17/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONTA DO ARADO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Perimeter of the former Arado Farm, Belém Novo neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** Leaders who are in the process of regaining possession of the area reported that the community was approached by six gunmen who claimed to be police officers. They demanded that the indigenous people leave immediately and said that they would forcibly remove them if they resisted and would bring in trucks and more men for that purpose. According to a report by Sul 21, the area is an important Guarani archaeological site, with pre-colonial evidence of the occupation by the indigenous people, including a few objects displayed in the Joaquim José Felizardo Museum, in Porto Alegre. Nonetheless, the area is targeted by real estate speculation and there are plans for the construction of a condominium with 2,300 residential and commercial units.

**CAUSE:** Threats and insults

**Source:** CIMI South Regional Office, 6/17/2018

July

**VICTIM:** Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONTA DO ARADO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Arado Velho, Belém Novo neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** After regaining possession of part of their traditional lands in Arado Velho, the families were forced out and the riverside area was fenced in. Surveillance by private security guards is constant and threatening, and everything the Guarani and their supporters do is filmed as a clear form of harassment. The police have not confirmed having been in the area, thus indicating that the entrepreneurs have hired “security guards” to attack the indigenous people. They left the camp site and took refuge by the river, in a permanent preservation area. The entrepreneurs, who plan to build luxury condominiums in the area repossessed by the Guarani, forbid them access to safe drinking water and prevent their supporters from crossing the property to provide indigenous people with water and food.

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault; harassment

**Source:** CIMI, 7/12/2018

## SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

7/11/2018

**VICTIM:** Chief Elizete

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MORRO DOS CAVALOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALHOÇA

**DESCRIPTION:** Chief Elizete saw people prowling around outside her house one night. The next day she found that a trail leading to her house had been opened. With the help of children from the village, the trail was closed with wire and wood sticks. Three days later, at about three o'clock in the morning, the chief was awakened by the noise of her dogs attacking some strangers at her doorstep. The indigenous people were able to identify two men who fled into the woods. In the morning, the chief noticed that her dog had been beaten. He died from the injuries. On a previous occasion, another dog belonging to Elizete had died from poisoning.

**CAUSE:** Invasion; attacks on animals

**Source:** Indigenous leaders

## TOCANTINS – 1 Case

2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINÓPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Inside the village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people reported that for several days and nights they had seen a black car roaming the territory's roads and crossing the villages. On one of those occasions, the occupants of the car assaulted an indigenous man and asked him questions about a leader who, years ago, would have been involved in the murder of white men in the indigenous territory.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

**Source:** Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Murders

## Official data

Based on the Law on Access to Information (12,527/2011), the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) requested from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) data on the murders of indigenous people across the country in 2018.

Data provided by SESAI, as well as consultations with the health departments in the states of Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pernambuco, Paraná, and Roraima allow us to identify 135 deaths from assault. The table below shows the number of murders reported by the agencies mentioned, by state:

State	Number of murders
Alagoas	2
Amazonas	6
Bahia <sup>1</sup>	4
Ceará	7
Mato Grosso do Sul <sup>2</sup>	38
Mato Grosso	2
Pará	2
Pernambuco <sup>3</sup>	2
Paraná <sup>4</sup>	8
Roraima <sup>5</sup>	62
Rio Grande do Sul	1
Santa Catarina	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>

1 Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/Mortality Information System (SIM). Updated on June 18, 2019.

2 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM).

3 Source: SES/SEVS/DGIAEVE/SIM-PE. Updated on October 15, 2018.

4 Source: Mortality Information System (SIM)/Division of Epidemiological Information (DVEIP)/Epidemiology Center (CEPI)/Health Surveillance Superintendence (SVS)/State Health Secretariat of Paraná (SESA/PR). Data subject to change.

5 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.

The above data do not allow further analysis as they do not provide information on the age group of the victims, the people to which they belong or the circumstances of the murders. In any case, the high numbers of deaths in the states of Roraima (62) and Mato Grosso do Sul (38) are noteworthy. We emphasize that SESAI itself informs that these data are “preliminary” and had been systematized until September 30, 2018. The health secretariats also inform that the data are subject to change. Therefore, it is perfectly valid to believe that the number of deaths of indigenous people from assault is likely even higher.



Despite the recognized underreporting of incidents, there was an increase in the number of indigenous people murdered in 2018 compared with the previous year

## Data collected by CIMI

CIMI recorded 50 murder victims in 2018, as follows: Acre (3), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (4), Bahia (3), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (2), Mato Grosso do Sul (13), Minas Gerais (1), Pará (3), Paraná (3), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Roraima (5), Santa Catarina (6) and Tocantins (4). The cases presented here were reported by the teams working at CIMI Regional Offices and by the media.

Six victims were female and among the male victims was a 9-year-old boy. The men’s ages ranged from 15 to 61 years, in groups with 18 victims between 15 and 29 years, 16 between 34 and 45 years and 7 between 48 and 61 years. These data show that these violent incidents affect especially young people. Considering that people between 19 and 45 years are adults, the 32 deaths recorded in this age group may jeopardize the workforce composition for some communities.

Among the reasons for the assaults is a declared case of femicide, in which the husband confessed to beating his wife to death by his jealousy, and another in which the husband killed the wife with a machete in front of their two-year-old daughter. Nine cases of fights related or not to alcohol and drug use, theft and delirium were reported. In most murder cases, the motive is ignored and unknown. Many were committed with melee weapons, sticks, stones and beatings. Nine were committed with firearms and involved police officers, strangers, with some indigenous leaders killed.

## MURDERS

### 48 Cases - 50 Victims

#### ACRE – 2 Cases - 3 Victims

**1/15/2018**

**VICTIM:** Vanderlângia Pereira

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** After a disagreement, the indigenous woman was murdered by her husband with a machete in front of their two-year-old daughter. The perpetrator managed to escape.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *G1/AC*, 1/15/2018

**July**

**VICTIM:** Renato Monazite da Silva

**PEOPLE:** MANCHINERI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MAMOADATE

**MUNICIPALITY:** ASSIS BRASIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rua 5, Bela Vista

**DESCRIPTION:** According to witnesses, there was a group of people known as “Faction B13” inside a house. Another hooded group called “Red Command Faction” entered the house claiming to be the police. Those inside were disarmed but were shot at close range. Two died and several were injured.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office A/O, leaders and Family members*, 7/10/2018

#### ALAGOAS – 1 Case - 1 Victim

**3/28/2018**

**VICTIM:** Cícero Teixeira Lima Filho

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ouricuri Village

**DESCRIPTION:** It seems that during an argument after a pool game the perpetrator, who apparently was a relative of the victim, killed him with machete blows.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Alagoas 24 Horas*, 3/28/2018

#### AMAZONAS – 4 Cases – 4 Victims

**1/30/2018**

**VICTIM:** Nilson Vieira Pinto

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** TABATINGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Close to the Umariáçu Indigenous Reserve - São Francisco do Pataú Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was on his boat when he was hit by three shots. He was mistaken for drug traffickers operating on the Solimões River. The suspects are known as “river pirates.” The Solimões route is one of the main drug corridors in Brazil due to its location near the Triple Border (Brazil, Colombia and Peru).

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Em Tempo*, 1/30/2018

**10/20/2018**

**VICTIM:** A teenage boy

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**MUNICIPALITY:** FONTE BOA

**DESCRIPTION:** The president of the Indigenous Organization of Fonte Boa, Raimundo Alcinez Maricaú, said the boy was killed by mistake. He added that there are many cases of violence in the area.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Amazonas Atual*, 11/09/2018

**9/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** José Francisco Gomes da Silva

**PEOPLE:** APURINÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAQUIRI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 45 of the AM-010 Highway, Paiol Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous agricultural worker was found dead, stabbed in the neck, on the farm where he lived. The murder was reported by the victim’s family.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *D24AM*, 9/19/2018; *Amazonas Atual*, 11/09/2018

**1/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** Maurício Marques da Silva

**PEOPLE:** APURINÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAITITU

**MUNICIPALITY:** LÁBREA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Macedinho Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim’s father saw his son talking to some young men near their house. Shortly after he heard four shots and his son’s screams and the young men came back without him. The murder was cold-blooded. One of the perpetrators said that after an argument the victim allegedly threatened one of them, accusing him of killing his uncle over drug trafficking. According to reports, the perpetrators are fugitives from the police and the community had already asked them to leave, in addition to informing the police and the Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus River (FOCIMP) of the presence of the offenders in the indigenous land.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *CIMI North Regional Office I – Lábrea Team*

#### BAHIA – 3 Cases - 3 Victims

**1/27/2018**

**VICTIM:** Samuel Brás Bonfim

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** COROA VERMELHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA CRUZ CABRÁLIA

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police, the young man was drinking with his female partner in a bar when they started an argument. After a body struggle, the woman stabbed him in the chest. She was badly wounded as a result of attacks by locals and taken to the hospital. Once discharged, she would be taken to prison.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Radar 64*, 1/29/2018

**6/24/2018**

**VICTIM:** Hélio Gomes Portugal

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO SEGURO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Barra Velha Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim lived in Porto Seguro and was at his aunt's house in the village, where he often went to visit relatives. He was shot dead when he went to the window after hearing someone call him by his nickname. The killers fled on a motorcycle.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Radar 64*, 6/25/2018

**11/06/2018**

**VICTIM:** Reinaldo Silva Pataxó

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARAMURU CATARINA PARAGUAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** PAU BRASIL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man, who was a leader in the health area, had been a councilman. He ran again in 2016 but was not elected. The police did not provide information on the motive of the crime, which, however, was reported to the members of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) during their visit to Brazil.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *De Olho nos Ruralistas log*, 11/07/2018; *CIMI*, 11/09/2018

### MARANHÃO – 1 Case - 1 Victim

**10/13/2018**

**VICTIM:** Davi Mulato Gavião

**PEOPLE:** GAVIÃO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GAVIÃO

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Amarante do Maranhão

**DESCRIPTION:** Two men fired five shots at the indigenous man who was sleeping on the street in downtown Amarante do Maranhão, three kilometers from his village. The body was still at the crime scene by 12 noon the next day, when the police arrived.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

### MATO GROSSO – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

**1/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** Daniel Kabixana

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CONFRESA

**DESCRIPTION:** Daniel left the village on his motorcycle, with R\$ 4,000 to be deposited in a bank in the town of Confresa. The accused told the police that they were watching the victim from a bar and realizing that he was carrying a lot of money, followed and killed him.

**CAUSE:** Stone blows

**Source:** *G1/MT*, 1/30/2019; *CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso – Tapirapé Team*

**12/09/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** SUYÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAWI

**MUNICIPALITY:** QUERÊNCIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Khikhatxi Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was beaten with a wood bat. Although assisted by a nurse who works at the Wawi center, she could not resist her wounds. The suspect has not been identified.

**CAUSE:** Wood bat

**Source:** *O Livre*, 12/11/2018

### MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 13 Cases – 13 Victims

**1/27/2018**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MARANGATU

**MUNICIPALITY:** ANTÔNIO JOÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Marangatu Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim suffered serious head injuries and a concussion. The suspect is a teenager, but he did not confess to the crime.

**CAUSE:** Stone blows

**Source:** *G1/MS*, 1/27/2018

**1/31/2018**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUAPERÍ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CORONEL SAPUCAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Farm

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the police report, a farm worker found the deceased near the gate and warned his boss. The case was recorded as homicide, but no suspects have been identified.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

**Source:** *G1/MS*, 2/02/2108

**23/2/2018**

**VICTIM:** Silisberto Vilhalva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAARAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tey Kuê Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim, who was murdered by her brother-in-law, already had a rap sheet for drug trafficking, theft and other offenses. A knife and a small amount of marijuana were found near her body.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Campo Grande News*; 2/24/2018

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** Roberto Martins da Silva

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was found beaten and abandoned on a road in the Jaguapiru Village. He was in the Vida Hospital for five days but could not resist his injuries. There are no suspects.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *Aquidauana News/MS*; 3/01/2018

**2/11/2018**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The body was found outside a house where the victim had attended a birthday party. There are no suspects.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *G1*, 2/11/2018

**2/18/2018**

**VICTIM:** Marinelza Lopes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** In a statement to the police, the victim's non-indigenous husband said that he and his wife had gone to a farm to fetch corn for the chickens. He saw two men in the woods, heard gunshots and saw the men run into the woods. The case was being investigated.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *A Gazeta News*, 2/18/2018

**3/30/2018**

**VICTIM:** Marciano Lopes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boqueirão Camp

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was drinking alcohol in the company of another man and a teenager. When called to do drugs, he refused. Witnesses report that they heard a cry for help. The ambulance was called to the scene, but the victim could not resist the head injuries.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Campo Grande News*, 3/31/2018

**6/02/2018**

**VICTIM:** J.V.G

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenage boy was in a bar with two cousins, also teenagers, when he left to pick up a bicycle. As it was taking him too long to come back, the cousins went looking for him and found him dead on the village road.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *O Progresso*, 6/02/2018

**5/26/2018**

**VICTIM:** Unidentified male

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARANHOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Fernando Corrêa da Costa Street, downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man, a Paraguayan national, was shot to death. Witnesses said they saw two people on a motorcycle fleeing the scene.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Midiamax*, 5/26/2018

**7/30/2018**

**VICTIM:** Jonas de Souza Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** MS-156 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The man was found dead with head injuries on the side of the MS-156 Highway. Police found no signs of braking on the road, ruling out the possibility of a run-over accident.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

**Source:** *Midiamax*, 7/31/2018

**8/31/2018**

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was at a friend's house with seven other people. At one point, for unknown reasons, there was confusion and the indigenous man was beaten with pieces of wood and struck with a machete. He was assisted but could not resist his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Pieces of wood and machete

**Source:** *Correio do Estado newspaper*, 8/31/2018

**9/10/2018**

**VICTIM:** Vando Araújo

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Verde Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was stabbed by his brother-in-law, who appeared to be mentally disturbed. The victim's wife informed the police that her brother had tried to flee the scene but was chased by other indigenous people until the police arrived.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Diário Digital*, 9/11/2018

**12/21/2018**

**VICTIM:** Jackson Gonçalves

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was walking through the village with his brother, when he was attacked by another indigenous man with a knife. He died at the scene. The accused was arrested and confessed to the crime.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Ponta Porã Informa*, 12/24/2018

## MINAS GERAIS – 1 Case – 1 Victim

**2/05/2018**

**VICTIM:** Jacira Cavalcante Teixeira

**PEOPLE:** XAKRIABÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAKRIABÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO JOÃO DAS MISSÕES

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Embaúba Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Witnesses say that the victim was trying to get a cell phone signal when her partner assaulted her with a wood bat. She could not resist her injuries. The suspect confessed to the crime and told the police he has assaulted the woman out of jealousy. The case is considered a femicide.

**CAUSE:** Wood bat

**Source:** *G1/MG*, 3/07/2018

## PARÁ – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

**6/2/2018**

**VICTIM:** Elinaldo Akay Munduruku

**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU

**MUNICIPALITY:** JACAREACANGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jacareacanga

**DESCRIPTION:** Elinaldo was stabbed to death with a knife on his way home. Military Police teams were looking for suspects.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *G1/PA*, 6/2/2018

**10/11/2018**

**VICTIM:** Miracildo Castro da Silva

**PEOPLE:** ARAPIUM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARAPIUM

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caruci Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim's body was found with marks of violence on the banks of a stream near the village. According to informa-

tion given to the police, the man disappeared after leaving the community school where he worked as a security guard.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *G1*, 10/12/2018

**12/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** Djokro Kayapó

**PEOPLE:** KAYAPÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** OURILÂNDIA DO NORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jerusalém Avenue, Liberdade de Morar neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man's body was found in the urban area of the municipality. The police said that he was killed with an edged object that caused the fatal injuries to his face and back. The Civil Police were investigating the case.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

**Source:** *G1/PA*, 12/31/2018

### PARANÁ – 3 Cases - 3 Victims

**5/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** Germano Tej Rodrigues

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** LONDRINA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Lerroville District

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was in a bar and on her way home was shot dead in the head.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Folha de Londrina newspaper*, 5/20/2018

**5/18/2018**

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** KM 477 of the BR-277 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Highway Police found the indigenous woman's body in a rainwater ditch on the highway.

**CAUSE:** Unknown

**Source:** *CGN*

**11/22/2018**

**VICTIM:** A teenage boy

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** CORONEL VIVIDA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-373 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The body of a teenage boy was found on the side of the highway. According to the police, there was a body struggle. The victim was hit with a pickaxe and did not resist his injuries.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *CIMI South Regional Office – Paraná Team*

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case - 1 Victim

**4/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** Anderson Farias de Oliveira

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VENTARRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** EREBANGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was shot dead inside the indigenous area. The motive for the crime is being investigated.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Gaúcha Radio Station*, 4/19/2018

### RORAIMA – 4 Cases - 5 Victims

**10/15/2018**

**VICTIM:** Ronilson Caetano

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANAUANIN

**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man, who had disappeared after leaving a party, was found dead on the banks of a stream. According to the police, the body had signs of beating in the head and a deep cut on the neck.

**CAUSE:** Beating

**Source:** *Folha de Boa Vista/RR newspaper*, 10/16/2018

**11/07/2018**

**VICTIM:** Recílio da Silva Nascimento

**PEOPLE:** WAPIXANA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Muriru Community

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was shot at dawn in front of his house. The motive for the crime was not reported by the man's son and no suspects have been arrested.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *João Barros*, 11/08/2018

**12/03/2018**

**VICTIM:** Alexsandro Melquior da Silva

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL

**MUNICIPALITY:** UIRAMUTÃ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Macuquem Community

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous was killed by his own wife in the Macuquen community. According to the Military Police, the woman used a pocketknife to kill her husband, but the motive for the crime has not been informed.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *G1/RR*, 12/04/2018

**July**

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MUCAJAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Estrutura Mountain Range region

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the report from the indigenous organization Hutukara Yanomami filed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Roraima (MPF-RR) in July 2018, two indigenous men from the Moxihatëtêa isolated community were killed by a group of miners who were illegally inside the Yanomami land, having gotten to the region through the Estrutura Mountain Range region, where the presence of isolated indigenous groups is quite common. The increased invasion of the Yanomami IL by miners, which is fully known to the authorities, aggravates threats to isolated indigenous peoples. In October 2017, the MPF-RR, noting the expansion of mining into the Estrutura Mountain Range, issued an alert of genocide threat to the isolated Moxihatëtêa people and filed a Public Civil Action requesting an injunction against the Union, FUNAI and the state of Roraima for the necessary measures to be taken to re-establish permanent activities in the four Ethno-Environmental Protection Bases (BAPE) within the Yanomami area. A similar alert was subsequently issued by CIMI at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in April 2018. To make matters worse,

the continued and intense presence of miners in the region near the Moxihatêtea may also be a source of diseases for them.

Source: CIMI North Regional Office

### SANTA CATARINA – 5 Cases – 6 Victims

12/11/2018

VICTIM: Valmir Antônio de Freitas Soares

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ

MUNICIPALITY: IPUAÇÚ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Pinhalzinho Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was killed with machete blows in the neck region, a few meters from where a village dance was taking place. He died at the scene. Police identified the perpetrator but did not disclose information to avoid disrupting investigations.

CAUSE: Melee weapon

Source: G1/S; Ronda Policial Net, 2/14/2018

2/20/2018

VICTIM: Teresinha Luiz dos Santos

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ

MUNICIPALITY: XANXERÊ

DESCRIPTION: The couple had a fight and the woman, who had a history of alcoholism, spent the weekend roaming near the local bus station. She was found dead with a cut in her chest and part of her head and her hair burned.

CAUSE: Melee weapon

Source: G1/SC, 2/21/2018

4/03/2018

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: ALDEIA KONDÁ

MUNICIPALITY: CHAPECÓ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Jardim do Lago Neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: An unidentified indigenous man was brutally murdered with an axe in a Chapecó neighborhood. There is no information about the circumstances of the murder.

CAUSE: Axe

Source: Ronda Policial Net

3/16/2018

VICTIM: Terezinha Luiz dos Santos

PEOPLE: KAINGANG

INDIGENOUS LAND: XAPECÓ

MUNICIPALITY: XANXERÊ

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Olímpio Júlio Tortato Street

DESCRIPTION: The victim's naked body, with chest injuries and face burns, was found by passerby. The Criminal Investigation Division located her family members and the body was identified by her daughter. She had been living in Xanxerê for just three months.

CAUSE: Melee weapon

Source: Ronda Policial Net

1/1/2018

VICTIM: Marcondes Nambá

PEOPLE: XOKLENG

INDIGENOUS LAND: IBIRAMA - LA KLÃO

MUNICIPALITY: PENHA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Armação Neighborhood

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was hit shortly after arguing with the assailant. The blows were so violent that he could not resist his injuries.

CAUSE: Wood stick

Source: CIMI South Regional Office – Florianópolis Team

### TOCANTINS – 4 Cases – 4 Victims

2/24/2018

VICTIM: Claudiovan Anselmo Apinajé

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTINÓPOLIS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Riachinho Village

DESCRIPTION: The crime occurred following an argument over a wheelbarrow. The victim was the accused's father-in-law.

CAUSE: Melee weapon

Source: G1, 4/24/2018

4/29/2018

VICTIM: Dodô Tyhanté Javaé

PEOPLE: JAVAÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: PARQUE DO ARAGUAIA

MUNICIPALITY: FORMOSO DO ARAGUAIA

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Formoso do Araguaia

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was killed by a military policeman after being caught with a knife that he allegedly used to threaten his wife. Police officers said that the victim threatened them with the knife, injuring one of them in the arms and back. Chief Darci Javaé, from the São João Village, requested that the incident be investigated because the indigenous man could have been subdued - instead of killed - by the police.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1/TO, 4/30/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

11/07/2018

VICTIM: Raimundo Nonato Conceição dos Anjos

PEOPLE: APINAJÉ

INDIGENOUS LAND: APINAYÉ

MUNICIPALITY: SÃO BENTO DO TOCANTINS

PLACE OF INCIDENT: Village close to Varedão Village

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was shot in the back inside the village. According to the police, the victim, his wife and their son were leaving the village when they heard a gunshot coming from the woods. The suspect would also have attempted to hit one of the victim's sons but failed. The main suspect was identified but managed to escape.

CAUSE: Firearm

Source: G1/TO, 11/08/2018

2018

VICTIM: Gabriel Xerente

PEOPLE: XERENTE

INDIGENOUS LAND: XERENTE

MUNICIPALITY: TOCANTÍNIA

DESCRIPTION: The indigenous man was found on the banks of the Tocantins River with signs of stabbing and beating. His body was sent to the Palmas Forensic Medical Institute. There are no suspects.

CAUSE: Beating and melee weapon

Source: Victim's family; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins



# Involuntary manslaughter

CIMI recorded 18 cases of involuntary manslaughter with 19 deaths, 18 of them from run-over accidents and one from a car crash. The cases were reported in Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (3), Paraná (5), Rio Grande do Sul (4), and Roraima (3).

The accidents occurred mainly on highways near the villages or at roadside camps and on roads that cut through indigenous areas. The victims were on bicycles, motorcycles or on foot. In most cases, the drivers fled without rendering aid.

## INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

### 18 Cases - 19 Victims

#### MARANHÃO – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Diego Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO PINDARÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was found near the BR-316 Highway. A bicycle was found by the body.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Josué Kai Kanela

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Escalvado Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over by a pickup truck inside the indigenous land.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

#### MATO GROSSO – 1 Case - 1 Victim

**1/23/2018**

**VICTIM:** Carolino Tseretowa

**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LESTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim's motorcycle was hit by a wheel loader that provides services to the municipality. He died at the scene.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: G1/MT, 1/24/2018*

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

**3/3/2018**

**VICTIM:** Rosilene Gonçalves

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The young woman was fatally run over by a vehicle on the MS-156 Highway. According to witnesses, the driver stopped and got out of the vehicle, but then fled.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: Correio do Estado newspaper, 3/04/2018*

**7/14/2018**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBAI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBAI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** MS-156 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over by a SESAI pickup truck and thrown against a vehicle that was traveling in the opposite direction. He was assisted but could not resist the injuries.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: G1/MS, 7/15/2018*

**3/18/2018**

**VICTIM:** Alex Cavalheiro

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Perimetral Norte

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man died after his motorcycle crashed into a car travelling on the opposite direction that would have tried to overtake other vehicles.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: O Vigilante/MS, 3/19/2018*

#### PARANÁ – 5 Cases – 5 victims

**2/22/2018**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** PR-476 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over on the PR-476 Highway, and the driver of the vehicle fled without rendering aid.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: Correio do Povo newspaper, 2/23/2018*

**4/21/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARINGÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guaiapó Avenue

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was hit by a motorcycle while walking to a supermarket with his mother. The biker rendered aid, but the child could not resist the injuries and died in the hospital of Sarandi.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: G1/PR, 4/23/2018*

**21/4/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child  
**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG  
**MUNICIPALITY:** MARINGÁ  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guaiapó Avenue  
**DESCRIPTION:** Mother and child were staying in the Indian House and went shopping nearby. The girl reportedly let go of her mother's hand and tried to cross the avenue when she was hit by a motorcycle. She was sent to the hospital but died from a head injury.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Massa News*

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** A man  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-NHANDEVA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCAVEL  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** KM 476 of the BR-277 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over close to the cloverleaf leading to Iguaçu Falls. The driver of the vehicle fled the scene without rendering aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: CGN*

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** Cipriano Kaingang Pinheiro  
**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BOA VISTA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LARANJEIRAS  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 3 of the BR-277 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over on the BR-277 Highway and died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. There is no information on the circumstances of the accident.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Portal Cantu*

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 4 Cases – 5 Victims

**2/07/2018**

**VICTIM:** Zélia Fernandes and Patrícia Fernandes  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANIMBYA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** BARRA DO RIBEIRO  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-116 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** Two sisters died in a run-over accident at Km 318 of the BR-116 Highway. The village chief said he had already lost many relatives in run-over accidents on the highway. The sisters lived in Guapoy Village, which is part of a reserve located a few meters from the highway and was established to compensate for the impacts caused by the duplication works of the BR-116 Highway. The driver fled the scene without rendering aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: CIMI*

**5/24/2018**

**VICTIM:** Leomar Crespo  
**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRAGUAÍ  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** ERS-330 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was run over and the driver of the vehicle fled the scene without stopping to render aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Progresso Radio Station, 5/25/2018*

**9/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** Amália Ferreira  
**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** TRÊS PASSOS  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-468 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was crossing the BR-468 Highway at KM 3, when she was hit by a pickup truck. She died at the scene. It is not known whether the driver stopped to render aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: G1/RS, 9/29/2018*

**1/14/2018**

**VICTIM:** Lindomar Camilo  
**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUARITA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** REDENTORA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Km 41 of the ERS-330 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous man was found dead on the sides of the Miraguai-Redentora Highway at Km41. The victim was undocumented but was identified by locals. The civil police were investigating the case.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Aconteceu Portal*

### RORAIMA – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

**2/03/2018**

**VICTIM:** Caciano Ambrósio  
**PEOPLE:** WAPIXANA  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TABALASCADA  
**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-432 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was hit by a car while riding his bicycle on the B-432 Highway. The driver fled without stopping to render aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: G1/RR, 2/04/2018*

**5/13/2018**

**VICTIM:** Dalvan Gomes Ingarikó  
**PEOPLE:** INGARIKÓ  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RAPOSA SERRA DO SOL  
**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA  
**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-174 Highway  
**DESCRIPTION:** The young man was found dead on the sides of the BR-174 Highway. The driver fled the scene without stopping to render aid.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Folha de Boa Vista/RR newspaper, 5/15/2018*

**9/10/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child  
**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI  
**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI  
**MUNICIPALITY:** MUCAJAÍ  
**DESCRIPTION:** The child was run over and died in the hospital. No family member ever went to the hospital or even introduced themselves as relatives while the child was being assisted on the road.  
**CAUSE:** Run-over accident  
*Source: Folha de Boa Vista/RR newspaper, 10/11/2018*

# Aggravated battery

CIMI recorded five cases of aggravated battery in 2018 in the states of Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), and São Paulo (1).

This section highlights some cases that are possibly related to the fights for land demarcation. In Mato Grosso do Sul, two children were hit by a white pickup truck while riding their bicycles near the road that connects Miranda to Cerâmica, in front of the Mãe Terra Community. The driver fled without rendering aid. The victims were sent to the hospital with injuries to their face, arms and legs. An indigenous community leader said the scenario is one of harassment against indigenous peoples in the region. “Local farmers insist on driving their cars on the edge of the road that connects Miranda to Cerâmica. They drive by swearing at the indigenous people and have also run over dogs that live in the Cachoeirinha IL.”

As a result of the historical process of colonization in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, indigenous peoples were stripped of and removed from their lands, causing them to live in permanent exile, including when they remained in the region. For a long time, they were forced to confinement in few plots of land that had been “reserved” for them. Over time, these peoples sought to regain possession the lands

traditionally occupied by them.

A case in point in this process was experienced by the Kaingang. In the early morning of February 15, a Kaingang group regained possession of an area allegedly owned by the state of Rio Grande do Sul, also known as the Military Brigade Farm. In response to this mobilization and without any warrant from the Federal Court authorizing the operation, the Military Brigade attacked and brutally forced the Kaingang families out of the area, where they had set up their camp.

In addition to panic, the violent operation spread fear among children and women, injured many indigenous people, especially an 80-year-old man who was arrested. The injuries inflicted by members of the brigade were caused by rubber bullets, smoke grenades and even lethal bullets. Reports by indigenous people describe the brutality and violence used by police officers.

As reported by Abraão Carvalho, “they did not respect our children, the children vomited from the smoke, the commander shouted to keep shooting at the indigenous people.” Another Kaingang, “Mr.” Querino reports: “Twenty-two shots I took, rubber bullets, right? I was already bleeding, blood was coming out, blood... Then they caught me, handcuffed me and took me away, right?”

Fotos: Comunidade Kaingang



*In a violent operation, the Military Police attacked a community that had regained possession of its traditional territory: “Mr.” Querino Carvalho Kaingang, who is over 80 years old, was shot 22 times with rubber bullets, handcuffed and arrested*

## AGGRAVATED BATTERY

### 5 Cases

#### MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

**11/22/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** BORORO

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTA FLORESTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village in Alta Floresta

**DESCRIPTION:** Assaulted by the father and seriously injured, the child was admitted to a hospital unit in Rondonópolis. FUNAI confirmed the assault and said that it was following up on the case.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: Cenário MT, 11/22/2018*

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 1 Case

**11/13/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** KINIKINAO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CACHOEIRINHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRANDA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Road connecting Miranda to Cerâmica

**DESCRIPTION:** Two children were hit by a white pickup truck while riding their bicycles near the road that connects Miranda to Cerâmica, in front of the Mãe Terra Community. The driver fled without stopping to render aid. The victims were sent to the hospital with injuries to their face, arms and legs.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: CIMI, 11/13/2018*

#### PARANÁ – 1 Case

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** A man

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCAVEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Brasil Avenue

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was found with head, chest, and foot injuries and sent to an Emergency Care Unit. There is no information on what motivated the assault.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CGN*

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

**2/15/2018**

**VICTIM:** Querino Carvalho, Adão da Silva Kairu and Abrão Carvalho

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPO DO MEIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PASSO FUNDO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-285 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** As a result of the historical process of colonization in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, indigenous peoples were stripped of and removed from their lands, causing them to live in permanent exile, including when they remained in

the region. For a long time, they were forced to confinement in few plots of land that had been “reserved” for them. Over time, these peoples sought to regain possession the lands traditionally occupied by them. A case in point in this process was experienced by the Kaingang. In the early morning of February 15, a Kaingang group regained possession of an area allegedly owned by the state of Rio Grande do Sul, also known as the Military Brigade Farm. In response to this mobilization and without any warrant from the Federal Court authorizing the operation, the Military Brigade attacked and brutally forced the Kaingang families out of the area, where they had set up their camp. In addition to panic, the violent operation spread fear among children and women, injured many indigenous people, especially an 80-year-old man who was arrested. The injuries inflicted by members of the brigade were caused by rubber bullets, smoke grenades and even lethal bullets. Reports by indigenous people describe the brutality and violence used by police officers. As reported by Abraão Carvalho, “they did not respect our children, the children vomited from the smoke, the commander shouted to keep shooting at the indigenous people.” Another Kaingang, “Mr.” Querino reports: “Twenty-two shots I took, rubber bullets, right? I was already bleeding, blood was coming out, blood ... Then they caught me, handcuffed me and took me away, right?”

According to Daniel Carvalho, they were later “approached by two cars in which we were taking people to the doctor. One to go to the Public Prosecutor’s Office to report the incident. We were approached and they called us dirty Indians. We were threatened: if we set foot there, they would kill us. They asked us to hug each other and sing to them. They laughed at us. We were humiliated without having the right to speak.”

**CAUSE:** Disproportionate use of force

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

#### SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

**September**

**VICTIM:** A teenage boy

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JARAGUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO PAULO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pyau Tekoha

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager was run over while trying to cross the Bandeirantes Highway on his bicycle. He received first aid from SAMU’s staff and was sent to the hospital. The indigenous community says it has already asked SESAI and FUNAI to install speed-reducing radars at the site. They have also called for the construction of an overpass to facilitate crossing to the other side of the highway. But so far, no action has been taken in this regard.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office - São Paulo Team*

# Ethnic and cultural racism and discrimination

Seventeen cases of ethnic and cultural racism and discrimination were reported in the states of Acre (1), Alagoas (1), Amazonas (4), Maranhão (2), Mato Grosso (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (1), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (1), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (1), São Paulo (1) and Tocantins (1). Two other cases refer to widespread racist attitudes towards indigenous peoples.

Indigenous leaders were outraged at President-elect Jair Bolsonaro's statements, some of them comparing indigenous people to "animals in zoos." Still during the election campaign, he stated that land demarcations were serving foreign interests and that there was a risk that indigenous peoples would establish independent States.

In his address to the Chamber of Industry and Trade of Caxias do Sul, the then vice-presidential candidate on the ticket that won the 2018 elections, retired Army general Hamilton Mourão, stated that "We have a cultural heritage, a heritage of many people who like privilege (...) This heritage of privilege is an Iberian heritage. We have a certain heritage of laziness, which comes from the indigenous culture. I am of indigenous heritage myself. My father is from the state of Amazonas. And our idle nature... comes from the African people. So, this is our cultural melting pot. Unfortunately, we like martyrs, populist leaders and lazy, sly people."

In Roraima, following the news of a large seizure of timber in the Pirititi Indigenous Land, which is home to isolated peoples, netizens posted comments that read: "All Indians do is drink cachaça and smoke weed," "They are crooks... they steal gas in border colonies... they are a lazy race!"

In Paraná, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) held a conciliation hearing due to offensive publications about the Guarani-Mbya of the Terra Roxa and Guaira IL, on a website of the National Organization for Property Rights Guarantee (ONGDIP).

Racism is expressed in a variety of media, especially on the Internet, fostering hostilities among townspeople, neighbors, teachers in official schools. This seems to be deeply rooted in the denial of indigenous rights, especially the right to land, to the preservation of the habitat of each indigenous land and to the traditional way of life.

It is worth noting that various authorities and thieves of wood and of other natural resources share the same understanding and ideas: indigenous people are no good; they are lazy and roguish people and want to create independent States. Fruit of archaic prejudices, racism is anchored in the lack of respect for and ignorance of Brazilian cultural diversity and the possibility of having ways of life based on solid knowledge that prioritize the Good Living of all.



Photo: Tiago Motta/Cimi

*Racism is expressed in a variety of ways, especially online, fostering hostilities: it is rooted in the denial of indigenous rights, especially to land and the traditional way of life*

## ETHNIC AND CULTURAL RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

### 17 Cases

**11/30/2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous peoples

**DESCRIPTION:** Several statements by President-elect Jair Bolsonaro, including some comparing indigenous people to “animals in zoos,” sparked outrage among indigenous peoples. One of the main leaders of the indigenous movement, Chief Marcos Xukuru of the Xukuru Indigenous Land, and other chiefs, also voiced their great displeasure with a statement by the president-elect regarding the stalled demarcation of indigenous lands.

**CAUSE:** Prejudiced statements

**Source:** DCI, 12/06/2018

October

**VICTIM:** Indigenous peoples

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**DESCRIPTION:** During his election campaign, the then-PSL candidate Jair Bolsonaro stated that the demarcation of indigenous lands was serving the interests of other countries and undermining the national interest. He further stated that there would be a risk of indigenous peoples establishing independent States in Brazil. As CIMI points out, there is an unavoidable contradiction between the content of the Brazilian Constitution and the history of our country, on the one hand, and the candidate’s statements on the other. The conclusion is that the candidate aimed to defend private interests over the interests of the Brazilian state and people.

**CAUSE:** Cultural discrimination

**Source:** CIMI, 23/10/2018

#### ACRE – 1 Case

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people in the town

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**DESCRIPTION:** Many indigenous people go to the town of IPIXUNA to apply for documents, withdraw wages and benefits from banks, shop, and receive health care, among other activities. However, there is no support house for indigenous peoples in the municipality and they stay in canvas shacks and old boats by the Juruá River. Indigenous peoples face prejudice from the population on a daily basis. And on social media, they are harassed by comments “asking” FUNAI to take them back to the villages, calling them “pigs” and claiming that they “disgust” the city.

**CAUSE:** The Internet

**Source:** People’s leader; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

#### ALAGOAS – 1 Case

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KARUAZÚ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARUAZÚ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campinas Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to lack of school in the community, adolescents

and children need to commute to the municipality to attend classes and are frequently subjected to racial discrimination simply because they are identified as indigenous people.

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** Indigenous leader

#### AMAZONAS – 4 Cases

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELOS

**DESCRIPTION:** An anti-indigenous media campaign promoted by councilors and businessmen spreading lies and prejudice led to a climate of hostility among the population against indigenous peoples, who claim their territorial rights. On the recommendation of these anti-indigenous sectors, a report was commissioned from an anthropologist, who is not a member of the Brazilian Anthropology Association (ABA), to show that the demarcation of indigenous lands is a serious threat to national sovereignty.

**CAUSE:** Verbal Threats

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I – Barcelos Team

**8/27/2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Juruá River region

**DESCRIPTION:** Around 30 Madiha Kulina families from the Juruá River region have been the target of prejudice by residents because of a crime allegedly committed by two indigenous people. Forced to stay in their homes and prevented from going to work, the community fears being attacked by the population. The situation has been reported to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Federal Police.

**CAUSE:** Racism; harassment

**Source:** CIMI, 8/30/2018

**5/20/2018**

**PEOPLE:** MURA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGO DO PIRANHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO

**DESCRIPTION:** Loggers who were caught chopping down trees to sell the timber threatened the indigenous people and called them impostors and fake Indians. The indigenous people filed complaints with FUNAI and the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office.

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I – Borba Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** BANIWA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO 3

**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELOS

**DESCRIPTION:** Councilors and businessmen from the municipality of Barcelos have opposed the demarcation of the indigenous lands of Barcelos since the ratification of the Jurubaxi-Téa IL. In 2017, meetings of the indigenous movement were interrupted by councilors in the communities of Bacabal,

Ponta da Terra and Tabocal de Uenixi. A public hearing was also held to discuss the demarcation of indigenous lands in the Lower Negro River without the participation of the tuxauas, indigenous communities and the indigenous peoples of Barcelos. A new anti-indigenous media campaign was launched, spreading lies and racial slurs against the indigenous population in the municipality, for the purpose of fostering disagreement about the territorial rights of the indigenous peoples of Barcelos and promoting a climate of hatred. In December 2017, councilors from Santa Isabel and Barcelos handed FUNAI a report against the demarcation of the indigenous lands of the Lower and Middle Negro River, prepared with the assistance of an anthropologist who is not a member of ABA. The local CIMI team sent a letter to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office on April 30, 2018, requesting appropriate measures. The communities have vehemently repudiated the disrespectful behavior of the councilors by issuing notes of repudiation. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office has publicly stated that the demarcation of lands will neither force the traditional non-indigenous population out of the area nor thwart development.

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I – Barcelos Team

## MARANHÃO – 2 Cases

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Residents near the territory of the Akroá Gamella people have discriminated against the community, calling them fake Indians for speaking Portuguese, being of mixed race or wearing clothes.

**CAUSE:** Prejudice

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Akroá Gamela Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITIUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** Because they go to school wearing body paint according to their traditional way of life, indigenous children are subject to prejudice from drivers who point at them and mock them.

**CAUSE:** Prejudice

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão - Akroá Gamela Team

## MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

**10/07/2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social media

**DESCRIPTION:** A report published on the G1 Portal under the headline "In MT, Army is received with arrows in a village and an Indian is arrested with 70 voting cards," was shared on the Facebook page of Encantado Radio Station (RS), with the caption: "there are 70 voters in the area" and got scornful and angry reactions saying that "Indians are outlaws." Regarding the incident with the Army, according to a note sent to the G1, in a letter released by OPAN (Operation Active

Amazon), FUNAI and the indigenous people claimed that there had been no conflict but rather a misunderstanding. In another note, FUNAI said that the electoral process had been successful among the Myky people and had the participation of all voters.

**CAUSE:** The Internet

**Source:** Denunciation on CIMI's website, 10/07/18: Mariana Dalla Vacchia

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 1 Case

**3/06/2018**

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** JARAGUARI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** BR-163 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** Councilman André Salineiro (PSDB) made a discriminatory speech against a protest by indigenous peoples. They blocked the BR-163 highway to demand change in the organization responsible for indigenous health care in that region. The councilman said: "I think the government has to change our law, which is very weak, because when there is an interruption such as this one, policing has to get there and, if there is no dialogue, you have to beat them hard. They have to get a sound beating, because they will fight back, and that is the time to beat them up."

**CAUSE:** Hate speech by an authority

**Source:** MS Notícias, 7/07/2018

## PARANÁ – 1 Case

**May**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TERRA ROXA and GUAIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) ordered a conciliation hearing due to offensive publications against the indigenous population of Guairá and Terra Roxa on social media and the website of the National Organization for Property Rights Guarantee (ONGDIP). This organization disqualifies the ethnic identity of indigenous people, makes accusations and uses criminal facts to show the indigenous community as an obstacle to the region's development. The MPF asked ONGDIP to stop prejudiced actions or else they would be fined R\$ 1,000 a day.

**CAUSE:** Racism on social media

**Source:** MPF/PR, 5/04/2018

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case

**8/06/2018**

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS ETHNICITIES

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAXIAS DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** "We have a cultural heritage, a heritage of many people who like privilege (...) This heritage of privilege is an Iberian heritage. We have a certain heritage of laziness, which comes from the indigenous culture. I am an indigenous man. My father is from the state of Amazonas. And our idle nature... comes from the African people. So, this is our cultural melting pot. Unfortunately, we like martyrs, populist leaders and lazy, sly people." This controversial and prejudiced statement was made by the retired general, then Jair Bolsonaro's (PSL) running mate, during an event in the Chamber of Industry and Trade of Caxias do Sul (RS). It was not the first time the

general had made such a statement. In his address to the Paraná Trade Association in Curitiba, he also attributed to indigenous and African peoples an alleged cultural heritage of laziness and crookedness.

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** *Gazeta do Povo newspaper*, 8/06/2018

### RORAIMA – 2 Cases

**4/30/2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous population

**PEOPLE:** PIRITITI

**MUNICIPALITY:** RORAINÓPOLIS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Social media

**DESCRIPTION:** Following the publication of news about a major seizure of wood on Pirititi indigenous land, netizens posted racist comments such as: “All Indians do is drink cachaça and smoke weed,” “They are crooks... they steal gas in border colonies... they are a lazy race!”

**CAUSE:** Racism

**Source:** *G1/RR*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Migrant families of the Warao and E'ñepá peoples

**PEOPLE:** E'ÑEPÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOA VISTA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** PUBLIC GYMNASIUM

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2015, families and groups of the Warao and E'ñepá indigenous peoples from Venezuela have migrated to Brazil in search of better living conditions. In 2017, a public gymnasium became a shelter for these families. More than 600 indigenous people were placed in a small area, without any respect for their own models of social and family organization. Throughout the first half of 2018, testimonials, including from civil servants, reported interference with organizational models, abuse of power and the use of weapons such as pepper spray in harassment actions. The responsible entities are unaware of the collective rights framework that should guide the State's action for indigenous peoples.

**CAUSE:** Abuse of authority; cruel treatment

**Source:** *CIMI North Regional Office I*

### SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

**3/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** Sônia Guajajara

**PEOPLE:** GUAJAJARA

**MUNICIPALITY:** IÇARA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Socialism and Freedom Party (PSOL) in Içara filed a lawsuit against a lawyer for prejudice. According to the party, the lawyer had made an explicit hate and prejudice speech by saying that having an indigenous person, as in the case of Sonia Guajajara, running for vice president would be “the end of times.” The provocations and discussions were posted on WhatsApp.

**CAUSE:** Racist statements

**Source:** *Lucas Lemos*, 3/19/2018

### SÃO PAULO – 1 Case

**11/21/2018**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO PAULO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bus

**DESCRIPTION:** A social worker from the region of Parelheiros reported that the indigenous people who take the bus are subjected to frequent offenses from several passengers, who complain about their presence on the vehicle using offensive and humiliating words.

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault

**Source:** *Denunciation on CIMI's website - Marane Matos Avelar, social worker, local resident*

### TOCANTINS – 1 Case

**5/12/2018**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xerente Wara Indigenous Secondary School (CEMIX)

**DESCRIPTION:** Students in the Nurse Technician course at the Xerente Warã Indigenous Secondary School reported verbal assault by a teacher who addressed the class using offensive and dirty language.

**CAUSE:** Verbal assault; racism

**Source:** *CEMIX student*, 8/17/2018; *CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*



## Attempted murder

In 2018, 53 victims of attempted murder were reported in 22 cases in the states of Acre (2), Amazonas (2), Ceará (1), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Paraná (6), Rio Grande do Sul (1) and Santa Catarina (1).

Of these cases of attempted murder, eight involved melee weapons and nine involved firearms. Other weapons were also used, such as sickle, motor vehicles, beatings, poisoning, curtailment of the right to come and go, and other forms of physical assault.

Special mention should be made of some violent episodes that took place in the Dourados Indigenous Land, affecting the Guarani-Kaiowá community, which was attacked three times in October. On the 7th, the community was surprised by a large movement of pickup trucks and bulldozers that destroyed and set shacks on fire and shot at them, injuring 15 people. According to a community member, these attacks occur every week; shots are constantly fired; the road is

closed; indigenous people, including children, are threatened with being run over. On the 28th, in a violent attack, gunmen approached community members and fired rubber bullets and marbles at them and destroyed everything. Just three days later, another violent attack forced the community to hide in the woods. During the visit of Commissioner Antônia Urrejola Nogueira, of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Organization of American States (OAS), to the Guarani-Kaiowá, a community located 2 km from Dourados was attacked by local farmers firing rubber bullets. Several indigenous people were injured, and shacks were destroyed. Poison was also spread across the village, causing vomiting and diarrhea in children and adults for several days. In addition, the farmers closed the access road to the place where the IACHR delegation was, preventing indigenous leaders from attending the meeting.



Photo: Ministério Público Federal, MS

*The Dourados Indigenous Reserve (MS) has the highest population of all traditional communities in the country and high levels of violence: The State itself removed the Guarani from their traditional lands and compulsorily confined them there*

## ATTEMPTED MURDER

### 22 Cases - 53 Victims

#### ACRE – 2 Cases - 2 Victims

9/23/2018

**VICTIM:** Marcos Cruz

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KATUKINA / KAXINAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Katukina Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was stabbed by his cousin while washing his teeth after he woke up. According to village chief Fernando Katukina, the accused has a mental problem and has been taking prescription drugs for some time. The victim was taken to the hospital and underwent emergency surgery.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

*Source: G1/AC, 9/24/2018*

4/30/2018

**VICTIM:** Wilson Carneiro

**PEOPLE:** NAUA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** On a boat

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was on a boat rendering aid to his son, who would have been in an accident on his way to the municipality. An hour before arriving at his destination, the victim was ambushed. A gunshot was fired by someone hiding in the woods. He was hit, rescued by another boat and taken to the hospital. The chief suspects that the assailant is from his territory, which is in the process of demarcation. Days before, the community had reportedly put together a taskforce to open trails on the borders of the territory due to constant invasions.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team; the victim*

#### AMAZONAS – 2 Cases – 2 Victims

05/01/2018

**VICTIM:** A woman

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Lago Azul community

**DESCRIPTION:** The four-month pregnant victim was stabbed in the arm by her partner after an argument. Police located and arrested the perpetrator.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

*Source: Em Tempo, 1/05/2018*

11/16/2018

**VICTIM:** Arlindo Nogueira

**PEOPLE:** BARÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JURUBAXI-TÉA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA ISABEL DO RIO NEGRO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** INDIGENOUS LAND

**DESCRIPTION:** An indigenous man was shot inside the indigenous land. The incident occurred after a group of locals confronted members of a sport fishing tour for entering the area without authorization. On the day of the assault, a boat from the Amazon Sport Fishing company took tourists to fish in the area.

The indigenous people approached the boat to talk to the crew. According to Marivelton Barroso, president of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN), police officers accompanying the boat crew shot at the indigenous people, hitting the victim.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: G1/AM, 11/17/2018*

#### CEARÁ – 1 Case – 1 Victim

9/12/2018

**VICTIM:** Madalena Pitaguary

**PEOPLE:** PITAGUARY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PITAGUARY

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARACANAÚ

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was shot in the back of the neck as she fought a hooded man who ambushed her on a dirt road while she and other women, with her grandson, walked from one village to another. During the fight, the man fired his gun and then fled. Taken to the hospital with no life-threatening injuries, the chief had to undergo head surgery to remove lead from the affected area.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: CIMI, 9/13/2018*

#### MARANHÃO – 1 Case – 1 Victim

1/06/2018

**VICTIM:** João Grossar Krikati

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MONTES ALTOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Section of the MA-280 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The chief was riding his motorcycle when he was sideswiped by a vehicle on a section of the MA-280 Highway. On impact, the bike was thrown to the ground, and unable to see the occupants of the vehicle and fearing for his life, he ran into the woods. He was found by a group of indigenous people hours after his disappearance and taken back to the village. The Krikati IL, which was ratified as having 144,775 hectares, is permanently coveted by loggers and miners and occupied by dozens of non-indigenous families. The chairman of the Indigenous District Health Council (CONDIS), Cry'cry Krikati, deplored the attack and said the situation in the community is one of concern, as the agency that could help them, FUNAI, does not have the necessary resources to control the invasions of the indigenous land.

**CAUSE:** Automobile

*Source: CIMI, 1/18/2018*

#### MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 8 Cases – 36 Victims

2/18/2018

**VICTIM:** Valdo Rodrigues Fernandes

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was found with severe stab wounds

and taken to the hospital by the Fire Department team that helped him. There are no suspects.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Dourados News*, 2/19/2018

**3/18/2018**

**VICTIM:** Ennisson

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Two indigenous teenagers attacked the young man with a scythe after a fight at a party. The victim was taken to the hospital in very serious condition.

**CAUSE:** Scythe

**Source:** *O Vigilante*, 3/19/2018

**7/27/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child and a teenager

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Access road to the village

**DESCRIPTION:** In a fight with indigenous people, farmers shot a child and a teenager. Other victims, 11 to 14 years old, were hit in the back and feet, but were helped and taken to Vida Hospital. According to indigenous leaders, the farmers would have closed an access road to the village, where the confrontation took place.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Correio do Estado newspaper*, 7/27/2018

**9/24/2018**

**VICTIM:** Celino

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man told his wife he was going to visit a friend and did not come back. He was later found injured and taken to the hospital in serious condition. The police were investigating the case.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Dourados Agora*, 9/24/2018

**12/21/2018**

**VICTIM:** Unknown

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** AMAMBÁI

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBÁI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was walking through the village with his brother, when he was attacked with a knife by another indigenous man. He was taken with minor injuries to a city hospital. The accused was arrested and confessed to the crime.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

**Source:** *Ponta Porã Informa*, 12/24/2018

**12/26/2018**

**VICTIM:** The community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of approximately 30 people entered the village at dawn, armed with sickles, stones, sticks and guns. The clash took place in a camp and about 10 indigenous people were injured. The attackers broke into a house and assaulted a family. One of the victims ran out screaming for help, when he was caught by two men on a motorcycle. They fired three times and one of the shots hit his leg. Members of the group threatened the other residents and did not allow the victim to be helped. The police were called in and escorted the injured man to the hospital.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

**Source:** *Midiamax*, 12/26/2018; *Itaporã News*, 12/28/2018

**10/07/2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Kaiowá community was attacked three times in October. On the 7th, the community was surprised by a large movement of pickup trucks and bulldozers that destroyed and set shacks on fire and shot at them, injuring 15 people. During these attacks, several indigenous people were injured by rubber, marble and lethal bullets. According to Ava Kunã Te'e, these attacks occur every week and shots are constantly fired. The road is closed, and nobody can use it. The attackers also threatened whoever used the road, including children, with being run over. On the 28th, the community was violently attacked again. Gunmen approached community members and shot at them with rubber and marble bullets. One of the indigenous men explained that the gunmen arrived around six a.m., opening fire. He added that they were doing nothing, just drinking mate. Shots were fired all over the place and everything was destroyed. On October 31, the community was attacked by farmers again. The indigenous said that this time the attackers came into the village destroying boats and refusing to talk. The community protected themselves in the woods and this time no one was hurt.

**CAUSE:** Life threat

**Source:** *CIMI*, 11/16/2018

**11/07/2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAARAPÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** During the visit of Commissioner Antônia Urrejola Nogueira, of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Guarani-Kaiowá, a community located 2 km from Dourados, was attacked by local farmers firing rubber bullets. According to indigenous leaders, as a result of the shooting several members of the community were injured, and shacks were destroyed. Poison was also spread across the village, causing vomiting and diarrhea in children and adults for several days after the attack. The farmers closed the access road to the place where the IACHR delegation was, preventing indigenous leaders from attending the meeting with the commissioner.

**CAUSE:** Life threat

**Source:** *CIMI*, 11/16/2018

## PARANÁ – 6 Cases – 6 Victims

**November**

**VICTIM:** Donecildo Agoeiro

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOKHA GUASÚ GUAIVIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pernambuco Ave., Hortência Park

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was attacked while leaving a meeting at FUNAI in Guaira. He was shot in the back by an individual who was in a dark color vehicle. The reason and the perpetrator have not been clarified or disclosed by the police. The indigenous man will be paraplegic. This attack was reported to the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) during the visit of its Commissioner to Brazil.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Rota Guaira, 11/07/2018; CIMI, 11/09/2018*

**6/04/2018**

**VICTIM:** Valdecir Moises Norberto

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ENTRE RIOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was shot after a disagreement during the election for new village chief. The victim was taken to the hospital. There is no information about the accused.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Ronda Policial Net*

**6/04/2018**

**VICTIM:** V. G. D.

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** QUEDAS DO IGUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pinhal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The community was preparing for the celebration of “Indian Day” when a disagreement broke out between two indigenous men and one of them was stabbed with a knife. The perpetrator has not been found by the police.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

*Source: CGN*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** An indigenous man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUASÚ GUAIVIRÁ TEKOKHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** Two weeks after the publication of FUNAI’s order demarcating the Guasú Guarani Tekokha, the indigenous man was approached by four armed men, who forced him into a car. They insisted that he recognize, by photo, other indigenous people in the region, asking about villages and location of houses. At each negative response, the victim was punched. Unhappy with the answers, they took the victim to the banks of the Paraná River, telling a Paraguayan man to kill him. When he said that he was also Paraguayan, the shooter spared his life. He managed to escape to Salto do Guaira, in Paraguay.

**CAUSE:** Physical and verbal assault

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** An indigenous man

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TERRA ROXA E GUAIRÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** The city

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was riding his motorcycle around the city when he was hit by a pickup truck. The victim was on the ground when the driver put the truck in reverse, throwing the vehicle against him again. He was rescued by other indigenous men who were passing by. The truck driver fled and has not been identified.

**CAUSE:** Run-over accident

*Source: CIMI South Regional Office*

**11/03/2018**

**VICTIM:** An indigenous woman

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**MUNICIPALITY:** CASCAVEL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Brasil Ave., downtown

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was assaulted on Brasil Avenue, in downtown Cascavel, and asked for help from people who were in a nightclub. The police were called in and she was taken to the Emergency Care Unit (UPA). There is no information about the circumstances of the assault.

**CAUSE:** Physical assault

*Source: CGN*

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 1 Case – 4 Victims

**10/22/2018**

**VICTIM:** A. R. P., J. R. P., D. S. and N. R.

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LIGEIRO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHARRUA

**DESCRIPTION:** A conflict broke out in the Ligeiro Indigenous Reserve in Charrua. Some indigenous people came in shooting and the two groups exchanged gunfire. According to relatives of the wounded victims, who are hospitalized, a group of approximately 50 indigenous people have been camping in the Coroado community for about five months.

**CAUSE:** Firearm

*Source: Boa Vista newspaper, 10/22/2018*

## SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case – 1 Victim

**3/16/2018**

**VICTIM:** Sueli Alípio

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** CHAPECÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was assaulted by a man with a knife. The crime was witnessed by other indigenous people, who helped her. She was taken to the hospital and had to undergo surgery due to the severity of the injuries. The perpetrator was located and subdued until the arrival of the Military Police.

**CAUSE:** Melee weapon

*Source: Ronda Policial Net*

# Sexual violence against indigenous people in Brazil

A total of 15 cases of sexual violence were reported in 2018, as follows: 11 rape cases, 1 case of attempted rape and 3 cases of sexual abuse.

The coordinator of the Guardianship Council in Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul, reported that 70% of rape crimes against children between 4 and 14 years old are committed by fathers, stepfathers and close family friends. Most are motivated by high alcohol consumption and in collusion

with the child's mother. Of the rape cases reported, seven were committed against children; five against women and young women; and one was reported by a man.

There are reports from Krahô women from the Kraholândia indigenous land, in Tocantins, of sexual abuse committed by some DSEI employees, who also addressed the women using embarrassing and disrespectful words.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

### 15 Cases

#### ACRE – 1 Case

5/13/2018

**VICTIM:** Francisco Leonir Nunes Rodrigues

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** General Hospital

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man had taken his newborn child to the hospital to be admitted. When trying to leave the room, he was sexually harassed by the male nurse who had taken care of his child.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon; André Luiz Caetano Machado

#### AMAZONAS – 2 Cases – 3 Victims

9/06/2018

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** TIKUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** TABATINGA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Redenção neighborhood, Belém do Solimões indigenous community

**DESCRIPTION:** An operation led by the chief police of Tabatinga arrested two men accused of raping indigenous children between the ages of six and eleven. The rapes, which were reported by representatives of SESAI, had been committed between 2011 and 2017.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** G1/AM, 9/08/2018

11/12/2018

**VICTIM:** A woman

**MUNICIPALITY:** MANAUS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tarumã Açu neighborhood, West zone

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was approached by a man who tried to take off her clothes by force. When she screamed for help, the criminal fled without being identified. The victim was helped by community members who heard her cries for help.

**CAUSE:** Attempted rape

**Source:** G1/AM, 11/13/2018

#### MATO GROSSO – 3 Cases – 3 Victims

4/14/2018

**VICTIM:** A girl

**PEOPLE:** MANAIRISU

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**DESCRIPTION:** The girl was drinking alcohol with the accused. Subsequently, she was taken into the woods, where the crime took place. After raping the victim, he tied her legs to a tree and poured gasoline over her body. She was helped and taken to the hospital.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** G1/MT, 14/4/2018

1/19/2018

**VICTIM:** A girl

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**DESCRIPTION:** The mother reported to the police that the child went out with two uncles, who reportedly took her into the woods. She was hospitalized in serious condition and had to be transferred to the city of Ariquemes in Rondônia.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** G1/RO, 1/26/2018

5/14/2018

**VICTIM:** A woman - I.K.

**PEOPLE:** KARAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARAJÁ DO ARAGUAIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Vila Lagoa neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was at a birthday party in São Félix do Araguaia. After a fight, the perpetrator beat her, dragged her into a house in São Félix do Araguaia and raped her. According to the police, another man who tried to defend her was punched, slapped and threatened with a knife by the suspect.

**CAUSE:** Rape; beating

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso; people from the São Domingos Village

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 7 Cases – 6 Victims

**3/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** A girl

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The mother reported that she had gone into town, leaving her daughter with two younger brothers and a neighbor. When she returned, she found her daughter with several bruises on her body.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Campo Grande News*, 3/31/2018

**February**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** In Dourados, 70% of rape crimes against children are committed in the indigenous reserve. The victims are between 4 and 14 years old and in most cases are raped by the father, stepfather and close family friends. Most are motivated by high alcohol consumption. Another serious problem is that in many cases the mother is complicit with the husband's crime. The information is from the coordinator of the Guardianship Council in Dourados, Lucilene Leivas Leite Prudente.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *O Progresso*, 2/28/2018

**February**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bororo Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The child told his mother that she had been abused by her father. The nine-year-old brother witnessed the scene. Indigenous leaders and the victim's mother reported the case to the police. The suspect is under arrest.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *O Progresso*, 2/28/2018

**1/22/2018**

**VICTIM:** A teenager

**MUNICIPALITY:** BELA VISTA

**DESCRIPTION:** The State Public Prosecutor's Office in Mato Grosso do Sul was investigating the rape of an indigenous teenager. The alleged perpetrator is the village chief's brother-in-law.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Midiamax*, 1/25/2018

**04/25/2018**

**VICTIM:** S.P.S.

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SASSORÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TACURU

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Sassoró Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman said she was being threatened by the councilman after having been sexually abused and impregnated by him. According to the victim, the councilman, an indigenous man, had another family in the village and therefore threatened her.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse

**Source:** *MS Notícias*, 5/03/2018

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** TERENA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LALIMA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MIRANDA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Lalima Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The girl reportedly was on the way to her grandparents' house, which is next to hers, when she was assaulted and raped. The suspect has been identified but not arrested.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *O Pantaneiro/MS*, 3/02/2018

**9/29/2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The child's parents went to the police to report a rape committed by her teenage cousin. According to the parents, they had caught the teenage boy sexually abusing the child. The police were investigating the case.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse

**Source:** *Campo Grande News*, 9/30/2018

## PARANÁ – 1 Case – 1 Victim

**6/04/2018**

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAPECÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ENTRE RIOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The girl was raped by two men who were caught in the act. She was taken to the hospital in Xanxerê.

**CAUSE:** Rape

**Source:** *Ronda Policial Net*

## TOCANTINS – 1 Case

**April**

**VICTIM:** Women

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Krahô women reported cases of sexual abuse by some DSEI officials in their village. According to an indigenous woman's account, in addition to trying to abuse her, they addressed them using embarrassing and disrespectful words.

**CAUSE:** Sexual abuse

**Source:** *Indigenous people*, 4/13/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Chapter III

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## **Violence resulting from the inaction of public authorities**

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school education
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# General lack of support

In 2018, the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) recorded 35 cases of general lack of support for indigenous peoples in the states of Alagoas (3), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (8), Pará (2), Paraná (1), Rio Grande do Sul (5), Rondônia (3), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (5). The reports reflect the inaction of public authorities in a very wide range of situations and problems facing the communities. Houses from the *Minha Casa, Minha Vida* (My House, My Life) program with cracks and unfinished interior, interruption in the distribution of basic food baskets when the community needs food to work in their plantations, neglected corpses, children without a birth certificate. In short, as a representative of the Gavião people said in Marabá (PA) “Indigenous peoples need FUNAI’S help because there are many requests that require the approval of the indigenous agency and there is no one to even sign a document.”

The data presented do not cover all cases related to lack of support, let alone to failure to act, which are common practices by public authorities as regards enforcing policies.

*The Federal Constitution is consistently disrespected by governments that fail to implement the specific and differentiated public policies to which indigenous peoples are entitled*

Photo: Guilherme Cavalli/Cimi



## GENERAL LACK OF SUPPORT

### 35 Cases

#### ALAGOAS – 3 Cases

6/06/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**DESCRIPTION:** Drug dealers operated in the indigenous land. 50 arrest warrants and 21 search warrants were issued.

**CAUSE:** Drug trafficking and lack of inspection

**Source:** TNH1, 6/06/2018

#### MARCH

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO REAL DO COLÉGIO

**DESCRIPTION:** Following a complaint, the Preventive and Integrated Inspection of the São Francisco River Basin (FPI) found that the homes delivered to the indigenous community in 2017 under the federal government-backed social housing program “Minha Casa, Minha Vida” (My House, My Life) program had cracks in the walls and sidewalks; improper electrical wiring; low quality construction materials; sinking floors;



termite; and doors without locks. According to the chief of the Kariri-Xocó, José Cícero Queiroz, when the community received the houses, there were no cracks, but the problems began to gradually arise over time. According to the chief, the community needs the houses because people have nowhere else to go. The community contacted the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Alagoas to report the federal government's irresponsibility for delivering houses with foundation and structural problems.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure and inaction

*Source: G1/AL, 3/08/2018*

#### November

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XUKURU-KARIRI

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMEIRA DOS ÍNDIOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The 4th Panel of the Regional Federal Court (TRF) of the 5th Region ordered FUNAI to provide basic food baskets to the indigenous family Macário/Salustiano for a period of four months, until the indigenous people could harvest their own crops and become self-sufficient foodwise. However, the court order has not been followed.

**CAUSE:** Lack of food

*Source: Consultor Jurídico Journal, 11/15/2018*

#### ESPÍRITO SANTO – 1 Case

##### April

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** GUARANI, TUPINIKIM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUPINIQUIM

**MUNICIPALITY:** ARACRUZ

**DESCRIPTION:** In 2007 FUNAI signed a Term of Adjustment of Conduct (TAC) with Aracruz (currently FIBRIA). Only part of the TAC was fulfilled by FUNAI, and R\$1,484,884.00 have not yet been transferred to the indigenous communities. FUNAI should secure funds in its annual budgets for projects and programs resulting from ethno-environmental studies and promotion of self-sustainability. These activities should have been implemented between 2008 and 2011. According to the federal prosecutor in Linhares, Paulo Henrique Trazzi, since the document was signed the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Espírito Santo (MPF-ES) has been trying to enforce the agreement in various ways. However, in 2018 it had no alternative but to seek judicial enforcement of the TAC.

**CAUSE:** Failure to transfer funds

*Source: MPF/ES, 4/20/2018*

#### MARANHÃO – 1 Case

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** Iwarata 'i Awa

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO TURIAÇU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cocal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman had a massive and fatal heart attack in the village. Her body needed to be transported to her village of origin, in the municipality of Zé Doca. The morticians did not use formaldehyde, which caused great embarrassment because, given the delay in the burial and the long distance

between the villages, at the time of the funeral the body was already decomposing.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; neglect

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

#### MATO GROSSO – 3 Cases

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ESPERIDIÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous people have not yet had their traditional territory recognized and are constantly threatened by farmers. The community is located in a border area where there are no assistance, inspection and protection agencies.

**CAUSE:** Land conflict

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso*

##### October

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANELA

**MUNICIPALITY:** LUCIARA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porto Velho and Nova Pukanu Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The community is included in the Electricity for All program, but was not served because Energisa Mato Grosso, the electricity distribution company, claimed that the community would need to prove they were the rightful owners of the territory. As explained by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Mato Grosso (MPF-MT), this claim has no grounds and violates the Federal Constitution of 1988, which adopted the principle of *indigenato*, (the direct recognition of the rights of originating indigenous communities over their land), which is the primary source of territorial ownership and does not depend on legitimation. According to a statement by the MPF-MT, the lack of access to electricity by the community impairs the preservation of school meals, food and medicines, such as insulin for diabetics.

**CAUSE:** Lack of electricity

*Source: MPF/MT, 10/17/2018*

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** Indigenous people on the outskirts of the town

**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO

**MUNICIPALITY:** VILA BELA DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jardim Aeroporto neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** According to Chief Sebastião, creator and coordinator of the Chiquetana Airport Organization (OCA), the Chiquitano population living in Jardim Aeroporto is in a situation of extreme vulnerability, aggravated by the lack of public policies. The absence of territorial demarcation has contributed to increase the number of indigenous people on urban outskirts. The situation faced by indigenous people in the rural area of the municipality is also critical, as families live in plots of approximately 60m x 80m, unable to grow their traditional crops and forced to work on neighboring farms for low wages and in terrible conditions. In these cases, migration to the city is the only alternative. Two families of the 50 living in the outskirts were visited by members of the Caracol Institute, together with the chief, in an action supported by CIMI. One of the families has 15 members and the adults are out of the

formal job market. One of them only gets paid when called in and often goes weeks without work. Another one works for a minimum wage in a locksmith shop without a formal contract and is out of work when the shop interrupts its activities. In the other family, when one of them gets a job, it is to work with farmers who pay the minimum wage and charge for the food sold on their own farm, leaving the family an average of 300 reais to pay for their expenses.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** Caracol Institute; OCA- Chiquitana Airport Organization

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 8 Cases

### January

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Reserve

**DESCRIPTION:** Neglect towards indigenous people in the Dourados Reserve led to a Public Civil Action requiring the three levels of government to implement anti-drug policies. According to the Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), the indigenous population is treated with hostile indifference, mostly motivated by discrimination. This neglect is reflected in the high rates of domestic violence, drug and alcohol use and suicide, mainly due to the poor conditions of education, food, housing and public safety. In a statement, the MPF explained that although the data show the need for public policies for the indigenous population, public authorities are dodging their responsibilities.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**Source:** O Progresso, 1/10/2018

### 2/14/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapirú Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Criminals robbed and destroyed the Guateka health clinic. According to the Local Indigenous Health Council, it was the tenth criminal act reported in the area in three years. In addition to furniture, important health care items such as the pregnancy equipment and the blood pressure gauge were stolen. The X-ray machine was destroyed. For community leaders, one of the factors that contribute to the crime wave in the reserve is the rising number of drug sales points, as drug trafficking leaders demand that users pay their debts in stolen goods. As a result, service had been interrupted, awaiting action from the competent authorities to ensure security in the area.

**CAUSE:** Theft

**Source:** Dourados News, 15/2/2018

### MAY

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Reserve

**DESCRIPTION:** About 3,000 children are living in canvas shacks, exposed to cold weather with temperatures as low as 7°C in the villages of Dourados, the most populous in Brazil. Indigenous people are reported to burn firewood inside the shacks to stay

warm. However, this situation is very dangerous and risky, as in addition to smoke inhalation, fires can break out. FUNAI estimates that about 2,000 families live in canvas shacks or in makeshift structures in the reserve. These are men, women, children and old people in a situation of extreme vulnerability.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

**Source:** O Progresso, 5/23/2018

### April

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PYELITO KUE

**MUNICIPALITY:** IGUAATEMI

**DESCRIPTION:** Water is supplied by a water truck, but deliveries are uncertain, and the community is affected by lack of water. As a result, indigenous people use non-potable watercourses, water from nearby streams, often contaminated with pesticides and waste. In 2015 the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) filed a Public Civil Action against the Union, after finding out the terrible conditions of access to water by the community. Although an interlocutory injunction ordering the supply of water to the village was granted - and subsequently confirmed by a court - the situation has not been resolved.

**CAUSE:** Lack of drinking water

**Source:** MPF/MS, 4/09/2018

### August

**VICTIM:** The Communities

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**DESCRIPTION:** The Regional Federal Court (TRF) of the 3rd Region found that indigenous families were not receiving basic food baskets. The problem had worsened because new families had not been registered, which prevented them from receiving the food basket even after distribution had gone back to normal. One of the problems is that many families are no longer entitled to the food basket while others in need are not receiving it. According to the TRF, the government of Mato Grosso do Sul has the obligation to reregister all indigenous families residing in the state, both in regularized areas and in areas pending regularization, and provide them with the food basket.

**CAUSE:** Lack of food

**Source:** MPF/MS, 8/14/2018

### October

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Reserve

**DESCRIPTION:** The number of indigenous children and adolescents in shelters doubled from June 2014 to July 2018, according to data from judicial social worker Ana Liege Charão Dias Borges, who conducted the survey at the request of the Thomson Reuters Foundation. The Judge of the Child and Youth Court in Dourados explained that the situation of extreme poverty of the communities, results in the break-up of families. The situation is aggravated by the increased use of alcohol and drugs. FUNAI reports that children have been mistakenly removed from their parents, without any warning, reason, time to say goodbye and anyone to talk with the children in their mother tongue. In addition, when placed in shelters,

children are forced to adapt to a new and unfamiliar way of life, thus jeopardizing their reintegration into the indigenous community. The social worker reported that indigenous children account for more than half of the children in shelters in Dourados. A very significant increase, considering that four years ago they represented less than one third of the total number of children.

**CAUSE:** Children removed from their parents

*Source: Terra website, 10/10/2018*

#### December

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VÁRIAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CAMPO GRANDE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Villages in Mato Grosso do Sul

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the State Public Defender's Office and a CIMI report to the UN, it is estimated that 30% of Guarani-Kaiowá children do not have a birth certificate. Factors such as parents without a birth certificate themselves, the distance from the villages to the cities and the existence of land near the border areas aggravate this stateless situation. Still according to public defender Neyle Ferreira Mendes, the extremely biased interpretation of the law greatly aggravates this process. Notary publics find it difficult to register these children and issue birth certificates due to the lack of procedures specifically designed for indigenous peoples.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; neglect

*Source: CIMI, 12/03/2018*

#### August

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** BORORO and GUARANI-KAIOWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jaguapiru, Bororó and Panambizinho villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The duplication of the MS-156 Highway, which crosses sections of the Dourados Indigenous Reserve, was carried out without due attention to the compensatory measures provided for in the anthropological and environmental studies commissioned by the state government. Currently, the highway is fully operational, in complete breach of Brazilian legislation and the conditions agreed upon between the state government and indigenous people. In view of the heavy traffic on the highways, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Mato Grosso (MPF-MS) called on the competent authorities to ensure greater protection to the communities.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities

*Source: CIMI, 8/17/2018*

### PARÁ – 2 Cases

#### January

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** The communities

**DESCRIPTION:** About 50 indigenous people occupied the headquarters of FUNAI - Baixo Tocantins Regional Coordination, in Marabá. The few activities that were still being carried out were interrupted. As a result of major cuts in FUNAI'S budget, the agency was forced to dismiss some of its employees. For over

10 months, the unit has been without a director. Since the last director of the regional office left, nobody has been appointed for the position. According to Jopramré Parkatejê's report, people need FUNAI'S help because there are many requests that require the approval of the indigenous agency and there is no one to sign a document or assess the requests of the communities. Still according to the indigenous community, in a meeting with the community, the president of FUNAI asked the indigenous people to suggest a name for the position. However, this was not considered.

**CAUSE:** Lack of natural support

*Source: Correio Carajás newspaper, PA, 1/27/2018*

#### 9/10/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEMBÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOMÉ-AÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of Tembê indigenous people occupied the town hall of Tomé-Açu, demanding a meeting to discuss improvements in health and education and in the roads leading to the communities, as well as payment of overdue wages. According to them, indigenous employees of community schools have been laid off without any explanation and those who are working have not been paid since July 2018. In addition, they claim that the funds for paving the roads leading to the villages have been authorized but the works have not started.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

*Source: G1/PA, 9/10/2018*

### PARANÁ – 1 Case

#### 3/28/2018

**VICTIM:** A woman and 3 children

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO DAS COBRAS

**MUNICIPALITY:** CURITIBA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rio das Cobras and Laranjeiras

**DESCRIPTION:** A woman and three children were prevented from entering the Indigenous Shelter (CAPAI) and therefore spent the night in the street. In a statement, the city claimed that the number of indigenous people had exceeded the unit's capacity.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support

*Source: Bem Paraná, 3/29/2018*

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 5 Cases

#### 4/03/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMP

**MUNICIPALITY:** ERECHIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São Roque Camp – sides of the BR-153 Highway, km 42

**DESCRIPTION:** The community that has been living on the sides of the BR-153 highway, km 42 for 40 years has no drinking water. Indigenous people are exposed to contamination and diseases. Analyzes conducted by the State Health Surveillance on water samples collected in the Camp on April 3rd, 2018 confirmed contamination with the E. coli.

**CAUSE:** Lack of drinking water

*Source: MPF/RS*

**October****VICTIM:** 82 families**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VOTOURO**MUNICIPALITY:** BENJAMIN CONSTANT DO SUL**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Votouro, Benjamin Constant

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous community received support for the construction of 82 houses. The Amigo do Índio (Indian's Friend) Association was responsible for the agreement and construction of the houses. According to the report, the contract was not fulfilled and the Federal Court of Erechim ordered the freezing of the association's assets for failing to meet the deadline of December 2015 for delivery of the houses to indigenous families in Votouro. According to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), the entity received funds from Caixa Econômica Federal - CEF (Brazilian Savings Bank) to mediate the construction of the housing units in the indigenous community, through an agreement signed in December 2012. An Association of lawyers claims that CEF suspended the transfer of funds because of a conflict among the indigenous people themselves. No indigenous leader was consulted on the subject.

**CAUSE:** Deprivation of benefit*Source: G1/RS, 10/03/2018***December****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARROIO DIVISA**MUNICIPALITY:** ELDORADO DO SUL**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pekuruty Tekoha Occupation

**DESCRIPTION:** The 50-people community faces serious problems related to lack of potable water, sanitation, health clinic, medical malpractice, and lack of transportation. Chief Estevan Garay has lived in the occupation for 11 years and says that conditions are extremely precarious. Some time ago they had to use water from Conde Creek, where farmers wash equipment contaminated with pesticides. Water from the Arroio coming to the community is also contaminated with poison used in rice fields.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support*Source: Denounced on CIMI's website: Professor Artemio Soares Marques, 12/17/2018***September****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PONTA DO ARADO**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ALEGRE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Repossession - Arado Velho, Belém Novo neighborhood

**DESCRIPTION:** The Guarani-Mbya regained possession of their ancestral lands in Arado Velho, Porto Alegre. Since then, they have been threatened, including with firearms, by the owners of a local company, who plan to force them out of the area and build luxury condos there. In one of the violent operations, the community was forbidden including from having access to potable water.

**CAUSE:** Lack of potable water*Source: CIMI, 7/12/2018***2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAPIVARI**MUNICIPALITY:** CAPIVARI DO SUL**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Camp on the RS-040 Highway

**DESCRIPTION:** The Community of Capivari do Sul, which has been living for decades in camps on the sides of the RS-040 Highway, km 60-62, claims the demarcation of its traditional land. However, the working group responsible for the identification and demarcation of indigenous lands had its activities suspended in 2012. For the community, which is already in a state of complete vulnerability, the situation got much worse in 2018 due to the lack of potable water. SESAI, which is responsible for basic sanitation, claims that it cannot provide water because the trucks lack documents and maintenance. As a result, the Guarani Mbya use water from a polluted stream where farm waste is dumped and agricultural equipment is cleaned.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support*Source: CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team***RONDÔNIA – 3 Cases****2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Panorama Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The community reports that neglect in maintaining and opening the access road to Panorama Village is creating serious health care problems in emergency cases. A document was sent to the Highway Department (DER) and the Public Federal Prosecutor's Office (MPF) calling for action.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities*Source: The indigenous community***2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** GUARASUGWE**MUNICIPALITY:** COSTA MARQUES

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to FUNAI's failure to issue the Administrative Registration of Indigenous Birth (RANI), children, adolescents and adults are being deprived of adequate health care and education.

**CAUSE:** Lack of documents*Source: The indigenous community***2018****VICTIM:** Lorgio Frei**PEOPLE:** GUARASUGWE**MUNICIPALITY:** COSTA MARQUES

**DESCRIPTION:** The elderly man died, and his relatives had a difficult time obtaining the death certificate due to the lack of an identification document. Since 2012 the community has been asking FUNAI to issue these documents.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support*Source: The indigenous community*

**RORAIMA - 2 Cases****June****PEOPLE:** WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANAUANIN**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Canauanim

**DESCRIPTION:** The school was broken into and a 13kg gas bottle, a cell phone, thermoses and various food items and office supplies were stolen. To the police, one of the accused said he had given alcohol to some teenagers and convinced them to break into the school. The material was later recovered.

**CAUSE:** Theft**Source:** *Boa Vista newspaper, 6/14/2018***2018****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TABALASCADA**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** In Tabalascada village the infrastructure is quite precarious. There is a lack of school supplies, meals, transportation for students who live far from the village, and neglect towards teachers who are without pay. Students go months without classes, which makes learning difficult and jeopardizes the school year. In health care, there is inadequate transportation for the transfer of patients and the health clinics have been neglected for years.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support**Source:** *Norberto Cruz da Silva, resident of Tabalascada Village***SANTA CATARINA - 1 Case****January****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS**MUNICIPALITY:** FLORIANÓPOLIS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Laranjeiras, Condá, Chapecozinho villages

**DESCRIPTION:** A court order for the construction of a shelter for indigenous people during their stay in Florianópolis to sell their handicrafts has not yet been followed. Without a shelter, they stay in an abandoned, open bus terminal full of leaks, without the minimum protection and safety conditions. The judge himself wrote in the sentence ordering the creation of the shelter: "Indigenous people cannot be treated like animals or second-class humans", "the Indians are experiencing a blatant case of public inaction."

**CAUSE:** General lack of support**Source:** *UOL Notícias, 1/18/2018***TOCANTINS - 5 Cases****MARCH****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINÓPOLIS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Apinajé villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Terrible road conditions hamper health care in the villages. According to a CIMI missionary, there were cases in which indigenous people died from lack of proper care. The justification of the agencies is that the vehicles were out of service. A case in point is that of a woman who, in labor, gave

birth on her way to the hospital because the transportation failed to arrive in time.

**CAUSE:** Precarious roads**Source:** *G1/TO, 3/09/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins***June****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** GUARANI, KARAJÁ, KRAHÔ-KANELA e XERENTE**MUNICIPALITY:** ARAGUAÍNA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous Student House

**DESCRIPTION:** Residents of the Araguaína Indigenous Student House denounced the precarious state of the property. They claim that the house has not been renovated for many years and that there is a risk that the structure will collapse. There are many leaks and the wiring is old, which increases the risk of accidents and fire. According to them, during heavy rains the building shakes as if it were going to collapse. The outside walls have collapsed, and the police often enters the property in pursuit of thieves, scaring the children.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect**Source:** *AE Notícias, 6/24/2018***April****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The water used in the village for cooking and drinking is dark, reddish, apparently with high contents of iron and phosphate. Without any treatment, the water is collected directly from the streams that cross the indigenous land, as there are no artesian wells in the villages. People have been constantly sick.

**CAUSE:** Lack of clean water**Source:** *Apinajé, Xerente and Krahô leaders, 13/4/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins***6/15/2018****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** KARAJÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XAMBIOÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA FÉ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Xambioá, Wary-Lyty, Hawatamara, Kurehê villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The Karajá people from Xambioá have been facing problems of access to other villages due to a damaged bridge that offers no safety as it gets flooded in the rainy season. Lack of maintenance hinders access to health care, education and other types of mobility.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect**Source:** *Karajá from Xambioá leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins***2018****VICTIM:** Indigenous people from 50 villages**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINÓPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** The communities suffer from the lack of treated water. Most of them use water directly from rivers and streams near the villages. Without sanitation, the waste is carried with rainwater into these rivers and streams, feeding a permanent cycle of viruses, diarrhea and skin diseases. There is no effective plan for water treatment and sanitation by DSEI.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water, lack of support and sanitation**Source:** *Leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

# Lack of support for indigenous school education

In 2018, 41 cases of lack of support for indigenous school education were reported in the states of Acre (6), Alagoas (2), Amapá (1), Amazonas (5), Espírito Santo (1), Maranhão (3), Mato Grosso (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Pará (3), Rio Grande do Sul (4), Rondônia (6), Roraima (2), Santa Catarina (1), and Tocantins (1).

According to the data available to us, the school education policy for indigenous peoples is collapsing. These cases involve thousands of victims including school-age children and youth, as well as teachers in the difficult context of construction of specific and differentiated education, a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Difficulties in obtaining the official recognition of schools, in creating new schools or in increasing the number of places, coupled with improvised classrooms and all sorts of deficiencies, increase the range of claims and reports of neglect by state and municipal education departments. Schools, in general, are in very poor infrastructure and basic sanitation conditions. Buildings are

falling apart, with broken roofs and rotten walls. There are no school supplies, chairs, desks.

Some cases showing neglect towards indigenous school education are described in this section. In Acre there is no continuity in the training of indigenous teachers for those who are attending teaching courses and in continuing education for those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical guidance to teachers. Secondary education has not been implemented yet, forcing many young people to move from their communities to the capital city. Without school buildings, many teachers teach in their own homes.

In Amapá, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) filed a Public Civil Action after finding serious deficiencies in the provision of public education to indigenous people in the state of Amapá and northern Pará, especially regarding the needs of Tumucumaque Park. The problems found included lack of furniture and other equipment necessary for academic development; interruption of classes for long

Photo: Tiago Motta/Cimi



*Neglect towards indigenous peoples is clearly seen in the total absence of the State in school education, where everything is lacking: infrastructure, materials, teachers, schools, pedagogical guidance, transportation...*

periods of time, jeopardizing the school year and the teaching-learning process; lack of cooks and school meals which, when available, are in disagreement with the eating habits of the indigenous populations; lack of pedagogical guidance to indigenous teachers; and lack of specific teaching material for indigenous education.

The Ministry of Education and the National Education Development Fund (FNDE) have committed to building schools in the state of Amazonas. However, deadlines are not met. There has been a delay in the construction of 50 indigenous schools in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Barcelos as agreed with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Amazonas (MPF-AM) in 2017. Given the expectation that this commitment will be fulfilled, city managers of the Rio Negro channel suspended the construction of new school units, further aggravating the deficit of indigenous education in the region. According to the MPF, the ensuing deadlock contributes to increasing the deficit

and worsening the quality of differentiated indigenous school education, affecting not only the peoples involved, but also the national indices of quality in education.

In Maranhão, the indigenous communities of the Kanela and Porquinhos - Canela Apãjekra indigenous lands denounced the poor infrastructural conditions of the building where the schools operate. The buildings are not suitable and pose risks to students. The problems include broken roof tiles and windows, exposed wiring, rotten chairs, damaged bathrooms, and unventilated rooms. In addition, the leaders report that non-indigenous teachers work in the village from Tuesday to Thursday only and then return to the city of Barra do Corda. Classes are not totally interrupted because indigenous teachers take over.

The education of indigenous teachers is also affected by interruptions in processes under way and continuing education. In many schools there is no pedagogical guidance to teachers and their payment is late in various regions.

## LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOL EDUCATION

### 41 Cases

#### ACRE – 6 Cases

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Children and adolescents

**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA, ASHANINKA, JAMINAWÁ AND KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the training of indigenous teachers for those who are attending teaching courses and in continuing education for those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical guidance to teachers. Secondary education has not been implemented yet, forcing many young people to move from their communities to the capital city. Without school buildings, many teachers teach in their own homes.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Teachers

**PEOPLE:** NAUA and NUKINI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no continuity in the training of indigenous teachers for those who are attending teaching courses and in continuing education for those who have already graduated. There is no pedagogical guidance to teachers. The problem affects the Nawa (22 teachers) and Nukini (25 teachers) indigenous lands.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Teachers

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CAMPINAS / KATUKINA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CRUZEIRO DO SUL

**DESCRIPTION:** The education of teachers is neglected by the competent

authorities, especially in the case of those who still attending indigenous teaching courses, but also for those who have graduated. Teachers also have no pedagogical guidance.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Children and young people

**PEOPLE:** KATUKINA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GREGÓRIO

**MUNICIPALITY:** TARAUCACÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Six years ago, a group of the Katukina people migrated from their area to the Rio Gregório Indigenous Land. Only one of six communities has a school. In two communities there is no building for the school, and teachers teach in their own homes. In the other three, there are neither teachers nor schools. The leaders have already requested from the state government the realization of the right of children and young people to education, but so far, the number of illiterate children has grown.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2/17/2018**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** California Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Several indigenous people have reported that school meals are delivered to the non-indigenous teacher, who does not give it to the students. Sometimes the meals are exchanged for chickens before reaching the village. According to the students, the teacher uses the meals in evangelical services, offering them to his friends. This situation has been going on for years.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school meal

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

**2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA, HUNIKUI, KULINA and SHANENAWA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Municipalities of Feijó, Mâncio Lima and Tarauacá

**DESCRIPTION:** Edileusa Shanenawa, a primary school teacher, reported that the government “wants to put our knowledge on the western level.” She argues that just like it is necessary to learn Portuguese to enter the white world, it is also necessary to respect the right of indigenous peoples to differentiated education, with specific teaching materials. “We don’t just want the book that comes from MEC, we want our own materials,” added the representative of the Indigenous Teachers’ Organization of Acre (OPIACRE).

**CAUSE:** Lack of differentiated education**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon**ALAGOAS – 2 Cases****August****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** KOIUPANKÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KOIUPANKÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** INHAPI**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Roçado Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Nearly 200 students were enrolled in the indigenous community, divided into 16 classes and three shifts. With no building for the school to operate, the community uses various rented structures (including homes) and spaces built by the indigenous people themselves. The State Education Secretariat is aware of the situation, but despite promoting enrollment, providing school transportation and hiring staff for the school, as regards building a school it has been neglectful for more than a decade.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure**Source:** MPF/AL, 8/02/2018**2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** KARUAZU**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARUAZU**MUNICIPALITY:** PARICONHA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Campinhos Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to the lack of schools in the community, indigenous teens and children need to commute to the municipality, where they suffer racial discrimination.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools**Source:** Indigenous leader**AMAPÁ – 1 Case****September****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** WAIAMPI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUMUCUMAQUE**MUNICIPALITY:** ORIXIMINÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office in Amapá (MPF-AP) filed a Public Civil Action after finding serious deficiencies in the provision of public education to indigenous people in the state of Amapá and northern Pará, especially regarding the needs of Tumucumaque Park. The problems found included lack of furniture and other equipment necessary for academic development; interruption of classes for

long periods of time, jeopardizing the school year and the teaching-learning process; lack of cooks and school meals which, when available, are in disagreement with the eating habits of the indigenous populations; lack of pedagogical guidance to indigenous teachers; and lack of specific teaching material for indigenous education.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure and differentiated education**Source:** MPF/AP, 7/25/2018**AMAZONAS – 5 Cases****March****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ALTO RIO NEGRO**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Ministry of Education and the National Education Development Fund (FNDE) have committed to building schools in the state of Amazonas. However, deadlines are not met. There has been a delay in the construction of 50 indigenous schools in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Barcelos as agreed with the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office in Amazonas (MPF-AM) in 2017. Given the expectation that this commitment will be fulfilled, city managers of the Rio Negro channel suspended the construction of new school units, further aggravating the deficit of indigenous education in the region. According to the MPF, the ensuing deadlock contributes to increasing the deficit and worsening the quality of differentiated indigenous school education, affecting not only the peoples involved, but also the national indices of quality in education.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools**Source:** MPF/AM, 3/09/2018**2018****PEOPLE:** VARIOUS**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous communities of Barcelos submitted a request to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office to monitor the educational situation in the region. The Municipal Education Secretariat does not recognize the right of indigenous peoples to specific and differentiated education because their lands have not been regularized.

**CAUSE:** Lack of differentiated education**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I**June****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** MARAGUÁ**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA OLINDA DO NORTE**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Caiuauezinho Village

**DESCRIPTION:** According to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office in Amazonas (MPF-AM) there is an obvious deficit of indigenous schools in the state of Amazonas, especially in the lower Madeira River region. Leaders of the Maraguá people reported that the opening of the Caiuauezinho school in the Paraná do Urariá region has been denied, leaving 86 students without classes and assistance. According to the MPF, after six months, the 2018 school year had not started yet in some indigenous communities of the municipality.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools**Source:** MPF/AM, 6/12/2018



**2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** MURA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** LAGO DO PIRANHA**MUNICIPALITY:** CAREIRO

**DESCRIPTION:** The municipality of Careiro refuses to create an indigenous school, and children have to attend classes in the schools located on the section of km 14 km, or in the Tracajá community, both of ribeirinhos (traditional riverside dwellers), where they are deprived of their right to differentiated school education, besides suffering prejudice.

**CAUSE:** Inaction of public authorities*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I – Borba Team***2018****PEOPLE:** BANIWA, BARÉ and TUKANO**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO RIO NEGRO 3**MUNICIPALITY:** BARCELOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The State's inaction in realizing the right to specific and differentiated education of the indigenous peoples of Barcelos, who are fighting for the demarcation of their lands, begins with the non-recognition of the indigenous schools located in the communities of Barcelos. The Municipal Education Secretariat does not recognize them, although these same communities are already being assisted by the DSEI and their land demarcation process is under way. The failure to recognize schools on lands that are being claimed is harmful to the community, to the quality of education, to the school calendar itself, and to access to regionalized school meals.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities*Source: CIMI North Regional Office I – Barcelos Team***ESPÍRITO SANTO – 1 Case****June****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** TUPINIKIM**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TUPINIQUIM**MUNICIPALITY:** ARACRUZ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Comboios Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The municipality of Aracruz denies the right to transport to students of the Municipal Elementary Indigenous School, who have been deprived of this service for five years. There are 97 children and adolescents enrolled in the school, from preschool through ninth grade.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school transportation*Source: Século Diário, 6/04/2018***MARANHÃO – 3 Cases****2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** KANELA, KANELA APANIEKRA and MEMORTUNRÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Escalvado Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous communities of the Kanela and Porquinhos - Canela Apãnjekra indigenous lands denounced the poor infrastructure conditions of the building where the schools operate. The buildings are not suitable and pose risks to students. The problems include broken roof tiles and windows, exposed wiring, rotten chairs, damaged bathrooms, and unventilated rooms. In addition, the leaders report that non-indigenous teachers work in the village from Tuesday to Thursday only

and then return to the city of Barra do Corda. Classes are not totally interrupted because indigenous teachers take over.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** KREPYM CATI JI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GERALDA/TOCO PRETO**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAIPAVA DO GRAJAÚ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** CIBIRINO and NOVA ESPERANÇA

**DESCRIPTION:** The schools in the Cibirino and Esperança villages do not offer students the minimal physical structure. They have long needed remodeling, but the leaders' requests are not answered.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team***2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITUIA**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Akroá Gamela people have submitted a request to the State Education Secretariat through the Supervision of Indigenous School Education, for their community school to be taken over by the state government. So far, this request has not been met.

**CAUSE:** Inaction of public authorities*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Akroá Gamela Team***MATO GROSSO – 4 Cases****2/23/2018****PEOPLE:** BAKAIRI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAKAIRI**MUNICIPALITY:** PARANATINGA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aturua Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people held a protest to demand that the construction of a school that began in 2014 be completed. Due to the irregular situation of the company that won the bid, the works were suspended. In response, the mayor of Paranatinga committed to complete the works by March 31, 2018.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools*Source: Gazeta Digital, 2/24/2018***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Village (Mamaendê)

**DESCRIPTION:** Village leaders denounced the precarious situation of the place where the students attend classes. There is no building for the school. The students use rooms in village houses previously occupied by families who moved out and many of these houses are already almost totally destroyed.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia; Leaders***2018****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Village

**DESCRIPTION:** There is no school in the community for elementary and high school students. In order to accommodate teachers and students, the members of the community improvise classrooms in their homes, even without the basic infrastructure, as they are very old houses. When it rains, students are dismissed. Due to the precariousness of the dwellings - there are leaks, the floor is very humid and there are no toilets - teaching becomes unfeasible and, consequently, students are unable to attend school.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools in the village*Source: Teachers; indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mamaendê Central Village, with more than 30 families, offers elementary and high school education, but is not supported by the State Education Secretariat. Homes are used as classrooms. One of the problems is that, according to these people's tradition, the house is also a cemetery, which causes problems for children. The community filed a complaint with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office requesting the construction of classrooms.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure*Source: Community; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia***MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 2 Cases****February****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** As estimated by the then FUNAI coordinator, Fernando de Souza, the villages of Dourados have a deficit of 1,000 places in basic education. There is only one high school in the entire reserve, which is not enough to meet the demand of more than 3,000 students who finish elementary school. In the age group of 17 to 24 years, the youngsters give up continuing their education because, with few places, they would have to move from the reserve to the urban area. The long distance and cultural conflicts, which create fear due to prejudice, discourage young people from continuing their education.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools in the village*Source: Dourados Agora, 2/19/2018***MAY****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** GUARANI-KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** The location of the Ana Verá Indigenous Teaching course was changed without prior consultation with the indigenous peoples concerned. There was an agreement with the community that the course would be held in the Southern Cone region

of the state. However, the course coordinators informed the students that it would be taught in Campo Grande, as of the school period from June 4 to 16. The report filed with the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Dourados points out that the change goes against some traditional practices of the Guarani-Kaiowá, since the state capital does not correspond to their territory. In addition, there was a breach of Convention 169, which states that governments should establish means for peoples to freely participate in making decisions which may affect them.

**CAUSE:** Lack of consultation with the community*Source: MPF/MS***PARÁ – 3 Cases****January****VICTIM:** Teachers**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS**MUNICIPALITY:** BELÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** Teachers reported overdue salaries, poor school structure, poor quality of school meals (mainly canned foods that are bad for the students' health) and lack of safe school transportation (bus without maintenance). They also asked that good quality textbooks be sent to the schools. There were also protests over the replacement of physical education and computer teachers with more than 20 years of experience with technicians.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure; neglect*Source: Santarém and Baixo Amazonas newspaper, 1/29/2018***May****VICTIM:** School children**PEOPLE:** MUNDURUKU**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MUNDURUKU**MUNICIPALITY:** BELTERRA**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bragança Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The mayor ordered the closure of schools in Munduruku villages, which catered to preschoolers and 6th graders. Children were at risk of losing the school year. Indigenous leaders opposed the decision as students will need to commute to another school, such as in Marituba, 6km from the community where they live. What is striking is that the city will spend R\$6,000 on transportation while a teacher's salary is R\$1,500.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools in the village*Source: G1/PA, 6/01/2018***August****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** ARAPIUM**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARAPIUM**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Açaizal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The electoral process for choosing municipal school principals and deputy principals and coordinators for child education units in the indigenous schools of the municipality should be submitted to prior consultation with the affected peoples, which did not occur.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities*Source: MPF/PA, 8/14/2018*

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL – 4 Cases****September****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MATO PRETO**MUNICIPALITY:** GETÚLIO VARGAS

**DESCRIPTION:** More than six years earlier, the state government of Rio Grande do Sul committed to providing an area for the school. However, no concrete measures have been taken. This is an inconvenience to the community, especially due to high commuting costs for the students and the use of improvised and precarious classrooms.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools**Source:** MPF/RS, 9/25/2018**2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** KAINGANG**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PASSO GRANDE DA FORQUILHA**MUNICIPALITY:** CACIQUE DOBLE

**DESCRIPTION:** Since 2011, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rio Grande do Sul (MPF-RS) has been requesting measures to build a school in the indigenous area, in order to avoid both the need for children to commute to the urban school and learning problems due to cultural differences between indigenous and non-indigenous people. The construction of the school has been delayed by countless comings and goings of engineering projects and bureaucratic procedures, which according to the MPF are unjustifiable. As a result of disagreements between the 3rd Panel of the Regional Federal Court (TRF) of the 4th Region and the 1st Federal Court of Erechim, the state of Rio Grande do Sul would be summoned directly by the Court. Finally, the TRF4 accepted the MPF's request and, through an interlocutory appeal, gave the state 120 days to complete the works.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools**Source:** *Jus Brasil; CIMI South Regional Office***2018****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**DESCRIPTION:** Some of the Guarani communities of Irapuá, Arroio Divisa, Pará Roke, Capivari, and Terra de Areia in the municipalities of Caçapava do Sul, Eldorado do Sul and Capivari do Sul, do not have schools. In other communities where these exist, they are small buildings with no infrastructure or policy on differentiated school education. There is also the need for hiring teachers. The extreme disregard for educational needs is undeniable.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support for education**Source:** *CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CANTAGALO**MUNICIPALITY:** VIAMÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** There is a school operating in the community. However, the funds provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for the renovation and expansion of the building were not used by the state government, which refused to upgrade the indigenous school. As a result, the Federal Public

Prosecutor's Office in Porto Alegre filed a Public Civil Action requesting fulfilment of the agreement with the Bank, and a conciliation hearing was held at the 9th Federal Court. At the time, the state government of Rio Grande do Sul committed to carrying out the renovation works by the end of the 2018 school year, when the students would have the renovated school. Since the government has not complied with the agreement, the funds must be invested in another area or otherwise returned to the bank.

**CAUSE:** Non-use of approved funds**Source:** *CIMI South Regional Office - Porto Alegre Team***RONDÔNIA – 6 Cases****2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** DIVERSOS**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GUAPORÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Ricardo Franco Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The lack of teachers for students in grades 5-9 hampered the start of the school year. The community informed the indigenous school education sector and called for speed in replacing the teacher, who was on medical leave.

**CAUSE:** Lack of teachers**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** ORO WARI**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORÉ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Linha 14 Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to lack of inspection of school buses by the Transit Department (DETRAN), students from 5th to 9th grade have been unable to attend school.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school transportation**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** KARITIANA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARITIANA**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Rio Candeias Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous leaders reported that the school is unfit for use due to problems in the thatched roof and side walls and requested an adequate building for students and teachers.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure**Source:** *CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia***2018****VICTIM:** Students**PEOPLE:** MIGUELENO and PURUBORA**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MIGUELENO**MUNICIPALITY:** SÃO FRANCISCO DO GUAPORÉ**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porto Murinho

**DESCRIPTION:** Students do not have transportation to commute to the indigenous school and many end up attending the state school at km 6, which does not provide differentiated education and caters to non-indigenous students. Besides creating problems related to intolerance, this situation highlights non-compliance

with the rules for indigenous school education, which must be bilingual and differentiated.

**CAUSE:** Lack of school transportation

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** PURUBORA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PUROBORÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SERINGUEIRAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Aperoy Village

**DESCRIPTION:** There is an elementary school in the village, but only for the first five grades and with only one classroom. The community has asked for the urgent expansion of the school so that it can offer the full elementary school cycle through 9th grade, as well as more classrooms. Complaints were filed with the MPF and SEDUC.

**CAUSE:** Lack of schools

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**DESCRIPTION:** The school building is in shambles. There is a lack pedagogical guidance and continuity of the second stage of elementary school.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction

**Source:** Karipuna community

## RORAIMA – 2 Cases

**January**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI, TAUREPANG and WAPIXANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SÃO MARCOS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PACARAIMA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Boca da Mata

**DESCRIPTION:** The teacher reported that the students were without transportation because the government had not paid the company responsible for the transportation of students. The report informed that the students were also without school meals. According to the teacher's report, "by trying to get to the school, the students are exposed to life threatening situations as they hitchhike along the busy BR-174 federal highway." In the second half of 2018, an operation carried out by the Federal Police identified misappropriation schemes related to school transportation. In protest for not being paid, outsourced companies went on strike and the students were left without transportation.

**CAUSE:** Lack of transportation

**Source:** G1/RR; CIMI North Regional Office I

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** MAKUXI and WAPIXANA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TABALASCADA

**MUNICIPALITY:** CANTÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** Norberto Cruz da Silva, who lives in the Tabalascada Village, was outraged at the neglect of indigenous education and health policies by Roraima's public authorities: most of the state schools in the villages lack adequate teaching infrastructure; maintenance, school supplies, meals and transportation for those who live far from the center of the village, and teachers' salaries are always late. Students go months without classes, which hinders their learning process and delays the school year. The same happens with health clinics, which have never been maintained and are in very poor condition. There is no adequate transportation for patient removal. The state government says that indigenous health is the responsibility of SESARI. DSEI, in turn, expects the municipality and the state to fulfill their obligations. This situation affects mainly the indigenous peoples, who are caught in the midst of this game of power and private interests.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities

**Source:** Indigenous leader; CIMI North Regional Office I

## SANTA CATARINA – 1 Case

**9/10/2018**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI MBYA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ITANHAÉM

**MUNICIPALITY:** BIGUAÇÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Morro do Palha

**DESCRIPTION:** Teams from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Santa Catarina inspected the Taguató school and found that: there is a lack of staff (cooks) and equipment; the library was being used as a pantry, attracting rats. The teachers also complain about the difficulty in getting cooking gas, damp walls, condition of classroom desks (old and rusty), problems with electrical wiring, open pit in the back of the school, and leaking ceilings.

**CAUSE:** Lack of infrastructure

**Source:** Floripa newspaper, 10/11/2018

## TOCANTINS – 1 Case

**4/17/2018**

**VICTIM:** Students

**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ and XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTÍNIA

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to delays in payments to the company responsible for school transportation, the service was interrupted for the entire state school network of Tocantins in April. This interruption prevented students from the Apinajé and Xerente peoples from attending school. In the municipality of Tocantínia alone, 400 Xerente students have been unable to attend school.

**CAUSE:** Lack of transportation

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins

# Lack of health care

In 2018, CIMI recorded 44 cases of lack of health care, involving approximately 17,966 people. These cases were reported in the states of Acre (5), Alagoas (3), Amapá (2), Amazonas (2), Bahia (1), Maranhão (6), Mato Grosso (5), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), Para (6), Paraíba (1), Paraná (3), Rondônia (3), and Tocantins (5).

These cases involve neglect in care and lack of assistance, transportation for patients and distribution of medicines. There are several cases of neglect regarding sanitary infrastructure measures, contaminated water, lack of access to water, and diversion of medicines for illegal trade in villages.

The state of Amazonas was severely affected by the end of the cooperation agreement between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Cuba through the More Doctors Program in early November. Indigenous health lost 81% of

the medical staff - a real deficit of 301 physicians out of the 372 who provided care to the indigenous population in Brazil. According to Paulo Marubo, coordinator of UNIVAJA, health care in the Javari Valley was provided exclusively by Cuban doctors. More than 6,000 indigenous people were assisted by ten doctors. These professionals have not been replaced and no explanation has been given to the communities. In December 2018 the problem was still unsolved. The Javari Valley region has already experienced situations of widespread lack of indigenous health care, when mortality reached a frightening number. The More Doctors Program yielded meaningful results by significantly reducing the number hepatitis cases, for example. In addition to primary care, the indigenous people also began to be vaccinated at the right time and diseases treated in primary care no longer exist.



There are countless cases of neglect towards indigenous health: neglect in care; lack of assistance, transportation for patients and distribution of medicines; lack of sanitation, water, funds for equipment, and professionals

## LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 44 Cases

#### ACRE – 5 Cases

**2018**

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** NAUA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** NAWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MÂNCIO LIMA

**DESCRIPTION:** The child was born with chest malformation and growing up had difficulty breathing when engaged in simple physical activities. Swollen lower limbs were another problem. Through SESAI, a cardiologist requested an X-ray, but said that the result was normal. As the problems persisted, the parents went

back to SESAI and scheduled an appointment in Rio Branco for early 2018. As the parents were unable to get approval for transportation, the child missed the appointment, which was not rescheduled for that year.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care in the cities

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Maria Perpétuo

**PEOPLE:** APOLIMA ARARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** ARARA DO RIO AMÔNIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim, who was diagnosed with visceral cancer, underwent semiannual control through medical appointments and tests for four years in Rio Branco. However, for three years now she has not been able to keep the appointments because she was denied airplane tickets to continue treatment away from home.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** P.R.L.

**PEOPLE:** JAMINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAMINAWA / ARARA DO RIO BAGÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARECHAL THAUMATURGO

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenager had an intestinal tumor removed in July 2017 and a colostomy. The result of the biopsy was positive for cancer, and in April 2018 he started chemotherapy. After the second session in May, the doctor said he was cured and later referred the teenager to the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul for the doctor to remove the colostomy bag. The doctor in Cruzeiro do Sul refused to perform the surgery and referred the teen back to Rio Branco. The teenager is still living with the colostomy bag and no new appointment has been scheduled in Rio Branco.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** Victim's relatives; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon - Cruzeiro do Sul Team

**April**

**VICTIM:** Maria Diva Parã

**PEOPLE:** KAXINAWÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ ASHANINKA DO RIO BREU

**MUNICIPALITY:** FELJÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** After the birth of her daughter, the indigenous woman experienced severe abdominal pain and fever. Referred by the Basic Health Center to the hospital, she was superficially examined and discharged. The next day, as the woman felt ill again, her husband asked the Basic Center for help, which agreed to pick her up. However, they never showed up, despite having been informed of the severe pain the patient was experiencing.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and abandonment of patient

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

**3/01/2018**

**VICTIM:** Kaiane Lopes Paulino Huni Kui

**PEOPLE:** HUNI KUI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAXINAWÁ SERINGAL CURRALINHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** FELJÓ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Grota Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Since the end of 2017 the child was taken regularly to the hospital and the refused to examine her saying that there was nothing wrong with her. In March 2018, the child fainted and was taken to the hospital, but the doctor again refused to examine to her. At the nurse's insistence, he examined her and said that the child was in shock from severe malnutrition. Due to pressure from the Basic Center and CIMI's Feijó Team, the child was transferred by plane to the city of Cruzeiro do Sul to be treated.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; neglect

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

## ALAGOAS – 3 Cases

**1/15/2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIRI-XOKÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** PENEDO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porto Real do Colégio

**DESCRIPTION:** The community's health has been affected by extremely poor water quality. The indigenous people are asking CODEVASF to send a backhoe machine to the village in order to improve the potability conditions of the water that is being precariously captured in a deviation of the São Francisco River. According to Chief Carlos Suira, the community had been drinking mud for many days.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water

**Source:** CBHSE, 1/16/2018

**2/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** WASSU COCAL

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WASSU COCAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** JOAQUIM GOMES

**DESCRIPTION:** Poor health care led the Wassu Coccal people to occupy the unit of the Basic Health Care Center. The regional health advisor, Leandro Wassu Coccal, listed the poor conditions of the health care provided to indigenous people, such as moldy and damp rooms, air conditioners out of order, broken doors, and toilets in unhealthy conditions. The dental unit had not been operating for nine months and only one car was available to assist the villages.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI, 2/20/2018

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** WASSU COCAL

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WASSU COCAL

**MUNICIPALITY:** JOAQUIM GOMES

**DESCRIPTION:** Community leaders report that the poor conditions of the Basic Health Care Center have not been solved: broken doors, windows and bathrooms, moldy and damp walls, as well as electrical and plumbing in need of repair due to constant water and power shortages. The high level of unhealthiness is a risk for both patients and health professionals.

**CAUSE:** Lack of general support; infrastructure

**Source:** Indigenous leaders; CIMI Northeast Regional Office

## AMAPA – 2 Cases

**4/09/2018**

**VICTIM:** A young woman

**PEOPLE:** WAIAMPI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAIÁPI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MACAPÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Isolated villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The emergency contract guaranteeing flights to the villages of Amapá and northern Pará expired in January 2018. Since then, 52 isolated villages, which require an aircraft for the transportation of patients and distribution of medicines, have been without assistance. A young indigenous woman, who was four months pregnant, was bitten by a snake and had to wait three days for medical care in a difficult-to-reach

village. When asked for help, the DSEI informed that there was no aircraft available to transport the pregnant woman. The Council of the Waiampi Villages requested the interference of the MPF, and through a court injunction, the indigenous woman was assisted with the support of a helicopter and a Brazilian Air Force (FAB) Team.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and infrastructure

**Source:** MPF/AP, 4/20/2018

#### November

**VICTIM:** Indigenous peoples assisted by the More Doctors program

**PEOPLE:** WAIAMPI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** WAIÁPI

**MUNICIPALITY:** OIAPOQUE

**DESCRIPTION:** The decision of the Cuban Ministry of Health to pull its doctors in the More Doctors program out of the country seriously affected the health care centers of villages in Amapá, as Cuban doctors provided services at the six health clinics in the indigenous reserves. The decision of the Cuban government was prompted by the newly elected President Jair Bolsonaro's statements that he would review the program. Cuban doctors provided care to more than 1,100 indigenous people. In addition to the professionals who worked in these six centers, the state had 73 Cuban doctors in primary care and strategic teams of the Family Health Program, which provided care and follow-up to patients. Oiapoque was the only town in the state with 100% Cuban doctors.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** G1/AP, 11/20/2018

### AMAZONAS – 2 Cases

#### December

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLES:** KANAMARI, MARUBO, MATIS e MATSÉS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**DESCRIPTION:** With the end of the cooperation agreement between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Cuba through the More Doctors Program in early November, indigenous health lost 81% of the medical staff - a real deficit of 301 physicians out of the 372 that provided care to the indigenous population in Brazil. In northern Amazonas, at the triple border between Brazil, Colombia and Peru, Cuban doctors have not been replaced yet. According to Paulo Marubo (coordinator of UNIVAJA), health care in the Javari Valley was provided exclusively by Cuban doctors. "More than 6,000 indigenous people were assisted by ten doctors in eight basic health centers. These professionals have not been replaced and no explanation has been given to the communities. We are totally unassisted and waiting for a position from the government," he said. The coordinator also pointed out that cases of hepatitis have been significantly reduced, as they are now vaccinated at the right time and diseases treated in primary care no longer exist.

**Source:** CIMI, 12/19/2018

#### September

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** During a visit to the Itacoai River communities, officials from CIMI North Regional Office I were able to verify the poor health conditions of the population. A complaint filed in

January 2018 about the lack of fuel for the transportation of patients and for health teams to visit neighboring communities remained unanswered. There are no boat engines available for health agents to transport patients to the basic centers in the communities of Massapê and Remansinho, and this prevents professionals from monitoring the health of the communities. There are no doctors in the basic centers and in many of them there is only a nurse technician. In four communities it is impossible for the team to visit patients, even occasionally. In improvised and precarious pharmacies/clinics, many of them without walls, there is a shortage of medicines and most of the existing ones have expired. There are neither rapid tests for malaria nor Primaquine and Chloroquine medication for treating the disease. Another complaint made by the community concerns the construction of Basic Indigenous Health Units in the basic centers. The construction material delivered is insufficient and there is no news about the beginning and end of the works. They also demand the drilling of artesian wells for access to quality water.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and medicines

**Source:** CIMI North Regional Office I, 7/10/2018

### BAHIA – 1 Case

#### 3/05/2018

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** PATAXÓ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PATAXÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITAMARAJÚ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Nova Esperança Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A child fell ill, and the family had to pay for transportation to take her to the hospital. This led some 90 Pataxó to occupy the Basic Health Care Center in Itamaraju. They claim that there are only two vehicles to service the 22 villages, with a total of 5,000 indigenous people, and that these vehicles are always out of service. Valmir Pataxó, vice president of the Indigenous Health District Council (CONDISI), said that indigenous people suffer from lack of transportation and the lack of medical staff in the villages.

**CAUSE:** Lack of transportation for patients

**Source:** CIMI, 3/06/2018

### MARANHÃO – 6 Cases

#### 2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** MEMORTUNRÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BURITI VELHO

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Escalvado Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The community reported that the multidisciplinary health team was not providing services for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and preventive cervical cancer screening.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team

#### 2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KRIKATI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRIKATI

**MUNICIPALITY:** MONTES ALTOS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** São José

**DESCRIPTION:** The community reported that the multidisciplinary health team was not providing services for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and preventive cervical cancer screening.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Pakarya Awa Guaja

**PEOPLE:** AWÁ-GUAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CARU

**MUNICIPALITY:** BOM JARDIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Awá and Tiracambu villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Due to SESAI's lack of organization and internal control, data on the population are not systematized. The Awá have problems to have their basic documents issued due to the lack of these data. Errors in the date of birth of indigenous people are common. A case in point is that of a young lady who, according to SESAI's data on her birth date, would be 10 years old. Since she is pregnant with her first child, this would be a high-risk pregnancy. However, according to CIMI data she is 13 years old, which does not represent a risk because she is within the age range for pregnancy among the Awá.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão –Awá Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Young people, adolescents

**PEOPLE:** KANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÃNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Porquinhos Villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The Canela indigenous community from the Porquinhos Indigenous Land has been suffering from the lack of dental care. Premature tooth extraction has affected the oral health of young people and adolescents and interfered with the ritualistic tooth-filing tradition. There are also reports that the multidisciplinary health team has imposed on the community the use of industrialized medicines, disregarding traditional medicinal plants used to cure diseases. The community also complains about the lack of prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and cervical cancer screening.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Women

**PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Lack of prevention in the diagnosis of cervical cancer has victimized and killed women in the Gavião village.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** AKROÁ GAMELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TAQUARITUA

**MUNICIPALITY:** VIANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The Akoá Gamella indigenous people requested the creation of a multidisciplinary team to provide health care to the community but has not heard back from the compe-

tent authority. When they need care, they often resort to the Viana municipal hospital, where they are subjected to explicit prejudice.

**CAUSE:** Inaction of public authorities

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Akroá Gamela Team

## MATO GROSSO – 5 Cases

**January**

**VICTIM:** E.

**PEOPLE:** WASUSU (NAM)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA LACERDA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Bacurizal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The teenage girl was admitted to the Cacoal Regional Hospital with more than 20 fly larvae in her mouth. She is mentally challenged and lives in an Indigenous Health Support Shelter (CASAI). The disregard for the child's health was so alarming that the pediatrician at the hospital where she was being treated said that what he saw was inhuman and had deeply touched him. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rondônia started an investigation and is looking for the persons responsible.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** G1, 1/05/2018

**October**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** NAMBIKWARA-MAMAIDE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO GUAPORÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** COMODORO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Central Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the Mamaendê Central Village, with more than 30 families, denounced SESAI's neglect regarding the lack of sanitary infrastructure. The indigenous leaders also reported lack of prenatal care for pregnant women, due to communication difficulties between SESAI's basic health care center and the community.

**CAUSE:** General lack of support; infrastructure

**Source:** Mamaendê indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia, 10/19/2018

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Pedro Tomichá, Welligton Barbecho, Emerson Barbecho and Miguel Tomichá Filho

**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ESPERIDIÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Barbecho

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man was in a prison in Vila Bela. Chemical medicines were not healing his wounds and it was difficult for him to be properly examined by a health professional due to the lack of structure to transport him to the hospital. In the same village three brothers died from the same symptoms. In Pedro's case, as he was in jail, the lack of medical care aggravated the problem, causing the wounds to become chronic.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso

**9/17/2018**

**VICTIM:** Léia Pawygoo Tapirapé

**PEOPLE:** TAPIRAPÉ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** URUBU BRANCO

**MUNICIPALITY:** CONFRESA



**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman underwent a caesarean section and, back in the village, fell very ill, because the incision was infected. She was taken to the hospital twice and given antibiotics, and the family was reprimanded for “not taking good care of the daughter.” On the third return to the hospital, the doctor on duty removed from her belly an aseptic diaper about one meter long that had been left there by the doctor who had performed the caesarean section.

**CAUSE:** Medical negligence

**Source:** Testimonial from the victim's parents; CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso – Tapirapé Team

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** MYKY

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** JAPUÍRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** BRASNORTE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Two children who should be receiving neurological care, constant physical therapy and speech therapy received no care at all during 2017 and 2018 due to neglect on the part of the health center, which claimed they had no car to provide health care to the children.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and abandonment of patients

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso – Myky Team

## MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 2 Cases

**6/14/2018**

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI KAIOWÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMAMBÁI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Taquapery Village

**DESCRIPTION:** A group of approximately 50 indigenous people blocked a section of the MS-289 Highway on the border of Amambai and Coronel Sapucaia. They complained that they had been having water shortages in the community for two years.

**CAUSE:** Lack of water

**Source:** Campo Grande News, 6/15/2018

**August**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous camps

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI KAIOWÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Indigenous camps

**DESCRIPTION:** Federal Representative (PSDB) Geraldo Resende, who is a member of the Parliamentary Agricultural Front (rural caucus) boycotted the water access program developed by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), which would install 910 cisterns in indigenous camps in Mato Grosso do Sul. The indigenous people are camped between soybean, corn and sugar cane farms and are constantly sick due to excessive amounts of pesticides in the water. In a meeting with MDS and FUNAI representatives in November 2017, the representative spoke out against the works and listed the names of squatters and property owners claiming rights over the lands where the camps are located, while affirming that the construction of the cisterns would bring damage to private property. In response to Congressman Resende, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office expressed its support for the construction of the cisterns in the camps, as indigenous people should be ensured access to water regardless of the land tenure of the areas they occupy, considering that the cisterns would be only a one-off and temporary solution, and the least the State should do.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water, lack of support

**Source:** Repórter Brasil, 8/16/2018

## PARÁ – 6 Cases

**April**

**VICTIM:** Women

**PEOPLE:** SURUÍ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** SORORÓ

**MUNICIPALITY:** MARABÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** According to doctor Paulo Botelho, Surui women are not included in the benefits of the Vale's Ferro Carajás project, and do not receive special health care. Therefore, they need to wait more than a year for a vaginal ultrasound, even when they have bleeds. Due to the lack of these imaging tests, they give up waiting for health care from the government and pay for the tests and medicines themselves.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** Report from physician João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho

**8/06/2018**

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** BAIXO TAPAJÓS I

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** Representatives of 13 indigenous peoples occupied SESAI headquarters to denounce the increase in cases of death due to lack of health care, since SESAI has refused to provide care to indigenous people in the lower Tapajós River region.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** G1/PA, 8/06/2018

**October**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** TEMBÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTA MARIA DO PARÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jeju and Areal villages

**DESCRIPTION:** The villages are inhabited by the Tembé Tenetehara people who resisted colonization, especially the opening of the Belém-Brasília Highway. The territory has not yet been demarcated and since 2004 the population has been trying to receive the differentiated health care to which it is entitled. According to the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region, “the government is responsible for providing the necessary conditions to guarantee the indigenous community's right to life and health.” For the indigenous people to receive the proper health care, health clinics need to be built in the villages. A Public Civil Action has been proposed because the Union was refusing to provide health care to indigenous people through the Guamá/Tocantins DSEI. The legislation establishes, within the scope of SUS, an Indigenous Health Care subsystem directly funded by the Union, which provides care to indigenous peoples throughout the national territory, either collectively or individually, and without discrimination.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** MPF/PA, 10/05/2018

**August**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** ARARA VERMELHA, MAYTAPU, MUNDURUKU, TAPUIA, TUPAIU, and TUPINAMBÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** SANTARÉM

**DESCRIPTION:** The Lower Tapajós River region, which includes the municipalities of Santarém, Aveiro and Belterra, has a population of about 7,000 indigenous people. For 20 years the community has been requesting the establishment of a DSEI

in the lower Tapajós because the current one is unable to meet the needs of the entire population. They also denounce that the government is failing to comply with the decisions of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Justice, and that their demands remain unsatisfied, with several problems regarding access to public health.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care

**Source:** Letter from Baixo Tapajós residents, 8/06/2018; CIMI North Regional Office II

### November

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** XIKRIN

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XIKRIN DO RIO CATETÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** OURILÂNDIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** The Cateté River is contaminated with heavy iron, copper, chromium, nickel and lead metals from Vale's Onça Puma Plant, which was built without the Environmental Impact Report (RIMA). These metals contaminate the Xikrin's food, which is the manioc flour initially processed in river water to soften the tubers. There is also the presence of cadmium and manganese in the Itacaiúnas River, originating from mining activities of the Ferro Carajás S11 project, also carried out by Vale. The lead found in high concentration in manioc flour is neurotoxic, causes hormone imbalance and obesity, thus favoring the emergence of diabetes mellitus and the metabolic syndrome that has increasingly affected the population. According to physician João Paulo Botelho, there is an urgent need to measure the dosage of these metals in the blood and urine of indigenous people, so as to warn the authorities about the risk of mining in or near indigenous lands. In another report sent on November 15, 2018, the physician highlights 17 items relating to the harm caused by lead to indigenous health, including cancer-related deaths and serious kidney problems.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water

**Source:** Physician João Paulo Botelho Vieira Filho, 11/10/2018 e 11/15/2018

### 11/05/2018

**VICTIM:** Thaine Gilmar da Silva

**PEOPLE:** ATIKUM

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** OROROBÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITUPIRANGA

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman went to SESAI around 5 pm to find out why they hadn't given her lunch since she was a patient, too. The person in charge replied that she should have left her children at home with their father. Feeling rather disrespected, the indigenous woman explained that the father needed to work and that she had no maid to leave the children with.

**CAUSE:** Disrespect for indigenous culture and traditional way of life

**Source:** Thaine Gilmar da Silva; CIMI North Regional Office II

## PARAÍBA – 1 Case

### 2018

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** POTIGUARA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** POTIGUARA - MONTE MOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** BAÍA DA TRAIÇÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** An inspection carried out by the Comptroller General's Office (CGU) found problems in the allocation of funds for the health care of indigenous people in Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The report highlights irregularities in

outsourced services, payment of per diems and renovation of the health clinics for the care of indigenous people. There are also reports of political interference, such as irregular hiring of officials and evidence of nepotism involving politicians from the region. The reported loss totals R\$879,088.23 (roughly US\$220,000.00).

**CAUSE:** Misuse of public funds

**Source:** Jornal da Paraíba newspaper, 5/31/2018

## PARANÁ – 3 Cases

### 5/10/2018

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI NHANDEVA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKOA KAAGUY PORÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAIRAÇÁ

**DESCRIPTION:** The Federal Highway Police arrested four men carrying irregular medicines that would be sold in the indigenous communities of Mato Grosso do Sul. In all, 160 units of medicines were seized, including: asthma, flu and cough syrups and Amazon gel for rheumatism and arthrosis, among others. None of the products are registered with or authorized by ANVISA.

**CAUSE:** Attack on public health

**Source:** O Paraná - Jornal de Fato newspaper

### October

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GUASÚ GUAVIRÁ TEKHOHA

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people complain that when they need health care, doctors prescribe medications without conducting any type of examination. This applies to both children and adults.

**CAUSE:** Failure to conduct examinations

**Source:** CGN

### December

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** GUARANI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TEKHOHA Y'HOVY CAMP

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAÍRA

**DESCRIPTION:** It was only with the arrival of Cuban doctors, under a cooperation agreement between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Cuban government through the More Doctors program, in 2013, that indigenous people began to receive medical care. According to Chief Ilson Soares, "Despite the demand presented by SESAI, Brazilian doctors did not accept to work in our communities because they were camps in extremely precarious situation." "A Cuban doctor was responsible for providing care in Guaira and Terra Roxa. Four villages were visited each day. This doctor was in favor of traditional medicine, and even recommended some medicines. Now we have no one to provide this service" he said, referring to the end of the program in November.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care in the villages

**Source:** CIMI, 12/19/2018

## RONDÔNIA – 3 Cases

### 2018

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** In an assembly meeting, representatives of various indigenous peoples requested urgent measures in the face of serious neglect towards health care: lack of care in the villages, lack of medicines, indigenous people having to pay for medical tests out of their meager income, patients being mistreated, and especially delay in providing treatment to women diagnosed with cancer. Problems are found in the Vale do Guaporé, Sagarana, Igarapé Lage, Rio Negro Ocai and Pacaas Novas indigenous lands.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Marciana Oro Waram

**PEOPLE:** ORO WARAM (ORO WARI)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** IGARAPÉ LAGE

**MUNICIPALITY:** NOVA MAMORÉ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Limão Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman was at an advanced stage of cervical cancer due to a late diagnosis, which further complicated the treatment of the disease. Tests done in 2015 were delivered only in 2017.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará Mirim Team*

**2018**

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** KARIPUNA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KARIPUNA

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO VELHO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Panorama Village

**DESCRIPTION:** There is a blatant disregard for the maintenance of the health clinic building in the Karipuna indigenous land. In addition to the lack of maintenance in collective toilets and laundries, there is no fixed schedule for the provision of health care to the community.

**CAUSE:** Neglect

*Source: The indigenous community*

**TOCANTINS – 5 Cases****April**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLES:** VARIOUS

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** PALMAS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Tocantins villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Tocantins currently has over 190 recognized villages. About 60 indigenous leaders participated in a debate to denounce illegal deforestation, lack of health care, problems in the delivery of medicines and in prenatal care for pregnant women. Another serious problem is the contamination of rivers with pesticides. According to Isabel Xerente, “the progress they are making is for them, not for us. (...) we are getting poison, sick children, sick adults.” As put by the indigenous man Evangelista Apinajé, showing a bottle of muddy water: “This is the water we drink ... (...), these waters are causing disease, dysentery, vomiting, and you end up dying....”

**CAUSE:** Lack of support; neglect

*Source: G1/TO, 4/1/2018*

**September**

**PEOPLE:** JAVAÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINS

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Cachoeirinha Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from the Cachoeirinha Village complained that they had been without water for over a month. They fetch water from the polluted Javaé River, and this has been causing health problems, especially in children, who suffer from diarrhea, vomiting and headache. The village chief drafted a document requesting the installation of an artesian well. The document was delivered to SESAI, which has not taken a stand in the case.

**CAUSE:** Contaminated water

*Source: G1/TO, 9/13/2018*

**October**

**VICTIM:** Indigenous villages

**PEOPLE:** JAVAÉ and KARAJÁ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VARIOUS

**MUNICIPALITY:** GURUPI

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Barreira Branca, Boto Velho, Boa Esperança, Canuanã, Imotxi, Lamkraré villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people from villages located on Bananal Island complain about inoperative artesian wells, lack of filters to filter the water taken from the Javaé River, and the total lack of drinking water. According to the chief of one of the villages, there are serious health problems, such as vomiting, diarrhea, headache, as the water of the Javaé River is highly polluted by the extensive use of pesticides in irrigated fields around it.

**CAUSE:** Lack of drinking water

*Source: MPF/TO, 10/12/2018*

**April**

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** XERENTE

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** XERENTE

**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINIA

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people reported the lack of medicines in health care units. According to information from SESAI officials, there was only one medicine available, Paracetamol, which was being used for any and all illnesses, as the state government had no funds to purchase other medicines. Another problem faced by the indigenous community is the absence of any type of medical test or care (prenatal, ultrasound). This situation affects mainly children, pregnant women and the elderly.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care and medicines

*Source: Indigenous peoples, 4/13/2018; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

**June**

**VICTIM:** Maria da Flor Krahô

**PEOPLE:** KRAHÔ

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KRAHOLÂNDIA

**MUNICIPALITY:** ITACAJÁ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Santa Cruz Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman, who had been diagnosed with diabetes, injured her foot. With the delay in assistance by the basic health care center of the municipality to transfer her to a hospital, the injury got worse. She was taken to the hospital in Itacajá but, since they could not solve the problem, they sent her back to the village. After much insistence from her children, she was admitted to the hospital of Araguaína. Due to the delay in receiving care, the victim had her leg amputated.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

*Source: Joel Krahô, victim's son; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

# Spread of alcohol and other drugs

In 2018 CIMI recorded 11 cases of spread of alcohol and other drugs in the states of Acre (4), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (3), Mato Grosso do Sul (2), and Tocantins (1).

The use of alcoholic beverages has become increasingly common among indigenous people in villages and towns, even though their sale is prohibited. Sometimes they are sold inside the village disguised as freezer pops and other products.

More serious is the involvement in drug trafficking. In the Dourados Reserve, in Mato Grosso do Sul, Guarani Kaiowá children as young as 8 years old are recruited by

dealers. They provide drugs for free, turn the children into addicts and then start collecting the debt. The children are threatened and begin to steal to pay off their debt; girls turn to prostitution to have money to pay the dealers. According to members of the Observatory of Indigenous Rights, after 6 pm there is an increase in the transit of vehicles delivering drugs and fostering trafficking inside the indigenous area. The Community lives in fear because drug dealers and other criminals use the villages as hideouts. Families suffer as they lose everything to pay off drug debts.

## SPREAD OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

### 11 Cases

#### ACRE – 4 Cases

##### January

**VICTIM:** Communities

**PEOPLE:** ASHANINKA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KAMPA E ISOLADOS DO RIO ENVIRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** Ashaninka leaders officially denounced the illegal sale of alcohol to indigenous people in bars of the town of Feijó.

They claim that alcohol is bringing harm to the community and ask the appropriate authorities to take action.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcoholic beverages

**Source:** Official letter from indigenous leaders, January 2018, 4/26/2018

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** D. Kulina, N. Kulina, B. Kulina, S. Kulina, M. Kulina, T. Kulina, D. Kulina, N. Kulina, Z. Kulina, Q. Kulina, and R. Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Valparaíso Village, Town of IPIXUNA, and Sarina, Igarapé Grande, Ticuara, and Jari villages

**DESCRIPTION:** Eleven deaths from drowning after drinking alcohol were reported in several villages of the Kulina people. The legislation in force prohibits the sale of alcohol to indigenous people.

**CAUSE:** Drowning

**Source:** Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** R. Kulina, M. Kulina, S. Kulina and R. Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Town of IPIXUNA

**DESCRIPTION:** The four people died in the town of IPIXUNA after drink-

ing alcohol. According to community leaders, the indigenous people bought the beverage and died shortly after. In the death certificates, the coroner says that the cause of death was a heart attack. As the beverages had been purchased from the same seller, the leaders requested an investigation by SESAI. The sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited by law, but supervision by the competent agencies is non-existent.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**Source:** Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

##### 4/26/2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLES:** ASHANINKA and KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO RIO ENVIRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FEIJÓ

**DESCRIPTION:** Indigenous people go constantly into town to receive social benefits, get documents and treat health problems. Aware of the weakness of most of them, beverage sellers encourage them to drink alcohol.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption

**Source:** CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon; Airton Silva de Oliveira

#### MARANHÃO – 1 Case

##### 2018

**VICTIM:** The Community

**PEOPLE:** APÂNJEKRA CANELA

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** PORQUINHOS - CANELA APÂNJEKRA

**MUNICIPALITY:** FERNANDO FALCÃO

**DESCRIPTION:** Alcohol consumption has become increasingly common in the villages, leading to internal conflicts and fights. Residents of Barra do Corda bring drinks to indigenous people in order to have easy access to the villages to hunt.

**CAUSE:** Spread of alcoholic beverages

**Source:** Apanjekra leaders

**MATO GROSSO – 3 Cases****JANUARY****VICTIM:** Teenagers**PEOPLE:** XAVANTE**MUNICIPALITY:** CANARANA

**DESCRIPTION:** The police arrested a young man who was selling marijuana to the Xavante. He used the producer's market to deal drugs. At the time of the arrest, he was selling two joints of marijuana to two indigenous teens.

**CAUSE:** Illegal sale of drugs (marijuana)*Source: RD News***2018****VICTIM:** Communities**PEOPLE:** CHIQUITANO**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ESPERIDIÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Portal do Encantando, Barbecho, Baía Grande, Pescaria Monte Cristo

**DESCRIPTION:** The non-demarcation of indigenous lands and the lack of rights guarantee leave the Chiquitans in a situation of great vulnerability. As a result, they are increasingly migrating to the city in search of greater security, while facing more serious difficulties to survive, in addition to lack of work and public policy to help them. In the border region, drug trafficking attracts young people and make dealers, politicians and police officers rich.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol and drug use*Source: Indigenous people***2/24/2018****VICTIM:** Luís Carlos Okoereo and Maria das Graças Xavier dos Anjos**PEOPLE:** BORORO**INDIGENOUS LAND:** TADARIMANA**MUNICIPALITY:** RONDONÓPOLIS

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous couple were victims of alcoholism. The law prohibits the sale of alcohol to indigenous people. However, next to the indigenous land there is a place selling it.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Mato Grosso***MATO GROSSO DO SUL – 2 Cases****February****VICTIM:** The Community**PEOPLE:** GUARANI KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS

**DESCRIPTION:** At least 30% of children from the age of eight are allegedly being recruited by drug dealers in the Dourados

Reserve. According to the Guarani leader Silvio Leão, dealers invade the reserve, turn the children into addicts and recruit them to trafficking by providing them with free drugs, and then start collecting the debt. The children are threatened and begin to steal to pay off their debt. Girls turn to prostitution. Between 2016 and 2017, dozens of melee weapons and small packages of drugs were apprehended with students at the Tengatui Marangatu School. According to members of the Observatory of Indigenous Rights, after 6 pm there is an increase in the transit of vehicles delivering drugs and fostering trafficking inside the indigenous area. As said by the leader, the community lives in fear because drug dealers and other criminals use the villages as hideouts. Families already suffering from a situation of vulnerability lose everything they have achieved through social programs to pay off drug debts.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol and drug use*Source: O Progresso, 2/05/2018***May****PEOPLE:** GUARANI KAIOWÁ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** DOURADOS**MUNICIPALITY:** DOURADOS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Dourados Reserve

**DESCRIPTION:** The Indigenous Trade Association oversees the illegal sale of alcohol within the reserve. According to the vice president of the Association, Ernesto Reginaldo Dávila, several points of sale had been opened in those months, some of them disguised as sellers of freezer pops or other seemingly harmless products to conceal the sale of liquor. Uncontrolled, these beverages become available not only to adults, but to teenagers and children as well. Increased alcohol consumption is one of the main reasons for violence in the reserve.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption*Source: O Progresso, 5/26/2018***TOCANTINS – 1 Case****4/23/2018****VICTIM:** Claudivan Apinajé**PEOPLE:** APINAJÉ**INDIGENOUS LAND:** APINAYÉ**MUNICIPALITY:** TOCANTINÓPOLIS**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Riachinho

**DESCRIPTION:** In recent years, as a result of the uncontrolled influx of non-indigenous people and alcohol into the villages, there has been an increase in the number of internal conflicts and conflicts with non-indigenous people, including cases of violence against women, physical assaults, attempted murder and murder.

**CAUSE:** Alcohol consumption*Source: Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Goiás/Tocantins*

# Child mortality

Based on the Law of Access to Information, the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI) obtained from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) data on the deaths of indigenous children aged 0 to 5 years in 2018. According to SESAI “The data reported are preliminary, as we are still in different processes in the Districts - be it data collection, feeding, qualification and/or processing. Still, it is possible to observe the existence of underreporting in some specific locations and age groups. Regarding the coverage of the data requested, deaths were estimated at approximately 52.3% of the expected number - with an emphasis on low coverage among children under 1 year of age - and live births at 57.3% of the expected number in 2018.”

SESAI data show that child mortality rates among indigenous people are very high and can be characterized as genocide in some regions of Brazil. In the Javari Valley alone, according to reports from SESAI officials during the 103<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Intersectoral Commission on Indigenous Health (CISI), there were 18 deaths of children, of whom eight were newborns. The population of Javari Valley is 5,783 people living in 55 villages.

According to information from SESAI, infant and child mortality are directly linked to the insufficient provision of prenatal and postnatal care. Even more serious is the fact that the deaths are caused by environmental precariousness, poor sanitation and lack of potable water in many villages. At the national level, food and nutritional deficiency is found in indigenous communities due to several factors, including changes in eating habits, which occur due to indigenous migration to cities or to the proximity of communities to urban centers. Another aggravating factor is that, in general, the areas where indigenous people live in the South, Southeast and Northeast are insufficient and/or degraded.

The table below systematizes the number of indigenous deaths among children aged 0 to 5 years in Brazil in 2018 by state:

UF	DSEI	2018
AC	UPPER JURUÁ RIVER	15
AC	UPPER PURUS RIVER	16
AL	ALAGOAS AND SERGIPE	6
AM	UPPER NEGRO RIVER	28
AM	UPPER PURUS RIVER	2
AM	UPPER SOLIMÕES RIVER	64
AM	MANAUS	8
AM	MIDDLE PURUS RIVER	10
AM	MIDDLE SOLIMÕES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES	36
AM	PARINTINS	16
AM	JAVARI VALLEY	12
AM	YANOMAMI	43
AP	AMAPÁ AND NORH OF PARÁ	2
BA	BAHIA	5
CE	CEARÁ	2
ES	MINAS GERAIS AND ESPÍRITO SANTO	1
MA	MARANHÃO	26
MG	MINAS GERAIS AND ESPÍRITO SANTO	10
MS	MATO GROSSO DO SUL	42
MT	CUIABÁ	8
MT	KAIAPÓ DO MATO GROSSO	3
MT	VILHENA	4
MT	XAVANTE	40
MT	XINGU	5
PA	ALTAMIRA	4
PA	AMAPÁ AND NORTH OF PARÁ	2
PA	GUAMÁ-TOCANTINS	4
PA	KAIAPÓ DO PARÁ	18
PA	TAPAJÓS RIVER	17
PB	POTIGUARA	6
PE	PERNAMBUCO	11
PR	SOUTH SHORE	7
RO	UPPER PURUS RIVER	1
RO	PORTO VELHO	13
RO	VILHENA	2
RR	EAST OF RORAIMA	16
RR	YANOMAMI	60
RS	SOUTHERN COUNTRYSIDE	10
SC	SOUTHERN COUNTRYSIDE	1
SP	SOUTHERN SHORE	2
TO	ARAGUAIA	4
TO	TOCANTINS	9
<b>General Total</b>		<b>591</b>

Source: SIASI/DGISI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Access on 1/11/2019. Reference date: 90/30/2018. Data subject to change due to data entry and qualification process.

# Death from lack of health care

Eleven cases of death from lack of health care were reported in the states of Acre (3), Amazonas (3), Maranhão (1), Mato Grosso (1), Rondônia (2), and Roraima (1).

Despite advances in medicine, indigenous mortality in the country is higher among children, young people and people in the 25-40 age group. There are also deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases in communities, as well as circulatory problems and cancer. But the main causes of

death are still those related to respiratory diseases such as the flu, which develop into pneumonia and tuberculosis. Deficiencies in care, especially preventive actions in communities, lack of sanitation and potable water, lack of demarcation and protection of traditional territories, invasions, degradation of demarcated areas, and water contamination are the main vulnerability factors for indigenous peoples in Brazil.

## DEATH FROM LACK OF HEALTH CARE

### 11 Cases

#### ACRE – 3 Cases

9/27/2018

**VICTIM:** A child

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KANAMARI DO RIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** EIRUNEPÉ

**DESCRIPTION:** A missionary from CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon described the moments when she witnessed the death of a Kanamari child: “We were going down the Juruá River on a FUNAI boat when we came across a small canoe with two mothers and two sick children. The mothers waved desperately at us asking for help. We stopped the boat and saw that the children were very weak, had a fever and phlegm. We brought the mothers with the children to our boat. We tried to resuscitate a little girl who was already in very bad shape, but to no avail. She died in the arms of a FUNAI official.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

**Source:** Official letter to MPF/AC, FUNAI and others; 9/27/2018

2018

**VICTIM:** B. Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Medonho Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim was seven months pregnant and went into labor. SESAI was informed but claimed to be out of fuel. The DSEI in Tefé was then contacted but did not have enough gas to drive to the village. The pregnant woman died.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**Source:** Indigenous leaders; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

2018

**VICTIM:** S. Kulina

**PEOPLE:** KULINA (MADIJA)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** KULINA DO MÉDIO JURUÁ

**MUNICIPALITY:** IPIXUNA

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Pirarucu Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The victim had tuberculosis and felt ill. SESAI's staff

were notified but claimed they were out of gas and could not transport the patient. The victim died.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**Source:** Indigenous leaders; SESAI Team; CIMI Regional Office in Western Amazon

#### AMAZONAS – 3 Cases

July

**VICTIM:** Arowah Tyowuh Dyapah

**PEOPLE:** TSOHOM DYAPAH

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUTAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Kanamari of Javari Valley, Jarinal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous man from a recently contacted tribe was in a very serious health condition. The community informed the CASAI in Eirunepé and DSEI/Tefé. Without an answer from either agency, the patient, who was already very weak, was taken by his family to Eirunepé, arriving there after a week's walk. Due to his serious condition, he was sent to Manaus, where he died nine days later. As authorized by the DSEI/Tefé, the victim was buried in Manaus, without prior consultation with his family, especially his wife, who was accompanying him. The Kanamari Association of Javari Valley (AKAVAJA) sent an official letter to the Public Prosecutor in Manaus, Pablo Luz de Beltrand, reporting the neglect of the competent authorities towards indigenous health in the region.

**CAUSE:** Lack of emergency care

**Source:** Kanamari Association of Javari Valley (AKAVAJA)

2018

**VICTIM:** Children

**PEOPLE:** KANAMARI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ATALAIA DO NORTE

**DESCRIPTION:** SESAI stated that the deaths of two children from malnutrition were due to the lack of care from Kanamari mothers. Outraged with the agency for its irresponsible statement, indigenous leaders occupied the DSEI building, demanding proper attention from the government. According to the leaders, there are no doctors in the staff of the Itacoai basic health center and there is a lack of medicines to serve

the population. When the medicines reach the health center they are already expired. The pharmacies or health units are precarious and improvised and mostly without nurses. The radio communication equipment does not work, hindering communication. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tabatinga followed the occupation and opened an inquiry to investigate the case.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

*Source: COIKA - Kanamari Indigenous Coordination of Javari Valley*

**9/19/2018**

**VICTIM:** 15 Children

**PEOPLE:** TSOHOM DYAPAH

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** VALE DO JAVARI

**MUNICIPALITY:** JUTAÍ

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Jarinal Village

**DESCRIPTION:** Indians from the Jarinal Village, in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land, prepared a document denouncing the deaths of 15 children from abandonment and lack of health care. Children die from diarrhea and respiratory diseases, especially tuberculosis. In the document, they report the lack of medicines, medical staff, fuel for the vessels that transport patients, and batteries for the operation of radio communication equipment. Eight indigenous representatives signed the document.

**CAUSE:** Lack of health care; inaction; neglect

*Source: Document signed by eight representatives of the community; 9/19/2018*

### MARANHÃO – 1 Case

**2018**

**VICTIM:** Eva Gavião

**PEOPLE:** PYHCOP CATI JI (GAVIÃO)

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** GOVERNADOR

**MUNICIPALITY:** AMARANTE DO MARANHÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Riachinho Village

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman complained of pain several times and went the health center to request tests. When she was finally seen by a doctor her cervical cancer was well advanced and she died.

**CAUSE:** Lack of medical care

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Maranhão – Imperatriz Team*

### MATO GROSSO – 1 Case

**2018**

**VICTIM:** A boy, Luciene e Fábio

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** CHIQUITANO

**MUNICIPALITY:** PORTO ESPERIDIÃO

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Barbecho and Santa Aparecida

**DESCRIPTION:** Three indigenous people from the same family died from strange causes. The community suspects that the cause is related to the widespread use of pesticides on farms around the village.

**CAUSE:** Lack of general support

*Source: Indigenous people*

### RONDÔNIA – 2 Cases

**9/1/2018**

**VICTIM:** Marinete Gonçalves Maciel

**PEOPLE:** MIGUELENO

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** MIGUELENO

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**DESCRIPTION:** The indigenous woman went to the emergency room with severe abdominal pain. The physician on duty, even without examining her, prescribed medication for gastritis, suggesting that she seek a health unit. Weak and unable to go to the clinic, she went back home. As the pain persisted, she returned to the emergency room. She was seen by another physician on duty who tried to help her, but she could not resist and died with a diagnosis of perforated gastric ulcer. The doctor regretted the hospital's lack of resources, especially ultrasound equipment.

**CAUSE:** Medical malpractice

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team*

**May**

**VICTIM:** Zuila Jaboti

**PEOPLE:** JABUTI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** RIO GUAPORÉ

**MUNICIPALITY:** GUAJARÁ-MIRIM

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Guaporé

**DESCRIPTION:** The delay in the delivery of the gynecological report by CASAI in Guajará-Mirim prevented the woman from being treated for cervical cancer. The test, which was done in 2014, was only delivered in 2016. The victim died as a result of late treatment.

**CAUSE:** Inaction and neglect by public authorities

*Source: CIMI Regional Office in Rondônia - Guajará-Mirim Team*

### RORAIMA – 1 Case

**September**

**VICTIM:** A newborn

**PEOPLE:** YANOMAMI

**INDIGENOUS LAND:** YANOMAMI

**MUNICIPALITY:** ALTO ALEGRE

**PLACE OF INCIDENT:** Surucucu

**DESCRIPTION:** Yanomami people held three aircraft used by SESAI health professionals on the ground, preventing staff and pilots from returning to the base. The demonstration followed the death of two children under one year old in the region. The indigenous people also demanded the dismissal of the DSEI Yanomami coordinator, Rousicler de Jesus Oliveira.

**CAUSE:** Lack of support in villages

*Source: Agência Brasil, 9/18/2018*



# Suicide

Data obtained by the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI) from the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) report 101 cases of self-inflicted injuries/suicide among indigenous peoples in 2018. Despite the high number, SESAI points out that “this item is also influenced by the underreporting of data” and that because they are still partial, they are “subject to changes due to the data entry and qualification process.”

SESAI data show a very high number of suicides in the state of Amazonas, with 18 cases in the Upper Solimões River and 13 in the Middle Solimões River and its tributaries. In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the situation reported by SESAI is even worse, with 44 cases of suicide in age groups 05-14 (7), 15-24 (17), 25-34 (15), 35-44 (2), and 55-64 (3).

State	Number of suicides
Acre	2
Amazonas	36
Bahia <sup>1</sup>	2
Maranhão	1
Minas Gerais	1
Mato Grosso do Sul <sup>2</sup>	44
Mato Grosso	2
Pará	3
Paraná <sup>3</sup>	4
Roraima <sup>4</sup>	5
Tocantins	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>

1 Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/Mortality Information System – SIM. Latest update on 6/18/2019.

2 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System – SIM.

3 Source: Mortality Information System (SIM)/ Division of Epidemiological Information (DIVEP)/Epidemiology Center (CEPI)/ Health Surveillance Superintendence (SVS)/ State Health Secretariat of Paraná (SESA/PR). Data subject to change.

4 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.



*Ata on suicide are official and admittedly underreported by government agencies. Nonetheless, they are shocking, especially in Amazonas and Mato Grosso do Sul, the state with the highest number of records*



# Chapter IV

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## **Violence against Free and Semi-Isolated Indigenous Peoples**

- 130 Free Indigenous Peoples: victims of violence and a testimony of resistance
- 135 List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

# Free Indigenous Peoples: victims of violence and a testimony of resistance

*Free Peoples Support Team*

The Amazon region, which is coveted and impacted by infrastructure megaprojects driven by the South American Regional Infrastructure Integration Initiative (IIRSA), is no longer a peaceful and safe habitat for the peoples who have lived there for thousands of years. Under the guise of “developing the peoples of the Amazon,” these projects aim to exploit and export natural resources for the benefit of transnational corporations.

Conflicts have spread. On the one hand, there are indigenous groups and traditional communities that resist the invasion of their territories in every possible way. On the other, there are large companies (construction, energy, banks, logging, mining, and oil companies, etc.), landowners and the government, with their authoritarian developmental projects.

Entangled in this essentially violent and predatory agro-extractive model focused on the export of raw material are the Free Indigenous Peoples (PIL), referred to under the International Law as Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation (PIIV). In an effort to maintain their Good Living, they seek refuge in inaccessible areas, currently quite small. For these groups, the threat of extinction is an increasingly real possibility, unless something is done to stop the devastation of their territories.

## **Change in the protection policy**

In recent years, there have been substantial cuts in funds for the protection of free and isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil. Protection stations of the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) have been closed and inspection is no longer being carried out. As a result, invasions and risks to the survival of these indigenous groups have grown substantially.

The lack of funds to maintain at least FUNAI's Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts reveals the unreliability of the protection policy for these peoples in Brazil.

These fronts were established primarily for the protection of the 28 isolated indigenous groups or segments of indigenous groups recognized by the government, and do not consider the needs of 86 other groups whose existence has not yet been officially confirmed.

According to official data from FUNAI, there are currently 114 records of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, of which 113 are in the Amazon region. However, of these 114 records, only 28 are recognized by FUNAI. In other words, the Brazilian State does not recognize 86 records of these peoples.

In this scenario, compounded by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro's statements against the rights of indigenous peoples and the government's weakening of FUNAI, a group of 30 people led by the federal government is seeking to contact an isolated Korubo tribe in the Javari Valley (AM), in the Brazil-Peru border.

The possibility of forced and permanent contact with this isolated Korubo group is daunting as it causes profound changes in the group's way of life, without any guarantee that this will yield any benefit. On the contrary, contact leads to relationships of dependency from the

outset, aggravates health problems and generates new demands, and the once free tribe is forced to beg for public policies, which when implemented are inadequate, insufficient or guided by the political interests of incumbent governments, which have historically violated indigenous rights. This is the worrying reality faced by the Matis and Korubo groups who were the targets of recent forced contact by FUNAI in the Javari Valley and of other peoples in other regions of the country.

Therefore, it seems that in the current political context, in which an integrationist project for indigenous peoples is openly defended, the generous availability of resources for this “pacifying” expedition involving the isolated Korubo and the Matis, when there are no funds guaranteed for the protection of indigenous territories, points to a worrying change in the orientation of the

“According to official data from FUNAI, there are currently 114 records of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, of which 113 are in the Amazon region. However, of these 114 records, only 28 are recognized by FUNAI. In other words, the Brazilian State does not recognize 86 records of these peoples.”



*There are several confirmed records of free peoples in the Tapajós River basin in Pará. Nevertheless, the Brazilian government insists on the construction of a hydroelectric complex in the region that could exterminate these groups*

*Photo: Racismo Ambiental*

Brazilian government's policy to protect isolated peoples. Without exhausting other possibilities for facing critical situations, which often result from action or inaction of the State itself, justifications are dug up to disrespect the prominent role of these peoples in the types of relationships they may establish with other indigenous groups and the regional population.

### **Reality of the borders**

"Explain to me this border thing created by you, white men. My father and mother live across the river and you say they are Peruvian; my brother with his wife and children live up the Amazon on the left bank and you say they are Colombian; my family and I live near here, down the same Amazon River, and you say we are Brazilian. This border thing is complicated to understand. You whites are kind of crazy... We are Tikuna and have lived here in this region before you arrived!" (Young Tikuna man, Meeting of Peru-Colombia-Brazil Borders, Tabatinga-AM, 2006).

Within the Amazon biome, many indigenous peoples were divided by the political boundaries imposed by the national States, without consultation with the peoples who had already been living in the region for thousands of years. National States are less present or not present at all at the border, so it is the mafias and unscrupulous companies that impose their mercantilist logic, in which what matters is maximum profit, with no regard for impacts on the environment and the beings dwelling therein.

Indigenous peoples, who live in reciprocal relations with nature, are considered obstacles to the implementation of this logic.

In the current regional and global context, in which the "dictatorship of capital" imposes itself, subjecting and bringing politics to its knees, the situation of the Amazon and the indigenous peoples living there is even more critical.

Pope Francis, at the meeting with the indigenous peoples of the Amazon held in January 2018 in Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Peru, explicitly denounced the critical situation faced by the Amazon and its peoples. He stated that:

"The native Amazonian peoples have probably never been so threatened on their own lands as they are at present. Amazonia is being disputed on various fronts. On the one hand, there is neo-extractivism and the pressure being exerted by great business interests that want to lay hands on its petroleum, gas, wood, gold and forms of agro-industrial monocultivation."

And regarding isolated indigenous peoples, the Pope expressed his concern that they are the most vulnerable to the current predatory and "ecocidal" political-economic system.

"From this concern arises the basic option for the life of the most defenseless. I am thinking of the people referred to as Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation. We know that they are the most vulnerable among the vulnerable. Their primitive lifestyle made them isolated even from their own ethnic groups, and they went into

seclusion in the most inaccessible reaches of the forest in order to live in freedom. Continue to defend the most vulnerable of our brothers and sisters. Their presence reminds us that we cannot use goods meant for all as consumerist greed dictates. Limits have to be set that can help preserve us from all plans for a massive destruction of the habitat that makes us who we are.”

Brazil’s southern Amazon border with Peru stretches for more than 1,000 kilometers between the Brazilian state of Acre and the Peruvian departments of Madre de Dios and Ucayali. This border divides many indigenous peoples, including the Machineri, Yaminawa, Ashaninka, Kaxinawá, Arara do Acre, and Nukini, who have been in these regions since ancient times. Also in this border region, the existence of at least six free indigenous groups has been confirmed: free indigenous people (PIL) of the Tapada Stream, a tributary of the Juruá River, located about 100 kilometers from Cruzeiro do; PIL of the Head of the Breu Rier, in the Jordão Indigenous Land, where the Kaxinawá and Ashaninka people live; PIL of the Upper Tarauacá River, also a tributary of the Juruá River; PIL of the Upper Envira River; Xinane PIL of Riozinho of the Upper Envira River; PIL of the Chandless River, a tributary of the Purus River; and PIL of the Upper Acre and Iaco Rivers in the Mamoadate Indigenous Land.

The last two are probably groups belonging to the so-called Mashco Piro people, whose traditional territory stretches along the headwaters of the Upper Piedras and Tahuamanu Rivers (in the Madre de Dios department, Peru), Upper Acre, Iaco and Chandless Rivers (crossing the Brazil-Peru border) and all headwaters on the right bank of the Upper Purus River (in the departments of Ucayali and Madre de Dios).

At this southern border, there are many threats to indigenous peoples and particularly to PILs. The trans-oceanic Highway (IIRSA Sul Peruano), which connects the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast, cutting across the entire Brazilian and Peruvian southern Amazon region, has accelerated the arrival of extractive megaprojects. Logging concessions are removing trees from the very edge of the Acre River (Brazil-Peru border), reaching the headwaters of the Piedras and Tahuamanu Rivers, which are part of the traditional territory of the Mashco Piro people.

Oil prospecting in Peru’s region is also advancing, as is gold mining, which has already reached the left bank of the Madre de Dios River, towards Peru’s border with Brazil. Highway projects in the region are also moving forward, for the primary purpose of facilitating the extraction of natural resources. Also strong is the

pressure for the construction of the Highway connecting Puerto Esperanza to Iñapari, cutting across the entire Mashco Piro territory and pushing free tribes increasingly closer to the Brazilian side, which could potentially lead to conflicts with the Machineri and Jaminawá villages of the Alto Acre and Mamoadate Indigenous Lands. Finally, drug trafficking mafias operate across the border region, bringing cocaine paste from Bolivia and Peru to be shipped to the United States and Europe by way of Brazil.

Thus, it is clear that the situation of Free Indigenous Peoples in this border region is becoming increasingly critical and urgent. Measures are necessary to prevent genocide. The recognition of traditional territories on both sides of the border is paramount. To this end, it is important that Brazil and Peru enter bilateral agreements for the recognition and protection of these “cross-border territories” as “binational corridors” that safeguard the physical and cultural survival of the Free Indigenous Peoples who live there. These groups are not only victims of violence, but first and foremost testimonies of resistance to the current “ecocidal” system and of the Good Living and Good Coexistence with Mother Earth, with our Common Home, in the words of Pope Francis.

### Impacts of agro-extractive megaprojects

The direct and indirect impacts of large agro-extractive projects affect indigenous peoples and their territories, riverside and peasant communities, rivers and forests in the region, as well as fauna and flora. Experience shows that in the wake of these projects that devastate the Amazon, the contamination of rivers and streams is aggravated by mining and prospecting.

The impacts, however, will be particularly devastating for Free Indigenous Peoples and their traditional territories. These peoples have been moving around their ancestral territories centuries before they were impacted by devastating megalomaniac projects imposed by governments subjected to those who wish to exploit the natural assets of these peoples beyond all bounds. This predatory exploitation leaves them exposed to conflicts with other indigenous peoples and riverside and rubber tapping communities, generating all kinds of violence, including the risk of being massacred. No project that endangers the existence of a group is acceptable.

The isolated Katawixi groups in southern Amazonas and the so-called “Kawariba” in northern Mato Grosso had their territories taken away by government-promoted farms and settlements.

The Avá-Canoeiro of Bananal Island, in Tocantins,

“It is important that Brazil and Peru enter bilateral agreements for the recognition and protection of these ‘cross-border territories’ as ‘binational corridors’ that safeguard the physical and cultural survival of the Free Indigenous Peoples living there.”

will be impacted by the construction of the highways known as Transbananal (TO-500) and Transaraguaia (TO-242), engendered by local politicians. The two highways cross the indigenous land on Bananal Island and the refuge territories for isolated peoples. Thus, this group is increasingly threatened with extermination. The presence of the Ava-Canoeiro is completely ignored by FUNAI, which does not remove the invaders from the demarcated land. They survive in small plots of land, cornered by the advance of various projects in the region. Another factor that threatens the life and territory of Avá-Canoeiro are invasions by fishermen.

In Maranhão, isolated Awá groups occupy demarcated indigenous lands. Nevertheless, they are threatened with extinction due to permanent invasions and illegal logging in these lands. The Tentehara/Guajajara of the Arariboia Indigenous Land have implemented a project called Forest Guardians, in which they patrol their land to protect it from illegal loggers. But despite the Guardians project, the indigenous people report frequent invasions by loggers, who continue to illegally log the indigenous land, thereby threatening the very existence of the isolated Awá. With the rainy season, inspection becomes more difficult and, consequently, invasions tend to increase.

In late December 2014, in a region known as Cabeceira do Igarapé Presídio the Awá found a group of three isolated indigenous people belonging to their people, two

women and one man. The isolated group reported that invasions by loggers in the region is frequent. Nonetheless, the lack of systematic inspection by the State allows the invaders to move freely in the indigenous land.

Of the 415,000 hectares of the Arariboia IL, about 35% (185,000 hectares) have been completely razed by loggers. Indigenous peoples have been demanding effective measures by FUNAI to protect the territory where the Tentehara/Guajajara maintain their Good Living, but nothing has happened to date.

The Krikati have also called for a more effective territorial protection policy to protect the Free Awá. They fear that invasions of the demarcated Krikati territory by loggers will reach the lands occupied by the Awá Free.

The Javari Valley IL is home to the largest population of isolated indigenous people, from different groups. They are numerically small groups. Isolated groups from villages of other indigenous peoples and of the larger rivers used by these indigenous people are approaching this region. This raises serious concern, as there is no adequate health structure to prevent and protect them from possible epidemics and infections. In addition, according to a report by the Indigenous Peoples Union of the Javari Valley (UNIVAJA), the indigenous land is also invaded by poachers, a situation that is aggravated by FUNAI's failure to implement the necessary surveillance



Photo: Divulgação FUNAI

*Forced and permanent contact with isolated peoples is frightening and should be avoided because of its profound and irreversible impacts on their way of life, without any guarantee of benefits to them*

and protection measures. Lack of funds and qualified personnel is FUNAI's justification for not being able to protect the territories.

The Tapajós River basin is inhabited by several isolated indigenous peoples. With the hydroelectric complex that involves the construction of three large dams in the region (São Luiz do Tapajós, the "flagship" of the hydroelectric complex, and Jatobá, both in the Tapajós River, and Cachoeira do Cai, in the tributary Jamanxim), the government is signing the death knell for these isolated peoples. FUNAI has confirmed several records of isolated peoples in that region. The isolated indigenous tribes living throughout the Tapajós basin are seriously threatened with extinction by megaprojects that the government wants to impose on the region.

On the Peruvian side, there is a situation of conflict involving the isolated people that live and move around the border region between Brazil and Peru. The threats come from the onslaught of oil and gas companies that carry out prospecting activities in the surrounding area and from the invasion of loggers and prospectors. These extractive practices and the extent of the environmental damage they cause also endanger the physical existence of these peoples. Again, the absence of a territorial protection policy corroborates the situation of vulnerability faced by these peoples.

Logging is also a threat on the Acre border in Brazil with Peru, forcing the isolated peoples of that region to compete for territorial spaces with other indigenous peoples.

Still in this border region, the Matsés people have already expressed their repudiation of oil and gas extraction, as two plots of land granted by the Peruvian government to the Pacific Rubiales oil company (lots 135 and 137) overlap their ancestral territory and the territory of isolated indigenous peoples. On the Brazilian side, the National Petroleum Agency (ANP) promotes hydrocarbon extraction in a region near the southern limit of the Vale do Javari IL. The ANP granted lot AC-T-8 to Petrobras, amid a series of administrative and legal irregularities, and without the prior consent of the peoples inhabiting that indigenous land.

In Rondônia, the project to continue the construction of the BR-421 highway, in the extension of Guajará Mirim Park, if implemented, will also impact isolated peoples. Similarly, the invasion of the Bom Futuro National Forest will impact peoples in isolation. Definitely, violence against indigenous peoples is not a thing of the past. There are now many forms of violence and violation that persecute the survivors of peoples who have almost been exterminated. The most desperate situations follow the

so-called Deforestation Arc, which extends from southern Amazonas to Maranhão.

It is never too much to remember that the great projects of the military dictatorship in the Amazon, such as the construction of the Balbina and Tucuruí hydroelectric dams and the Transamazonica, Belem-Brasilia, BR-364, BR-174 and Perimetral Norte highways, almost decimated the populations of the then isolated Waimiri-Atroari, Yanomami, Macaw, Parakanã, Cinta Larga, and Nambikwara peoples, among others, bringing them to the verge of extermination.

### Recommendations

Given this frightening scenario that threatens the existence of Free Indigenous Peoples (PIL), the Brazilian government should:

- Respect the self-determination of these peoples and consolidate the understanding of forced non-contact, respecting their free decision and the kinds of relationships they want to establish with other groups. In complex situations of imminent extermination, exhaust all other possibilities to avert the risk before considering forced contact, which cause well-known trauma in PILs;
- Ensure the necessary resources for the effective protection of Free Indigenous Peoples and their territories;
- Promote the immediate 'desintrusion' of demarcated indigenous lands with the presence of PILs - this measure is indispensable to ensure their physical integrity and for them not to be forced to seek contact as a desperate means of survival;
- Facilitate, through FUNAI, studies and field work to qualify records and confirm the existence of isolated peoples;
- Take appropriate and necessary measures to provide effective health care in indigenous communities and other populations living around the territories of isolated peoples as a way to prevent the transmission of diseases that have historically decimated isolated peoples;
- Ensure a more active participation of indigenous peoples and civil society organizations in the targeting and deliberation of public policies aimed at protecting isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples;
- Advance, in liaison with the Peruvian government, a policy for the protection and guarantee of the cross-border territorial rights of isolated tribes, immediately abandoning the threat to indigenous peoples and the environment on both sides of the border; construction of the Iñapari - Puerto Esperanza highway and other highways in border regions.

“Major projects of the military dictatorship in the Amazon, such as the construction of hydroelectric dams and roads, almost decimated the then isolated populations of the Waimiri-Atroari, Yanomami, Macaw, Parakanã, Cinta Larga, and Nambikwara peoples, among others, bringing them to the verge of extermination”



# List of Free Indigenous Peoples in Brazil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
1	Isolated of the Envira River	Feijó and Jordão	AC	Kampa IL and isolated peoples. Registered	Ethno-Environmental Front of Upper Envira – FUNAI. Confirmed by flyovers	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
2	Isolated of the Upper Tarauacá	Jordão and Feijó	AC	Upper Tarauacá IL. Registered	FUNAI reports and information from the Kaxinawá people	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
3	Isolated of Xinane	Santa Rosa and Feijó	AC	Xinane IL. Demarcated	CIMI, FUNAI	Pressure from Peruvian logging companies.
4	Isolated in the Mamoadate IL	Assis Brasil and Sena Madureira	AC	Inside and outside Mamoadate IL - (Manchineri and Jaminawa peoples). Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Jaminawa and Manchineri peoples	Some are in Peru without protection. Area of influence of the Interoceanic Highway and logging concessions.
5	Isolated of the Chandless River	Manoel Urbano and Santa Rosa	AC	Pending action	Kulina people, riverside communities and CIMI.	Area of influence of the Interoceanic Highway State Park within the area traditionally occupied by the indigenous people.
6	Isolated of the Tapada Stream	Mâncio Lima	AC	Pending action	Nawa and Nukini people, CIMI and FUNAI.	Region subject to exploitation by Peruvian logging and mining companies and a drug trafficking route. Serra do Divisor National Park.
7	Isolated of the Inauini River	Boca do Acre and Pauini	AM	Inside and outside the Inauini/Teuini IL. Registered	Indigenous peoples, FUNAI and CIMI.	Invasion by prospectors.
8	Hi-Merimã	Tapauá	AM	Hi-Merimã IL. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by prospectors.
9	Isolated of the Igarapé Jacareúba/Katauxi Stream	Lábrea and Canutama	AM	Restricted use. FUNAI Ordinance No. 215 of March 3, 2010.	CIMI and FUNAI	Advance of the agribusiness economic front through deforestation and soybean monoculture, INCRA settlement and ecotourism.
10	Isolated of the Itaparaná/ Ipixuna River	Tapauá e Canutama	AM	Pending action	CIMI, riverside communities and FUNAI	Area of influence of the BR 319 highway. Vulnerable to violence in contact with prospectors.
11	Isolated of the Upper Marmelos River	Humaitá, Manicoré and Machadinho do Oeste	AM RO	Pending action	Tenharim people and CIMI	Economic agribusiness front through soybean monoculture and Tabajara SHP/PAC2.
12	Isolated of Kurekete	Lábrea	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people	Invasion of farms and area of influence of the BR 317 highway.
13	Isolated of the Ituxi River	Lábrea		Pending action	CIMI and Kaxarari people	Invasion by farms, SHP project
14	Isolated of the Waranaçu Stream	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Alto Rio Negro IL. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	
15	Isolated of the Uauapés River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Upper Negro River IL. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	
16	Isolated of the Curicuriari River	Santa Isabel and São Gabriel da Cachoeira	AM	In the Upper Negro River IL. Registered	FUNAI and ISA	

## Relação dos Povos Indígenas Livres no Brasil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
17	Isolated of the Natal Stream	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	
18	Isolated of the Bafuanã Stream	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	
19	Isolated of the lower Cauaburi River	Santa Izabel do Rio Negro	AM	Yanomami IL. Registered	FUNAI	
20	Isolated of the Joari Stream	Tapuá	AM	Pending action	CIMI	
21	Isolated of the Bararati River	Apui, Sucurundi in AM and Cotriguaçu/MT	AM MT	Pending action	FUNAI and CIMI	Logging, mining, farms and colonization projects.
22	Isolated of the Pardo River	Apui and Colniza	AM MT	Kawahiva of the Pardo River IL Identified. Court appeals	CIMI, FUNAI, Arara and Cinta Larga tribes and bushmen.	Condominium of farms, land grabbing inside the indigenous land, invasion by loggers, mining nearby, MT 206 Highway.
23	Isolated of the Copaca/Uarini River	Uarini	AM	Pending action	Tuxaua of Miratu Village/ CIMI	Poachers, Urucu-Tefé-Carauari pipeline
24	Isolated of the Mataurá River	Manicoré	AM	Inside and outside the Pinatuba IL. Registered	Tracuá Village people/CIMI	Conflict with the Mura people
25	Isolated of Upper Xerua River	Itamarati	AM	In the Deni and Kanamari IL of the Juruá River. Registered	Kanamari and Deni tribes/ CIMI	Conflict with the Kanamari and Deni peoples.
26	Isolated of the Naua Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion by poachers in the summer.
27	Isolated of the Branco/ Itaqui River	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	Vale do Javari peoples, CIVAJA, CIMI, FUNAI.	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
28	Isolated of the Urucubaca Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
29	Isolated of the Alerta Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
30	Isolated of the Inferno Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
31	Isolated of the Lambança Stream	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte, São Paulo de Olivença	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
32	Isolated of the Pedra River	Benjamim Constant, Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.

## Relação dos Povos Indígenas Livres no Brasil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
33	Isolated of the Itui River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	Vulnerability to diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria and influenza. Invasion of fishermen and hunters in the summer.
34	Isolated of the Quixito River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	
35	Isolated of the São Salvador Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	
36	Isolated of the Cravo Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	
37	Isolated of the Amburus Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	
38	Isolated of the Flecheiras Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	Inside the Vale do Javari IL. Registered	FUNAI	
39	Isolated of the Bóia River	Jutaí and São Paulo de Olivença	AM	Pending action	FUNAI	Mining, logging.
40	Isolated of the Urupadi River	Maués and Itaituba	AM PA	Pending action	FUNAI	Mining Inside the Amazon National Park. There is information on the presence of possibly the same group near KM 115 of BR-230 (Transamazonica Highway).
41	Isolated in the Waiãpi Indigenous Land	Rio Muruturá	AP	Inside the Waiãpi Indigenous Land. Registered	Waiãmpi people and FUNAI	
42	Isolated of the Água Branca Stream in the Caru Indigenous Land	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	Inside the Caru Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by loggers, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.
43	Isolated Awá Guajá group	Bom Jardim, Zé Doca, Centro Novo and São João do Caru	MA	In the Awá – Guajá Indigenous Land. Ratified	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by loggers, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.
44	Isolated in the Gurupi REBIO (biological reserve)	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo, Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	Pending action	ISA, Ka'apor people	Invasion by loggers, sawmill companies, illegal construction of roads, deforestation, and mining.
45	Isolated of the Buriticupu River, Maraja Lagoon, Sumaúma Lagoon, Buritizal Lagoon, Meju Lagoon, Patos Lagoon in the Araribóia Indigenous Land	Amarante do Maranhão, Arame, Santa Luzia, Bom Jesus das Selvas and Buriticupu	MA	In the Araribóia IL. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by logging companies, illegal construction of roads, deforestation and fires.
46	Isolated of the Serra da Desordem Mountain Chain in the Krikati Indigenous Land	Montes Altos, Sitio Novo, Lajeado Novo	MA	In the Krikati IL. Ratified	CIMI and Krikati people	Fires and invasion by loggers.
47	Isolated of the Jararaca Stream in the Upper Turiaçu Indigenous Land	Centro do Guilherme, Centro Novo e Zé Doca	MA	In the Alto Turiaçu IL. Registered	CIMI and Ka'apor people	Invasion by loggers, illegal construction of roads and deforestation.
48	Isolated of the Bandeira Stream, Mão da Onça Stream and Serra da Desordem Mountain Chain in the Caru Indigenous Land	Bom Jardim and São João do Caru	MA	In the Caru IL. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by loggers, illegal construction of roads and deforestation
49	Isolated of the Moreru/Pacutinga River	Cotriguaçu	MT	Inside and outside the Escondido IL. Registered	CIMI	Migration Area, settlements.
50	Isolated of the Apiaká River	Apiacás and Alta Floresta.	MT	FUNAI WG	CIMI, FUNAI and Apiaká people	Logging, large farms, construction projects for 7 hydroelectric dams.

## Relação dos Povos Indígenas Livres no Brasil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
51	Isolated of Kawahib or Piripikura peoples of the Madeirinha River	Colniza and Rondolândia	MT	FUNAI WG.	CIMI, FUNAI and OPAN	Land invaded by farms. Endangered.
52	Isolated of Pontal	Apiacás	MT	Pending action	FUNAI	Logging, large farms.
53	Isolated Baixinhos” people in the Aripuanã Indigenous Land.	Aripuanã	MT	In the Aripuanã IL. Registered	CIMI, FUNAI and Cinta Larga and Arara tribes	Massacred in the Moacir River and forced out by the CONSELVAN settlement project, they took refuge in the Aripuanã IL. Without demarcated land, at the mercy of agribusiness agents. Endangered.
54	Isolated in the north of the Zoró Indigenous Land	Rondolândia and Colniza	MT	In the Zoró IL. Registered	CIMI and Zoró people	Logging and farms. Inside and outside the indigenous land.
58	Isolated in the Kaiapó Indigenous Land	São Félix do Xingu and Ourilândia do Norte	PA	In the Kaiapó IL. Registered	ISA and FUNAI	
59	Isolated near the Koatinemo Indigenous Land	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
60	Isolated in the Menkranoti Indigenous Land in the Iriri Novo River	Altamira, S. Félix do Xingu, Peixoto de Azevedo and Matupá	PA	In the Menkranoti IL. Registered	ISA and FUNAI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
61	Isolated in the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	Óbidos	PA	In the Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	ISA and FUNAI	
62	Isolated in the Xicrim do Cateté Indigenous Land	Marabá	PA	Xicrim do Cateté IL. Registered	CIMI and ISA	
63	Isolated of the Serra do Cachimbo Mountain Chain		PA	Pending action	FUNAI	
64	Isolated of the headwater of the Mapuera River	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI	
65	Isolated of the Middle Cachorrinho River	Oriximiná	PA	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI	
66	Isolated in the Bacajá Indigenous Land	Altamira	PA	In the Bacajá IL. Registered	Indigenous people, CIMI	Project of the Xingu River Hydroelectric Complex.
67	Isolated of the Small Anfrisio River	Altamira	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging, land grabbing.
68	Isolated of the Cuminapanema River	Óbidos	PA	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	
69	Isolated of the Mapari River	Oriximiná, Óbidos, Almeirin and Alenquer	PA	Borders of Tumucumaque Indigenous Park	FUNAI	
70	Isolated of the Upper Ipitanga River	Almeirin, Monte Alegre and Alenquer	PA	Borders of the Paru d’Este IL	CIMI and FUNAI	
71	Isolated of the Tanauru River – “índios do buraco”	Chupinguaia	RO	Restriction Ordinance No. 1,283 (Official Gazette - 10.30.2009)	CIMI and FUNAI	Land invaded by farms. Endangered.
72	Isolated of the Swamps of the Guaporé River	Pimenteiras	RO	Pending action	CIMI and settlers	Overlapping the Curumbiara State Park. Threatened by the advance of deforestation and farms.
73	Isolated “Sirionó” people – Simão River	Alta Floresta do Oeste	RO	In the Massaco IL. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Overlapping Rebio Guaporé

## Relação dos Povos Indígenas Livres no Brasil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
74	Isolated of Serra da Onça Mountain Range (Jururei)	Alvorada do Oeste and Urupá.	RO	Pending administrative action. Court order for demarcation.	CIMI and FUNAI	Invasion by settlers and farmers. Pushed into Uru-eu-wau-wau IL. Highway BR 429.
75	Isolated of the Yraparaquara River	Seringueiras, São Miguel do Guaporé, Costa Marques, Guajará Mirim	RO	In the Uru-eu-wau-wau Indigenous Land. Registered	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging near the IL.
76	Isolated of the Cotia Mountain Range	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Tupari people	Mining nearby. Environmental Protection Units.
77	Isolated of the Novo River and Waterfall of the Pacas Novas River	Guajará Mirim	RO	Pending action	CIMI, rubber tappers, Oro Wari people	Pacas Novas RESEX
78	Isolated of the Guajará Mirim State Park	Guajará Mirim and Nova Mamoré	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Oro Wari people	Trafficking route, logging, Highway BR 421
79	Isolated of the Mutum River	Nova Mamoré and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI, CUNPIR	Grabbing of public land in the region.
80	Isolated people in Bom Futuro National Park	Porto Velho and Buritis	RO	Pending action	CIMI, FUNAI and Karitiana people	Grabbing of public land in the region. Logging and mining.
81	Isolated of the Formoso and Jaci - Paraná Rivers	Nova Mamoré, Buriti and Campo Novo	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Pacas Novas people and CUNPIR	Invasion by farmers.
82	Isolated of the Karipuninha Stream	Porto Velho and Lábrea	RO AM	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	HPP of the Madeira River do Jirau and agribusiness.
83	Isolated of the Jacundá River	Cujubim, Itapuã, Candeias do Jamari and Porto Velho	RO	Pending action	CIMI and FUNAI	Logging nearby.
84	Isolated people in the Jaru Biological Reserve	Ji-Paraná	RO	Pending action	CIMI and Gavião and Arara peoples	Farmers and loggers; overlapping the Jaru Biological Reserve
85	Isolated of the Upper Alalaú River (Pirititi)	Rorainópolis	AM RR	Blocked – FUNAI Restricted Use Ordinance – Dec 2012	FUNAI	
86	Isolated of Caburá Mountain	Uiramutã	RR	Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. Registered	Ingaricó people	
87	Isolated of the Serra da Estrutura Mountain Range	Mucajá	RR	Yanomami IL. Registered	FUNAI	
88	Isolated of the Upper Jatapu River	Caroebe	RR	Pending action	FUNAI	
89	Isolated in the Inãwébohona Indigenous Land	Pium and Lagoa da Confusão	TO	In the Inãwébohona IL. Ratified	Karajá and Javaé peoples/CIMI	May be affected by development projects in the region, mainly the construction project of the TO 242 Highway that crosses the Araguaia Indigenous Park. Overlapping the Araguaia National Park.
90	Isolated of Minaçu (Avá Canoeiro)	Minaçu	GO	Pending action	FUNAI	
91	Isolated of Pau Pixuna	Tapauá	AM	Pending action	CIMI	Poachers.
92	Isolated of the Pirahã Indigenous Land	Humaitá	AM	In the Pirahã IL	CIMI/Pirahã people	
93	Isolated of the headwater of the Jutai River Itacoai interfluve)	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL	FUNAI	
94	Isolated of the headwater of the Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL	FUNAI	

## Relação dos Povos Indígenas Livres no Brasil

	Reference/people	Municipality	State	Land situation	Source	Risk situation
95	Isolated of the Upper Jandiatuba River	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL	FUNAI	
96	Isolated of the Kumaia Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL	FUNAI	
97	Isolated of the Paraguai Stream	Atalaia do Norte	AM	In the Vale do Javari IL	FUNAI/CIMI	
98	Isolated in Yanomami Indigenous Land	Amajari	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
99	Isolated of the Branquinho River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
100	Isolated of the Surucucu River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
101	Isolated of the Auaris River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
102	Isolated of the Barawa'u River	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
103	Isolated of the Surucucu/Kataro	Mucajaí	RR	In the Yanomami IL	FUNAI	
104	Isolated of the Urubu Branco River Indigenous Land	Confresa	MT	In the Urubu Branco IL (Tapirapé)	CIMI/Tapirapé people	
105	Isolated of the Arinos River	Brianorte/Diamantino	MT	Pending action	CIMI/FUNAI and indigenous people	
106	Isolated of the Cana Brava Indigenous Land	Grajaú/Barra do Corda	MA	In the Cana Brava (Awá) IL	FUNAI	
107	Isolated of the Serra do Cipó Mountain Range		MA		FUNAI	
108	Isolated of the Upper Abacaxis River	Apuí	AM	Pending action	CIMI and Maraguá people	Mining and drug trafficking
109	Isolated of the Branco and Manicoré rivers	Manicoré	AM	Pending action	CIMI	
110	Isolated of the Sawre Muybu Indigenous Land	Itaituba/Trairão	PA	Inside the Sawre Muybu (Munduruku) IL	CIMI and Munduruku people	Logging and mining. Central Mountain Range region
111	Isolated of the Piranhaquara River	Altamira	PA	Inside the Araweté do Igarapé Ipixuna IL	FUNAI	
112	Isolated of the Bananeira River	Seringueiras	RO	Inside the Uru Eu Wau IL	FUNAI	

# Chapter V

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## Memory and Justice



145 Redress: guardianship crimes and  
development without respect

Photo: Tiago Miotto/Cimi



*The Xokleng people, victims of countless crimes committed by their guardians - which should protect their interests - are engaged in a crucial battle in the Federal Supreme Court over the recognition of their traditional territory in Santa Catarina, which has been reduced to a tiny fraction of its original area*

“ To reinterpret law-based rights, such as original rights, to the detriment of indigenous peoples is to do the same as numerous guardians did over more than 150 years of legal guardianship of indigenous people. And which, in the course of history, committed countless guardianship crimes, many of them also defined as crimes against humanity for causing the forced displacement of indigenous peoples from their lands, with a clear economic interest in them”



# Redress: guardianship crimes and development without respect

Marcelo Zelic\*

## REQUIREMENT

*“The undersigned Representatives of the Province of Ceará require that the Government be invited to redress the injustice committed against the indigenous people of the Monte Mor Velho Village in the same Province, who were violently taken from the said Village and brought to the Mecejana Village without any Public use.”*

*José de Alencar and 6 other representatives.  
Palace of the House of Representatives, August 28, 1830.*

*“They are not Brazilian citizens only because they were born in Brazil, but because they worked hard for the cause of Independence, marching to the provinces of Piauí and Maranhão, where they provided relevant services to Brazil, and the number of them who died is not small; and when they believed that this Independence, for which they worked so hard, would assure them of the enjoyment of their rights; on the contrary, when the Legislative Chambers are established, when freedom is proclaimed everywhere, the wretched are robbed of their property!”*

*José de Alencar,  
Statement in defense of the petition for redress.*

Guardianship crimes against the indigenous peoples of Brazil committed by their guardians, legal representatives of the Brazilian State appointed by the Federal Executive branch, with responsibilities defined in Brazilian law, in the times of both the Empire and the Republic, although widely denounced in the National Congress have never been acknowledged, investigated, tried, and redressed in our country. They were even the subject of Parliamentary Inquiry Committees in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with denunciations presented in court proceedings and in international courts, as well as published in the national, regional and international press.

The Federal Supreme Court (STF), in its decision about the time frame (*marco temporal*) in Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1017365, which involves the original right of the Xokleng people of Santa Catarina to their lands – a decision that will have widespread repercussion in the Brazilian justice system – will either reaffirm the original right or take part in another guardianship crime committed by the Brazilian State against indigenous peoples, in violation of the Constitution in force since 1988.

To reinterpret law-based rights, such as original rights, to the detriment of indigenous peoples is to do the same as numerous guardians did over more than 150 years of legal guardianship of indigenous people. And which, in the course of history, committed countless guardianship crimes, many of them also defined as crimes against humanity for causing the forced displacement of indigenous peoples from their lands, with a clear economic interest in them.

The concept of indigenous guardianship, as if by inertia, persists over time. It brings within it a distorted view of insubordination and impunity and is still rooted in the decisions of many judges of the Brazilian courts, which often reward violence, bias and corruption and reduces the constitutional rights of indigenous citizens who for centuries have been dispossessed of their lands. As a result, the Union faces a decline in its heritage as a nation.

The time frame is the cessation of history and law. It is the repetition of a criminal practice of denial of centenary rights in our country and the reaffirmation of violent dispossession as a development practice in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In 1758, a document under the custody of the Overseas Historical Archives published in Brazil by historian Leda Maria Cardoso Naud in her paper entitled *Documentos sobre o índio brasileiro (1500/1822) - Part 1*<sup>11</sup>, as transcribed in document No. 3635, reports guardianship crimes committed against the indigenous peoples of Maranhão, recorded in an official document produced by the State.

In this document of May 8, El Rey sends to the bishop of Bahia, with a copy to the bishops of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, the guidelines on the new name of the work carried out with indigenous people by members of the Society of Jesus. It was no longer called Missions, and the term Vigairaria was adopted with the aim of integrate Indian settlements as a Parish to the structure of the Church. Moreover, the guidelines determined that “in the case where the Jesuits who manage the said Parishes attempt to divest them as they have outrageously done in some Parishes of Maranhão; you shall not allow such a strange attack, and all the more without any pretext to celebrate.”<sup>22</sup> It then reaffirms the original and inalienable character of Indian lands by their administrators, stating

1 Armazém Memória. Available at <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/LegIndio/292>

2 Armazém Memória – Document No. 3635. Available at <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/LegIndio/326>

\* Member of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of São Paulo and coordinator of the Armazém Memoria project, he was a collaborating member of the National Truth Commission in the working group responsible for investigating serious violations against indigenous peoples.

that “it is expressly stated by the same Jesuits in my Court of Consciousness and Orders that in the Churches of the Missions everything belongs to the Indians, and that in their behalf and by way of guardianship were under the mere administration the Jesuits of the Society of Jesus.”

In Maranhão, as denounced by El Rey in 1758, the *Jornal do Brasil* newspaper of July 13, 1963,<sup>33</sup> published scandalous cases that had taken place in the lands of the Canela people, according to a report produced more than six years later by the Department of Studies and Research of the Ministry of Agriculture.<sup>44</sup> The report contained a list of “only attacks to Indians by civilized men in the period between 1961 and 1969,” with accounts from eleven tribes affected by violence due to problems related to disrespect for their original right to land. Causes of the attacks included, in addition to development without respect, the absence and inaction or complicity of guardians, including their direct participation in some cases.

“Bandits hired by neighboring farmers attacked the Canela’s settlement, killing and injuring people. Two attacks were carried out and the village called Captain Uirá (Post’s headquarters) was set on fire. The communication called for the urgent deployment of federal troops to the location, because the attackers are supported by people of prestige in the state of Maranhão. Although the communication also called for the punishment of the culprits, apparently no measure has been taken.” On March 12, 1964, the director of the Indian Protection Service (SPI), Noel Nutels, received a letter from the region’s farmers, dated November 1963, calling for the removal of the Canela Indians from their own lands, because “the land is very good for breeding and cannot be marred by Indians.”

It should be noted that the renowned Brazilian sanitarian Noel Nutels was appointed director of the SPI by President João Goulart on October 25, 1963. His management was based on the trinomial “land, culture and health.” Among the measures he implemented shortly after taking office was the conclusion of an agreement with the Army Geographic Service for the demarcation of indigenous lands in the country.<sup>55</sup>

According to Confidential Document No. 022/SAG<sup>66</sup> sent to Mr. Nutels on February 21, 1964, by the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic, General Assis Brasil, “a new threat to the Canela Indians in Maranhão has now

“The Figueiredo Report, a 1967 investigation of corruption schemes within the SPI, gathered numerous documents that point to many guardianship crimes against indigenous peoples from various parts of Brazil and, what is very serious, committed not only by its directors but also involving a considerable number of its officials”

emerged, which was denounced by the inspector of the 3<sup>rd</sup> SPI Inspectorate: an attack to be carried out by farmers and farm hands in Barra do Corda,” and calls for measures to ensure that the massacre is not repeated.

The lands of the Canela and Kadiwéu peoples in the former state of Mato Grosso were announced by Noel Nutels on December 5, 1963, as the first to be demarcated in his administration. This would be the reason for the letter received from the farmers of Maranhão and reopened the crisis with the politicians from Mato Grosso who, benefiting from another guardianship crime, had seized the lands recognized as belonging to the Kadiwéu people way back at the

time of the Empire.

Among the various sectors and interests that had come together to promote the coup d’état that brought to power a military dictatorship that lasted 21 years were those that opposed the demarcation of indigenous lands.

Noel Nutels was removed from office as SPI director on June 22, 1964, and was replaced by Air Force Major Luis Vinhas Neves. Vinhas Neves not only ended his predecessor’s land demarcation policy but had to leave office in 1967 accused of numerous crimes against indigenous peoples while he was hypocritically responsible for the Indian guardianship agency in Brazil. He was one of the main targets of a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee (CPI) created in 1968, according to an article published by journalist Felipe Canêdo on April 22, 2013, for the barbarian crimes he committed.<sup>77</sup>

“Accused of committing atrocities, such as the extermination of entire indigenous villages by inoculating smallpox, poisoning people with sugar-blended arsenic and strychnine, and having become rapidly rich during his term as director of the Indigenous People Protection Service (SPI), Airforce Major Luis Vinhas Neves, appointed by General Castello Branco, was the main target of the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee (CPI) established in the House of Representatives in 1968. However, the investigation of the numerous allegations of slaughter, torture, slave labor, corruption and land and cattle theft across the country was never completed due to the progressive upsurge of the military regime and the enactment of Institutional Act No. 5 on December 13 of that year.”

The Figueiredo Report, a 1967 investigation of corruption schemes within the SPI, gathered numerous documents that point to many guardianship crimes against indigenous peoples from various parts of Brazil and, what is very serious,

3 Brazilian Digital Hemerotheca. Available at [http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/030015\\_08/41734](http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/030015_08/41734)

4 Indian Museum. Available at [http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/MI\\_Arquivistico/214503](http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/MI_Arquivistico/214503)

5 Published in *Correio da Manhã* newspaper of 11/14/1964. SPI Demarca Terras dos Índios Available at: [http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/089842\\_07/47859](http://memoria.bn.br/DocReader/089842_07/47859)

6 See ANNEX 2

7 Endurecimento do regime militar pós fim às investigações das denúncias de genocídio de índios – Available at: [https://www.em.com.br/app/noticia/politica/2013/04/22/interna\\_politica,374713/endurecimento-do-regime-militar-pos-fim-as-investigacoes-das-denuncias-de-genocidio-de-indios.shtml](https://www.em.com.br/app/noticia/politica/2013/04/22/interna_politica,374713/endurecimento-do-regime-militar-pos-fim-as-investigacoes-das-denuncias-de-genocidio-de-indios.shtml)

committed not only by its directors but also involving a considerable number of its officials. This Report went missing for 42 years and was rediscovered in 2012 during the activities of the National Truth Commission.

Not all its content reached the National Truth Commission. Volume 18, for example, has documents that provide evidence of violence against indigenous peoples, violations of their rights, and the criminal network of guardians responsible for indigenous heritage.

José Maria da Gama Malcher worked for 30 years for the former SPI and in 1970 launched the book “Why the Protection of Indigenous People Fails,” which discusses allegations of irregularities in SPI’s activities. In Volume 18, a note from Malcher was attached to the case file of the investigation by Jader de Figueiredo Correia during 1967, stating that:

“The reality is this: - During the administration of Aurélio do Carmo, [governor of the state of Pará deposed by the 1964 military coup], Commander Custódio, Col. Leal Neto’s brother, both retired from the Brazilian Air Force (FAB), requested the Kubenkranken’s lands, and has been there for a long time conducting ground surveys. - An inquiry regarding gold and diamond smuggling is under way at the Ministry of War, where the SPI and the FBC [Central Brazil Foundation] Stations in the region serve as support for a huge network of international smugglers. - A lot of good people are involved. - The (former and current) Directors of IR2 are involved - The center of this whole roguery is Bananal Island (PIGV Station) and from there the ‘thing’ goes to Cayenne. Vinhas has

been heard as also has Orlando Vilas Boas. - About all this, we will wait for.... a bomb - see if it will work. - I repeat, there is a lot of top military brass involved”.

The replacement of the SPI with the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) in 1967 did not stop the guardianship crimes promoted by its senior officials. José Queiroz Campos, FUNAI’s first president, for example, turned a blind eye during his administration to the invasion of indigenous lands in Rondônia and Acre by Colonizadora Itaporanga. This problem was temporarily solved only in 1972, when it was already gaining visibility and enormous proportions. Campos also favored the Melhorança group by allowing them to enter rubber plantations in indigenous lands in Rondônia, which led to many conflicts and loss of lands belonging to the peoples of that state.

Still during Campos term as FUNAI president, the Nhamiquara people of the Guaporé Valley, in Mato Grosso, were forced out of their land for the benefit of the company Indufama S/A - Indústria e Fazendas Reunidas de Mato Grosso. This is a crime against humanity, according to Convention No. 107 on the Protection and Integration of Indigenous Peoples approved in Geneva in 1957 and promulgated by Presidential Decree 58,824 of July 14, 1966. Effective June 18, 1966, this Decree was already in force when these violations against indigenous peoples were committed by the then president of FUNAI.

The consequences of these guardianship crimes committed by FUNAI leaders against the Nhamiquara were recorded in



Foto: Apib

The entire territory of the Pataxó Hã Hãe, in southern Bahia, was sold by FUNAI officials in the 1970s: of the original 36,000 hectares, the people were left with only three hectares

the testimony of Father Antonio Iasi Júnior, then Secretary of the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), linked to the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) to the 1997 PIC on indigenous peoples. He even gave out the name of the son of the former Minister of the Interior Costa Cavalcanti, to whom FUNAI reported, as one of the beneficiaries of indigenous land exploitation<sup>8</sup>. He said:

“A very special crime, which should be rigorously investigated, is the issue of Debt Clearance Certificates, because through this instrument, which is legal in nature but is illegally obtained and granted, the Union has been stripped of many millions of hectares of land and indigenous people have been hurt in their exclusive use and possession, as guaranteed by law.

In the Nhambiquara area, in the Guaporé Valley (MT) alone, there are about two dozen agricultural projects. The rumor says that a son of former Minister Costa Cavalcanti had an enterprise in this area, with a Debt Clearance Certificate issued by FUNAI.

In addition to these Debt Clearance Certificates, there are permits for ore survey in indigenous areas. Even the former FUNAI president, General Bandeira de Mello, director of Badin Group’s Mineradora Itapiranga, was authorized to prospect for gold in the Urubu-Kaapor area, a few kilometers from the Gurupi River, in the “Chega-Tudo” area in Maranhão.

When questioned on this subject by the representatives of Mato Grosso, following a speech he gave at the Legislative Assembly of that state, the current president of FUNAI

could not say whether he had granted such authorization, which seems even more serious to us.

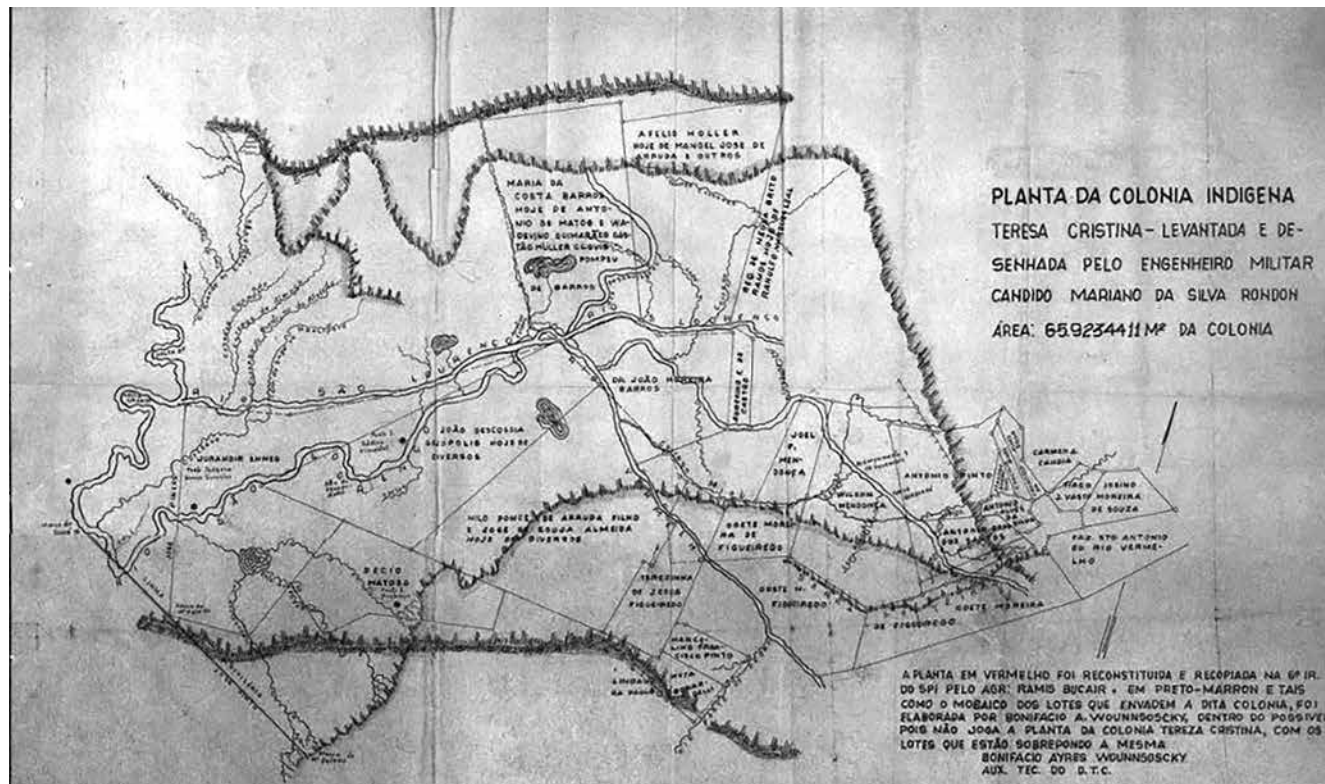
The region where the so-called Chega-Tudo area is located is undoubtedly the territory of the Urubu-Kaapor indigenous people and is therefore guaranteed by the Constitution. FUNAI, however, announced that the area of this indigenous people will be demarcated this year [1977], but this area and the whole region called Fazenda Serra Grande, which is “owned” by Emasa - Empreendimentos Agro-Industriais do Maranhão S/A, will be excluded from the demarcation”.

The use of the state guardian agency, which is responsible for safeguarding indigenous culture and heritage, by members of its board in suspicious deals against indigenous peoples is once again evident in the promiscuous relations between successive FUNAI presidents and the mining sector.

General Bandeira de Mello, for example, Queiroz Campos’s successor, was president of FUNAI from 1970 to 1974. At the time he left the agency, he was in the boards of three mining companies: vice-president of Badin Mining Company, mentioned above with regard to the dispossession of the Urubu-Kaapor lands; CEO of Cia. Mineradora Piracema S.A.; and CEO of Sociedade Mineração Apolo S.A. This information was contained in his own curriculum presented to the 1977 PIC, when he was called to testify.

In the course of history, ranching and sectors linked to logging have also had important allies in those that by law had the duty of protecting indigenous heritage. Leasing of indigenous lands, even though prohibited by law and harmful to indigenous heritage, was common practice at both the

8 Armazém Memória (Indigenous documents). Available at <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/DocIndio/14350>



Cartography of dispossessed lands in the Tereza Cristina Colony of the Bororo people (1960), drawn by Field Marshal Cândido Rondon

Indigenous People Protection Service (SPI) and FUNAI, generating decades-old land conflicts.

The Figueiredo Report shows that land leasing in most cases was the gateway to dispossession, the theft of the leased land. The Kadiwéu are still struggling to recover leased lands belonging to them. According to official letter 108/65, the then head of SPI's IR/5, Walter Samari Prado, asked farmer Hélio Pereira Alves to "vacate the area in this indigenous reserve, which by mistake of the previous administration, had been granted to him on lease." The letter was sent "by determination of the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee" held in 1963 in the House of Representatives. The guardians only acted due to pressure from another state agency, and a lawsuit is still underway in federal courts to recover large parts of this indigenous reserve.

The case of the Tereza Cristina Colony, a territory belonging to the Bororo indigenous people in Mato Grosso, has been moving slowly without any solution to date. According to the previously mentioned report from the Department of Studies and Research of the Ministry of Agriculture containing data on massacres of indigenous people between 1961 and 1969: "In the case of the Bororo, it is not exactly a massacre but the destruction of an indigenous group by hunger. Their lands, which had been directly demarcated and mapped by Cândido Rondon were allotted and sold by the government of the State of Mato Grosso." And the document goes on to say that "as a result of this invasion, the Bororo were pushed out of their most fertile lands into the marshes and large sand plains of São Lourenço."

Recently, the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Mato Grosso (MPF/MT) reopened the case that has been going on since 1968 in Brazilian courts, aiming at the recovery of their indigenous heritage sold by their guardians.

The lands of Itajú da Colônia, of the Pataxó Uh-H-Hãe people, in southern Bahia, were entirely sold by FUNAI guardians. This led the indigenous community to disintegration, persecution with attacks, massacres and arrests of leaders in the Krenak reformatory. What is more serious is that this reality of violence persists to this day, as the lands dispossessed through leasing are still largely in the hands of those who stole it.

The mismanagement of indigenous heritage and their lands by the guardians remains unpunished and without due redress to indigenous peoples. According to the report published in *Cartography of Attacks Against Indigenous People (CACI)*<sup>9</sup>:

"The survival conditions of the people have worsened. In one of the territories where the Pataxó Uh-H-Mama used to live - a 36,000-ha area - nothing less than 35,997

hectares were leased, leaving the indigenous people only three hectares (an area equivalent to 30,000 square meters). The unbalanced land redistribution benefited 604 farmers, who paid in 1976 only 3,600 cruzeiros for the leased land. Considering the actual value assessed in 1972, they should have paid 16,560,000 cruzeiros, that is, 4,600 times more.

Greed for land is related to the fact that they are considered fertile areas. The farmers who appropriated indigenous lands were not peasants but part of an economic group with influence and representation in the National Congress. Defending the invaders in a speech to the House of Representatives in 1976, Federal Representative Henrique Brito (ARENA-BA) stated that in the total area of the reserve there were already "more than 500,000 head of cattle and thousands arrobas of cocoa" and, insisting that the government should support the farmers, he argued, ignoring the presence of the Pataxó, that "there are no more indigenous people in those lands."<sup>10</sup>

Still in defense of the farmers, a year earlier, on June 19, 1975, another congressman, federal representative Henrique Cardoso (MDB-BA), had already submitted a request to the House of Representatives. Using the same argument that there were no more indigenous people in the region, the Congressman anticipated the strategy of definitive possession of the Pataxó Hum-Hum-Hãe territory and the registration of the lands therein in the name of their lessees."

In 1975, the president of FUNAI, General Ismarth de Araújo Oliveira, "issued an order" for leaseholders to vacate the indigenous lands until May 31, 1975, according to a speech delivered by the MDB's Magnus Guimarães in the House of Representatives.<sup>11</sup>

The representative spoke on behalf of families occupying indigenous lands in the municipalities of Tenente Portela, Miraguaí,

Redentora, Cacique Doble, Nonoai, all in his home state. The guardian, seeking to comply with the law and safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples failed to do so, thus proving Jader Figueiredo Correia's aphorism that leasing indigenous lands is the gateway to the theft of these lands. Through Ordinance No. 1,216 of June 9, 1975, Interior Minister Rangel Reis, in response to political pressure against the repossession of indigenous lands leased in the country, disallowed the protective measure and cancelled the evacuation order of the leased areas.

By doing so, Rangel Reis, who over-ranked the president of FUNAI and was, therefore, also responsible for the guardianship of indigenous heritage, committed a guardianship crime whose proportions are still being felt by the indigenous peoples of southern Brazil. Actions such as this stir up conflict and lead to death, as was the case of Chief

“The replacement of the SPI with the National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) in 1967 did not stop the commitment of guardianship crimes promoted by its senior officials. Ranchers and loggers have also had, throughout history, important allies in those that by law had the duty to protect the indigenous heritage”

9 CACI Report - A remoção forçada do povo Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe Available at <http://caci.cimi.org.br/#/dossie/910/?loc=-15.366798091311546,-39.73154067993164,12&init=true>

10 Armazém Memória. Available at <http://docvirt.com/docreader.net/DocIndio/16721>

11 See speech at <http://www.docvirt.com/docreader.net/DocIndio/16720>

Kaingang Ângelo Kretã, whose struggle to regain possession of his people's lands took his life.

The Xokleng people, whose territorial claim is the subject of Extraordinary Appeal (RE) 1017365, have been victims of numerous guardianship crimes throughout their history. At least eight officials of the former SPI, from the head of the station to the regional coordinator, were accused in the Figueiredo Report of attacking the heritage of these people, among other crimes.

The expropriation of the Xokleng indigenous land, which reduced its historical territory (see map) to a very tiny fraction of what it once was, results from violent colonization in the state of Santa Catarina.

Confidential Report Information No. 0109 M26 E2/77, produced by the Third Army on the Duque de Caxias Indigenous Station in Ibirama (SC), describes attempts to invade Xokleng lands and decades-long illegal logging in their territory. These actions were coordinated by former mayor Manoel Marchetti, who became rich from the crimes he committed in Xokleng lands with the collaboration of the guardians of these indigenous people through either complacent inaction or direct participation.

### TERRITÓRIO HISTÓRICO DOS XOKLENG



The territory traditionally occupied by the Xokleng has been drastically reduced. Source: Santa Catarina, 1970

“The report, in addition to exposing the inaction and brutal complicity of the Brazilian State with those that had no respect for the Xokleng people, shows the devastation they would still cause in these people's lands”

As reported in this confidential information, “under the leadership of the then mayor of Ibirama, Manoel Marchetti, and through his “figureheads”... the indigenous area was invaded by countless land grabbers.” The invasion was contained, a military police inquiry was launched, the former mayor was indicted, and a request was made by Brigadier General Dario Coelho for his name to be included in the Institutional Act for the cancellation of his political rights.

But that never happened. The case was closed and all guardianship crimes against the Xokleng remained unpunished. Loggers devastated the indigenous land in search of their profits and to the detriment of the community. In 1974, the indigenous group rebelled against the situation. It was on that occasion that an inquiry was launched against the former mayor, the head of the indigenous post, Carlos Wagner Silva Severo, and his predecessor, Francisco Tavares.

Impunity has many tentacles to impose itself, as stated in this confidential document: “although denounced by federal prosecutor Evaldo Fernandes Campos as a thief, he was acquitted by another federal prosecutor, Italo Donato, who was later dismissed for the good of civil service.”

Such dismissal was not a redress for the Xokleng people. Quite the contrary, impunity strengthened logging in indigenous lands. The collaboration between the heads of posts and the staff of FUNAI and political forces in the region and their economic interests in the Xokleng land continued with the change of the shift supervisor as reported by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army.

The report, in addition to exposing the inaction and brutal complicity of the Brazilian State with those that had no respect for the Xokleng people, shows the devastation they would still cause in these people's lands. About the construction of the dam, the report adds that “much of the Post will be submerged. ‘Ipso-facto,’ the indigenous people will have to be moved further into the banks of the bordering river”. The dam was built without consultation with the Xokleng people, who continue to claim the right to their land and the due respect the state owes the original peoples.

Recognizing the original rights of indigenous peoples to their lands by rejecting once and for all the time frame thesis is the only legal shield capable of countering the barbarism announced by the Bolsonaro administration against indigenous peoples since his inauguration in January 2019.

Forty years into these events reported by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army, it will be up to the Federal Supreme Court (STF) to try the Xokleng case and reaffirm to all Brazilian indigenous peoples the redress process that began with the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the work of the National Truth Commission. This means seeking justice for the victims of so many guardianship crimes that have gone unpunished in our country by preventing, from North to South, conflicts involving indigenous people from spreading more and more and from generating in the present the woes we have seen throughout our history. ♦

# A n n e x



150 Summary of Violence against  
Indigenous Peoples in Brazil  
- Data for 2018

# Summary of violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil

## Chapter I – Violence against property

State	Inaction and delays in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and damage to property	Total Cases
AC	19	-	7	26
AL	10	-	1	11
AM	222	-	13	235
BA	29	-	-	29
CE	32	2	-	34
DF	1	-	-	1
ES	3	-	-	3
GO	1	-	-	1
MA	13	3	9	25
MG	17	-	-	17
MS	115	-	3	118
MT	52	-	10	62
PA	65	1	24	90
PB	3	-	-	3

State	Inaction and delays in land regularization	Conflicts over territorial rights	Possessory invasions, illegal exploitation of natural resources and damage to property	Total Cases
PE	16	1	2	19
PI	2	-	-	2
PR	40	1	1	42
RJ	8	-	-	8
RN	5	-	-	5
RO	27	-	17	44
RR	3	-	11	14
RS	68	1	-	69
SC	21	-	3	24
SE	3	-	-	3
SP	37	2	-	39
TO	9	-	8	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>941</b>

## Chapter II – Violence against the person

STATE	Abuse of power	Death threat	Various threats	Involuntary manslaughter	Aggravated battery	Ethnic and Cultural Racism and Discrimination	Attempted murder	Sexual violence	Total cases
AC	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	7
AL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
AM	2	4	3	-	-	4	2	2	17
BA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CE	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
DF	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
MA	-	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	9
MS	2	-	-	3	1	1	8	7	22
MT	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	6
PA	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
PR	1	-	-	5	1	1	6	1	15
RR	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	5
RS	1	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	10
SC	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4
SP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
TO	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>110</b>



## Chapter III – Violence resulting from the inaction of public authorities

STATE	General lack of support	Lack of support for indigenous school education	Lack of health care	Spread of alcohol and other drugs	Death from lack of health care	Total cases
AC	-	6	5	4	3	18
AL	3	2	3	-	-	8
AM	-	5	2	-	3	10
AP	-	1	2	-	-	3
BA	-	-	1	-	-	1
ES	1	1	-	-	-	2
MA	1	3	6	1	1	12
MS	8	2	2	2	-	14
MT	3	4	5	3	1	16
PA	2	3	6	-	-	11
PB	-	-	1	-	-	1
PR	1	-	3	-	-	4
RO	3	6	3	-	2	14
RR	2	2	-	-	1	5
RS	5	4	-	-	-	9
SC	1	1	-	-	-	2
TO	5	1	5	1	-	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>142</b>

## Murders

State	Number of homicides
Alagoas	2
Amazonas	6
Bahia <sup>1</sup>	4
Ceará	7
Mato Grosso do Sul <sup>2</sup>	38
Mato Grosso	2
Pará	2
Pernambuco <sup>3</sup>	2
Paraná <sup>4</sup>	8
Roraima <sup>5</sup>	62
Rio Grande do Sul	1
Santa Catarina	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>

1 Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/ Mortality Information System (SIM). Latest update on June 18, 2019.

2 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM).

3 Source: SES/SEVS/DGIAEVE/SIM-PE. Updated on October 15, 2018.

4 Source: Mortality Information System (SIM)/ Division of Epidemiological Information (DVEP)/Epidemiology Center (CEPI)/ Health Surveillance Superintendence (SVS)/ State Health Secretariat of Paraná (SESA/PR). Data subject to change.

5 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.

## Suicide

State	Number of suicides
Acre	2
Amazonas	36
Bahia <sup>1</sup>	2
Maranhão	1
Minas Gerais	1
Mato Grosso do Sul <sup>2</sup>	44
Mato Grosso	2
Pará	3
Paraná <sup>3</sup>	4
Roraima <sup>4</sup>	5
Tocantins	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>

1 Source: SESAB/SUVISA/DIVEP/ Mortality Information System (SIM). Latest update on June 18, 2019.

2 Source: MS/SVS/CGIAE - Mortality Information System (SIM).

3 Source: Mortality Information System (SIM)/ Division of Epidemiological Information (DVEP)/ Epidemiology Center (CEPI)/ Epidemiology Center (CEPI)/ Health Surveillance Superintendence (SVS)/ State Health Secretariat of Paraná (SESA/PR). Data subject to change.

4 Source: SIM/NSIS/DVE/CGVS/SESAU-RR. Data subject to review.

## Child mortality

State	2018
Acre	31
Alagoas	6
Amazonas	219
Amapá	2
Bahia	5
Ceará	2
Espírito Santo	1
Maranhão	26
Minas Gerais	10
Mato Grosso do Sul	42
Mato Grosso	60
Pará	45
Paraíba	6
Pernambuco	11
Paraná	7
Rondônia	16
Roraima	76
Rio Grande do Sul	10
Santa Catarina	1
São Paulo	2
Tocantins	13
<b>Total Geral</b>	<b>591</b>

Source: SIASI/DGISI/DGESI/SESAI/MS. Accessed on January 11, 2019. Reference date: August 30, 2018. Data subject to change due to data entry and qualification process

# ACRONYMS

**AGU** – Federal Attorney General’s Office

**APOINME** – Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo

**ARPINSUL** –Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Southern Brazil

**ATER** – Technical Assistance and Rural Extension

**BNDES** – National Bank for Economic and Social Development

**CASAI** – Indigenous Health Support Shelter

**CDHM** –Human Rights and Minorities Commission

**CGK** –Ka’apor Management Council

**CIMI** – Indigenist Missionary Council

**CIR** –Indigenous Council of Roraima

**CISI** –Intersectoral Commission on Indigenous Health

**CNDH** – National Human Rights Council

**CNV** – National Truth Commission

**COIAB** – Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon

**CONDISI** – District Indigenous Health Council

**CPT** – Pastoral Land Commission

**CTI** – Indigenous Work Center

**CTL** – Local Technical Coordination

**DHESCA** –Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Human Rights

**DOU** – Federal Official Gazette

**DSEI** – Special Indigenous Health District

**EBC** –Brazilian Communication Company

**ECI** – Indigenous Component Study

**EIA** – Environmental Impact Study

**FC** – Federal Constitution

**FINPAT** – Indigenous Federation of the Pataxó and Tupinambá Nations

**FOCIMP** – Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities of the Middle Purus

**FOIRN** – Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Negro River

**FUNAI** – National Foundation for Indigenous People

**FUNASA** – National Health Foundation

**GERED** –Regional Education Management Office

**GREQUI** –Indigenous Issue Study Group

**GT** –Working Group

**GT** – FUNAI Technical Group

**HAY** – Hutukara Yanomami Association

**HPP** – Hydroelectric Power Plant

**IBAMA** – Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

**IBGE** –Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

**ICMBio** – Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

**ICU** – Intensive Care Unit

**ILO** – International Labor Association

**IML** – Forensic Medicine Institute

**INCRA** – National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

**INPE** –National Space Research Institute

**INSI** – National Indigenous Health Institute

**ISA** – Social-Environmental Institute

**LOA** – Annual Budget Law

**MJ** – Ministry of Justice

**MPF** –Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office

**MS** – Ministry of Health

**MUPOIBA** –United Movement of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Bahia

**OAB** – Brazilian Bar Association

**PEC** – Constitutional Amendment Proposal

**PF** – Federal Police

**PGR** –Attorney General’s Office

**PIC** – Parliamentary Inquiry Committee

**PL** – Bill

**PM** – Military Police

**PNAE** – National School Feeding Program

**PPA** – Multiannual Plan

**RDS** – Sustainable Development Reserve

**RESEX** – Extractive Reserve

**RIMA** – Environmental Impact Report

**SESAI** – Special Indigenous Health Secretariat

**SIASI** – Indigenous Health Care Information System

**SIM** – Mortality Information System

**SPI** – Indian Protection Service

**SPU** – Federal Heritage Secretariat

**STF** – Federal Supreme Court

**SUS** – Unified Health System

**TAC** – Term of Adjustment of Conduct

**TI** – Indigenous Land

**UFRGS** – Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

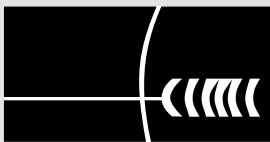
**UFSC** – Federal University of Santa Catarina

**UN** – United Nations

**UNESCO** – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNICEF** – United Nations Children’s Fund





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