

AUGUST 2021

INTERNATIONAL COMPLAINTS DOSSIER OF BRAZIL'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



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*International Complaints Dossier of Brazil's Indigenous Peoples – 2021, Brasília:
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TO THE INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN
BRAZIL
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADPF

Violation of a
Fundamental Principle

AGU

Attorney General's
Office

ANM

National Mining Agency

APIB

Articulation of
Indigenous Peoples of
Brazil

CUT

Unified Workers' Center

CADHu

Collective of Human
Rights Lawyers

CPT

Pastoral Land
Commission

CIMI

Indigenist Missionary
Council

Funai

National Indian
Foundation

ICC

International Criminal
Court

IPRI

Indigenous Peoples
Rights International

INPE

National Institute for
Space Research

ISA

Socioenvironmental
Institute

MNI

National Indigenous
Mobilization

ILO

International Labor
Organization

PL

Bill of Law

PRODES

Project for Satellite
Deforestation Monitoring
in the Legal Amazon

RE

Extraordinary Appeal

SESAI

Special Secretary for
Indigenous Health

DETER

System for Real
Time Detection of
Deforestation

SIGEF

System for Land
Management

STF

Federal Supreme Court

TI

Indigenous Land

UC

Conservation Units

INTRODUCTION

We present this **International Complaints Dossier** to the world, as it registers severe violations and threats hovering over the lives, bodies and territories of indigenous peoples in Brazil.

We were concerned with keeping this text concise and straightforward, so it can provide an overview of everything that is currently happening in Brazil. This document gathers relevant information to show an ongoing broad and comprehensive anti-indigenous project that is orchestrated with direct participation of the Executive Branch and takes long and fast strides across the National Congress to prowl decisions to be made by the Brazilian Supreme Court, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) and other spheres of the Judiciary Branch.

This project feeds on and is fostered by hatred and racist discourses that comes out of Jair Bolsonaro, a president who selected indigenous peoples as his priority enemies even before he was inaugurated into office. In performing his role as Head of State and Chief of Government, Bolsonaro should obey and abide by the Federal Constitution, zealously looking after the safety and wellbeing of peoples who lived in peace in these territories long before it was named Brazil. However, the mandatary could not

move in a more opposite direction than that which is indicated by the Magna Carta. Not only does his irresponsible and illegal stand affect the entire public policies framework so fiercely conquered by the indigenous peoples, but it also directly and indirectly encourages third party aggression. When the example coming from the country's highest official totally despises the law and promotes hatred against mankind, what is to be expected from those who are inspired by this abominable individual? With that in mind, the APIB has relentlessly fought for indigenous peoples rights and, as part of the organization's actions, filed complaints at the International Criminal Court in August 2021 against Jair Bolsonaro for his crimes against mankind.

During the most serious scenario ever faced by the indigenous peoples in Brazil, this juncture needs to be fought not only by us, but by all those who defend human rights and have it clear that the consequences of this nefarious project ultimately impacts the future of humanity on Planet Earth. We, the indigenous peoples, are the main guardians of forests, freshwater fountains and biodiversity, which are still preserved in our territories. When indigenous land is at stake, the climate and environmental crisis is aggravated in a way that already affects all regions and peoples of the world.

This dossier thus stretches beyond the more objective interests of indigenous peoples. It reports on the destruction of our rights, which will bring terrible consequences to all of us, human beings. It will be delivered and properly filed at Brazilian public bodies and multilateral agencies, and will also be distributed to foreign

states with which Brazil maintains diplomatic relations.

The first part of this document introduces APIB and tells a little of our history and our work. We then report on the violence and threats we are currently experiencing in Brazil, both the institutional ones (including actions by the Federal Executive and Legislative Branches of the government and those resulting from legal decisions made by the Judiciary), and the socio-environmental ones (including conflicts generated in our territory by sectors such as agribusiness, infrastructure, mining, illegal gold mining, land grabbing, logging and so on). We continue to indicate initiatives we implemented in the last period (2020-2021) to live up to this scenario, and we finally suggest a list of actions that could be implemented by partners from countries all over the world to reinforce our fight in Brazil.

We thus expect our emergency call to be heard far and wide. We ask for everybody's collaboration, particularly our partners across the world, in distributing this document. Let us together stop this sequence of atrocities that befall upon our peoples, before they go past the tipping point and put the planet and the entire mankind at stake.■

WHO IS APIB?

The **Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil – APIB)** is an organization that represents and defends indigenous peoples' rights, created by the indigenous movement **Acampamento Terra Livre (Free Land Camp – ATL)** in 2005. The ATL is an annual mobilization held since 2004 to shed light on the indigenous peoples' situation in Brazil, to confront the violation of their rights and discuss it, and to require that the Brazilian State meet their demands and claims. APIB is an instance of national reference for the indigenous movement in Brazil, created from the bottom up. It is composed of regional indigenous organizations and was started to strengthen the union of peoples, to liaise the different indigenous regions and organizations across the country, and to mobilize those peoples and their organizations against threats and attacks against indigenous rights.

APIB is currently composed of the following regional indigenous organizations¹:

1 Each of APIB's grassroots organizations is active in a regional area that is representative of certain peoples, not necessarily coinciding with the Brazilian State's geographic division into its official regions. Definitions are given mostly by the biome where those peoples are located. For further information on APIB's grassroots organizations, please visit: <https://apiboficial.org/sobre>

- ARTICULATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE NORTHEAST, MINAS GERAIS AND ESPIRITO SANTO (APOINME);
- COUNCIL OF THE TERENA PEOPLE;
- ARTICULATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHEAST (ARPINSUDESTE);
- ARTICULATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH (ARPINSUL);
- GREAT ASSEMBLY OF THE GUARANI KAIOWÁ PEOPLES (ATY GUASU);
- COORDINATION OF INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON (COIAB);
- GUARANI YVYRUPA COMMISSION



APIB's organic structure comprises indigenous leaderships representing all regions of the country and comprising the uncountable ethnical diversity of indigenous peoples in Brazil. Each one of APIB's 7 above-mentioned grassroots organizations appoints one leadership to represent it in APIB's Executive Board. Political decisions are made by the Executive Board with support of the organization's Technical Committees.

Data from the last census, held in 2010 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), indicate that the Brazil indigenous population composed of 817,963 individuals, 502,783 of whom live in rural areas and 315,180 live in the country's urban areas. This population is distributed across 305 indigenous peoples who speak 274 languages.

According to data from the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), we now have approximately 114 records of the presence of isolated indigenous peoples across the Legal Amazon.

Since the 16th Century, in the colonial period, indigenous peoples have fought and resisted in order to survive—against first the Portuguese colonial raid and then the roll out of a State genocide in their territory. The colonial policy and the formation of the Brazilian State led to the extermination of entire peoples, to their enslavement, to their domination and to their legal tutelage. To respond to those historical practices of violence, the indigenous peoples have organized to claim their right to exist and to maintain their ancestral culture. From the indigenous movement experience that gathered around the Brazil Constitutional

Assembly in the 1980's, indigenous leaders got together as APIB, an organization that acts both nationally and internationally, in defense of indigenous peoples rights.

APIB's objective is to promote permanent mobilizations and liaisons around the indigenous movement across the different regions of the country and at the national level. This translates into formulating and offering indigenous organization and leadership training programs, assessing the actions of public officials and advocating for the development and implementation of specific and differentiated policies geared for the indigenous peoples.

The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil has thus monitored the Brazilian indigenist public policies on different fronts, such as health, education, land, environment, legislation, sustainability, human rights, social participation and empowerment. It has also fought leadership persecution and criminalization as well as sought to ensure indigenous participation in the State's decision-making spaces.

Even with all those attacks and fighting the current unprecedented health crisis, indigenous peoples in Brazil resist and continue to struggle in defense of that which is most sacred to them: their land and territories. Ensuring the well-being of our present and future generations also contributes to preserving different biomes, biodiversity, and climate balance, which matters not only to indigenous peoples but also to the entire planet and to the future of mankind. ■

**VIOLATIONS
AND THREATS
TO INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES'
RIGHTS IN
BRAZIL**

Threats and attacks suffered by indigenous peoples have been perpetrated mostly by the Bolsonaro administration, be it through public manifestations of hatred discourse and racist messages against original peoples or through the rash process of destroying public policies and agencies that were supposed to look after indigenous and environmental rights. And they are not restricted to executive actions or omissions, but are to be found in legislative debates and relevant decisions at the Judiciary level. This institutional scenario reflects on the considerable increase in territorial invasions and conflicts promoted by large corporations and individuals who are interested in exploring indigenous land for illegal mining and agribusiness projects or other interests and, as such, bring more violence and death to our peoples.

In this session, we report on the main violations and threats to indigenous peoples' rights in Brazil in the recent period (2020-2021), organizing them as follows: (i) Institutional Threats: the anti-indigenous agenda encroaching the core of the Brazilian State; and (ii) Socio-environmental Threats: indigenous lives and territories targeted by the economic power.

INSTITUTIONAL THREATS: THE ANTI-INDIGENOUS AGENDA ENCROACHING THE CORE OF THE BRAZILIAN STATE

Brazil is ruled by a criminal. Bolsonaro targets his hatred and his destruction power particularly against us, indigenous peoples. Even before he was elected as president of the republic, he stated that his administration would not demarcate a single square inch of indigenous land. This discourse extrapolates the symbolic sphere and translates into true destruction of rights and state apparatuses hardly put together in the course of decades to protect indigenous peoples and their territories.

Dismantling indigenist policies is particularly noticeable in relation to the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the Brazilian State agency in charge of protecting the indigenous peoples and promoting their rights, as well as handling essential stages of land demarcation processes. This agency has been targeted by constant attacks and significant structural changes (for lack of professional, technical and financial resources as well as for political interference), with impacts on their institutional objectives geared for indigenous peoples, which include, particularly, land demarcation.

Despite refraining from fulfilling its institutional duty of ensuring Indigenous Peoples' Rights, FUNAI has recently started to turn against its defenders, particularly against APIB. One of our executive coordinators, Sônia Guajajara, was summoned to the

Federal Police for deposition in April 2021, because of the [Maracá²](#), a web series produced to report on the scenario of attacks and rights violations during the COVID-19 pandemic, launched during an international live presentation that was attended by various supporters, artists and Brazilian as well as international personalities. The Federal Police inquiry was dismantled by the action of APIB's Legal Department which presented an Habeas Corpus in her defense.

PERSECUTION AND CRIMINALIZATION OF INDIGENOUS LEADERSHIPS

In April 2021, APIB and Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI) launched a report called [“Anatomy of Indigenous Silencing Practices”³](#), which delves into the indigenous leadership persecution and criminalization scene in Brazil. Cases involving 10 leaderships hailing from indigenous lands across the country are retold in minute detail.

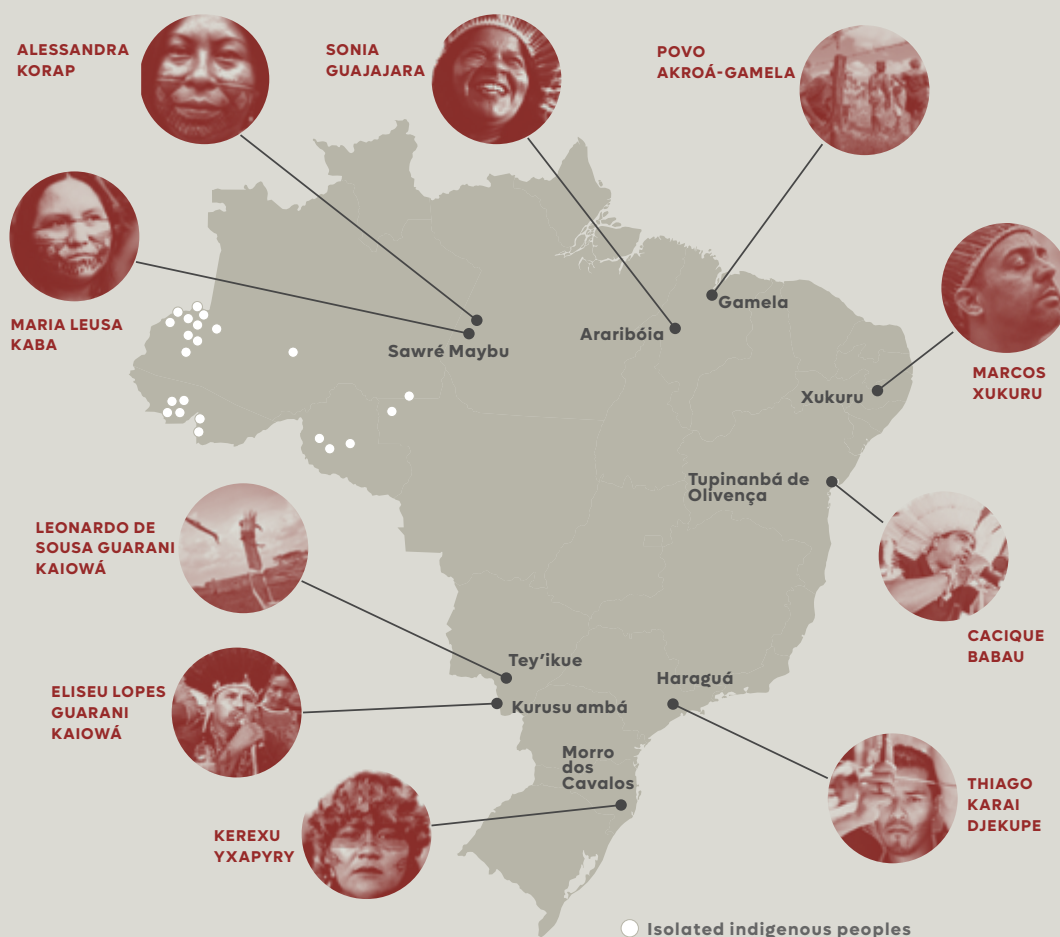
The report shows persecution and criminalization technologies used by state power to try and silence the fight of indigenous peoples, including practices such as imprisonment, coercive summons, home break-ins, physical and political persecution, threats over the social media, family exposure, police and judicial harassment, persecution by local political leaders, among so many others.

² Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/maraca/>

³ Available at: <https://apiboficial.org/2021/05/11/uma-anatomia-das-praticas-de-silenciamento-indigena/>

This type of persecution seeks to obstruct the fight for rights, including the right to life, to territory, to food safety, to the environment and against third party invasion of indigenous land, as well as the fight for political and representative rights.

Please find below a map with the names of indigenous leaderships who have fallen victim to persecution and where they come from:



Jair Bolsonaro has constantly affirmed violent and discriminatory discourse and acts against Brazilian indigenous peoples and has obstructed, through administrative and legal acts, the integrity of demarcated land and the conclusion of territorial demarcation processes. It is not a mere discussion about land: the Brazilian indigenous peoples exist on the basis of their relationship with the territory, the space upon which they can project and exercise their forms of life, their social, political and cultural organization. Attacking their land is attacking them directly.

When it comes to demarcating indigenous land, it is not a matter of will or political convictions. It is an Indigenous Peoples' Right as said in the 1988 Federal Constitution. It is more of a duty for all Heads of State. To deny this right means to confront the law, and it is a crime. The Bolsonaro administration admits to that crime and is always seeking to legalize the crimes they commit against us, indigenous peoples.

In addition to directly intervening in the structure of indigenous agencies and institutions, the Federal Government not only allows but promotes a series of constitutional and human rights violations. Until May 2020, the current administration certified 114 farmlands under the Land Management System (SIGEF), which encroaches on non-certified indigenous land, against previous legal reports. Altogether, those farmlands cover more than 250,000 hectares of indigenous areas. The criminal invasion of traditional territories is publicly encouraged by the Federal Government in broad daylight during the pandemic.

Revision of certified areas threatens indigenous peoples who have had their right recognized and exposes them to death threats, murder, invasions, destruction of their territories and contamination of natural resources, where Bolsonaro's discourse is a major driver of those attacks and helps legitimate criminal offense and violence against indigenous peoples.

The Brazilian Constitution establishes that indigenous land belongs to the Union (XI, Art. 20), but it also recognizes that "land traditionally occupied by Indigenous peoples are property of the Union are intended for their permanent possession and they shall have the exclusive usufruct of the riches of the soil, the rivers and the lakes existing therein (§ 2º, Art. 231). And adds: *"The lands referred to in this article are inalienable and indisposable and the rights thereto are not subject to limitation"* (§ 4º, Art. 231), and, finally, according to the Magna Carta: *"Acts with a view to occupation, domain and possession of the lands referred to in this article are null and void, producing no legal effects"* (§ 6º, Art. 231).

According to an [assessment by the Indigenist Missionary Council \(CIMI\)](#)⁴, held in 2018, there are approximately 1,290 indigenous lands in Brazil, 408 of which are regularized, 287 are at some stage of the demarcation procedure, 40 are set as reservations, 21 as dominials, 6 under restrictions due to the presence of isolated peoples and approximately 528 are claimed by the peoples with no recognition on the part of the indigenist agency. The State has always been slow in recognizing and regularizing indigenous

⁴ Available at: <https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/relatorio-violencia-contra-os-povos-indigenas-brasil-2018.pdf>

land. The various governments were either remiss or simply gave in to the pressure of political, economic, business or corporate stakeholders who were interested in the land and millennial wealth protected by the indigenous peoples. Otherwise, all indigenous land would have been demarcated as established by the 1988 Federal Constitution, which established a 5-year period for that, meaning until 1993. That goes to say this deadline was established in order to accelerate land demarcation, within a reasonable timeframe. Failing to meet the requirements, the Brazilian State is late by 30 years.

The Bolsonaro administration, however, took an even more harmful stand against the indigenous peoples, setting back demarcation processes. Seventeen administrative procedures were returned which were ready for presidential certification, based on Expert's Report 001/17 by the Attorney General's Office (AGU), a measure that has instructed FUNAI and prosecutors at large to refuse to defend indigenous peoples' land rights.

FUNAI's current president Marcelo Augusto Xavier da Silva published, on April 22, 2020, Normative Instruction No 09, which authorizes the issuance of private property deeds in uncertified indigenous land. Marcelo is a Federal Police Marshal who assisted the ruralist lobby at the National Congress.

Finally, the advancing COVID-19 pandemic further elicited the nefarious consequences of dismantling the support structures of the original peoples. The Special Secretary for Indigenous Health (SESAI) was already being dismantled by the Bolsonaro

administration. In combination with a highly contagious and lethal new virus, this has claimed the lives of more than 1,100 indigenous persons. To date, with the ongoing vaccination, the enormous disregard this government has for our peoples stands out: less than 1% of the budget for COVID-19 prevention was actually performed by FUNAI⁵. And, contrary to scientific studies, the Federal Government used our communities as warehouses for hydroxychloroquine, an ineffective medication to fight the virus⁶.

This situation led APIB and National Coordination of Rural Black Quilombola Communities (CONAQ) to file suits at the Federal Supreme Court, showing the State's omission from the duty of providing health to the original and traditional peoples.

THE FUTURE OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES PASSES BY THE HANDS OF THE JUDICIARY

The main themes for litigation involving indigenous peoples and their territories in Brazil imply constitutional issues, as clarified above. So, they are submitted to the Federal Supreme Court (STF), responsible for dispute resolution involving the Constitution, decisions that will build the case history to be observed by all lower courts and will also have direct impact on the future of all public policies and legislative changes.

⁵ Available at: <https://saude.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,funai-executa-menos-de-1-dos-recursos-de-combate-a-covid-19-entre-indigenas,70003784257>

⁶ Available at: <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2021/07/20/governo-bolsonaro-entope-aldeias-indigenas-com-cloroquina>

The most controversial theme discussed at the STF involving indigenous peoples is the Marco Temporal (Milestone thesis). This debate is laid out in the records of the Extraordinary Appeal (RE) No 1.017.365, which involves the Xokleng, Kaingang and Guarani peoples from the Indigenous Land Xokleng La Klaño, in the state of Santa Catarina.

This judgement involves the debate on the thesis of Indigenate⁷ (Originary Law) and the Indigenous Fact (Milestone thesis), consecrated by the ruralist lobby, arguing that indigenous peoples would only be entitled to their land if they were in physical possession of it on the date our Constitution was promulgated: October 5, 1988. If those arguments prevail, it will provoke the nullification of the demarcation procedures as well as increase conflicts and acts of violence against indigenous peoples and communities, in addition to encourage many illicit acts such as gold prospecting, mining, deforestation and land grabbing, as they are promoted by the current federal administration.

Last year, the RE was considered by the ministers as “General Repercussion”, meaning it will have a binding nature, with impacts upon similar cases across the country. Judgement of this one, which can define the future of Brazil's indigenous peoples⁸, is to be resumed by the Court on August 25, 2021.

⁷ Theory according to which the right of indigenous peoples to their traditionally occupied lands predates the creation of the Brazilian state, with the latter only having to demarcate and declare the spatial limits of this territory.

⁸ Available at:

<https://apiboficial.org/2020/10/22/julgamento-historico-pode-definir-o-futuro-das-terras-indigenas-do-brasil/>

THE POWER THAT WROTE THE CONSTITUTION IS ABOUT TO TEAR IT APART

Legislative initiatives against indigenous peoples' rights are not restricted to discussing the Milestone thesis (Marco Temporal). There are many bills of law that both threaten territorial rights and trigger human rights violations currently being voted in the Brazil Congress, with direct participation of the ruralist lobby and public support by the Executive Branch of government.

Below, we provide a list of the main bills posing prominent threats against original peoples' rights in Brazil:

1. PL 490/2007:

it proposes to transfer, to the National Congress, the competence to demarcate indigenous land, among other measures that violate exclusive usufruct rights over indigenous land. Disrespectful of the Constitution, this bill disables demarcation of indigenous land and enables the government to reclaim land that has been reserved for the indigenous peoples, and, furthermore, it limits indigenous usufruct and management of land as it opens up use of water resources and energy potentials to foreign agents. Finally, this bill violates indigenous peoples' consultation rights about implementing processes and infrastructure in their territories as it also softens and disrespects the indigenist policy of non-contact with isolated indigenous peoples.

IMMINENT RISK OF PL 490 APPROVAL

Proposed in 2007, bill 490 is at an advanced stage of approval by the Brazilian House of Representatives, since it was already approved by the Constitution and Justice Commission in June 2021 while, just outside the Congress building, indigenous peoples opposing this legal abomination were beaten up by police forces. The bill is now going to be subjected to the House Plenary and, if approved, will be submitted to the Federal Senate. That is, therefore, the most imminent threat to original peoples' rights.

2. PL 2633/2020:

known as PL da Grilagem (Land Grabbing Bill), it weakens the controls over the occupation of public land, paving the way to amnesty for land grabbers and environment criminals, particularly in the Amazon, and it also favors impunity for environmental crimes and promotes deforestation and fire dynamics, alongside with providing weaker environmental regularization rules. The project was stealthily approved by the House of Representatives in the evening of August 3, and is now moving forward to the Federal Senate.

WHAT IS LAND GRABBING?

Land grabbing consists of illegally invading, occupying and trading of public areas. The practice is directly related with deforestation and biodiversity destruction, clearly in addition to threatening original peoples who traditionally occupy those lands.

Approximately 30% of deforestation and fires in the Amazon occurred, in 2019, in public “unclaimed” areas, that is, land that is most likely targeted for land grabbing, according to the Environmental Research Institute (IPAM). According to Imazon, approval of bill 2633 may cause additional deforestation of up to 16,000 km² by 2027, equivalent to nearly three times the territory of the Brazilian Federal District.

3. PL 984/2019:

it is intended to cut across the Iguaçu National Park, the last major reserve of the Atlantic Forest in inner Brazil, with a reopening of a highway across the most ecologically sensitive area, inhabited by species that are threatened with extinction, such as the spotted jaguar. The initiative is going to promote deforestation and cause great ecological and economical harm and have severe impacts on tourism in the region. Environmental studies prove that reopening the highway will increase sportive hunting and animals run overs, deforestation, intrusion of exotic species, fire burns and pollution¹⁰.

⁹ Available at:

<https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/pl-da-grilagem-tudo-o-que-voce-precisa-saber>

¹⁰ Available at: <https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/na-semana-do-meio-ambiente-camara-quer-votar-urgencia-de-projeto-que-ameaca-parque-do-iguacu>

4. PROJECT FOR LEGISLATIVE DECREE 177/2021:

it authorizes the President of the Republic to leave the International Labor Organization Convention 169, a major global instrument for the protection of original and traditional peoples.

5. PL 191/2020:

it authorizes exploitation of major infrastructure and mining projects, opening space for research, extraction and mining of hydrocarbon resources, for tapping on water resources in order to generate electrical power on indigenous land and establishes compensation measures for the restriction of indigenous land usufruct.

**SOCIO ENVIRONMENTAL
THREATS: INDIGENOUS LIVES
AND TERRITORIES TARGETED BY
ECONOMIC POWER**

The dismantling of public policies, legislative setbacks and the hatred discourse promoted by the federal government have direct consequences upon indigenous peoples, as it increases and legitimizes invasions to and grabbing of indigenous land, and encourages the practice of environmental crime such as deforestation and fires, thus increasing pressure on territories across the country, as it also helps escalate violence against indigenous peoples and their rights.

Published by APIB in November 2020, the [Report on the COVID19 impact upon indigenous peoples](#)¹¹ presented some of the conflicts, murders, attacks, invasions and persecutions endured by indigenous peoples in the context of the pandemic. In 2021, indigenous territory invasion, persecution and usurpation operations scale up and culminate in two direct attacks to Yanomami and Munduruku villages.

In the State of Pará, where 41 cases of invasion were registered at that period, the **Munduruku**, indigenous land, while waiting for its ordinance to be written, experiences an outstanding increase of violations by gold miners, palm heart extractivists and loggers, encouraged by president Jair Bolsonaro. On March 25, 2021, the Wakoborun Association of Women Mundurku, in the municipality of Jacareacanga, in Pará¹², was attacked by gold miners and allies and had its headquarters torn down and set on fire. Massive invasion of illegal gold miners in the Yanomami indigenous land reaches scarry figures: **more than 20,000 gold miners, provoking the devastation of an area equivalent to 500 soccer fields.**

The indigenous land of the **Yanomami** people has been subjected to violent invasions, including ostensible use of firearms, and to persecution due to the intensification of gold mining activities since 2000, when there was a 30% increase in environmental degradation in the region, which represents an area of 2,400

¹¹ Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/relatorio/>

¹² Available at <http://www.mpf.mp.br/pa/sala-de-imprensa/documentos/2021/ataque-garimpeiro-sede-associacao-mulheres-munduruku-jacareacanga-pa-25-03-2021/>

hectares, according to a report called [*Scars on the forest*](#)¹³, issued by the Socioenvironmental Institute in partnership with the Hutukara Yanomami Association and Wanassedume Ye'kwana Association. Monitoring efforts indicate that the basins of at least four rivers in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (Mucajaí, Uraicoera, Catrimani and Parima) are among those that have been most devastated. Gold miners have taken the Porto do Arame, located on the Uraricoera river, a strategic spot on the Yanomami Indigenous Territory as it gives access to that territory. Gold miners are now controlling port flows and even charge tolls from the indigenous people.

The Federal Supreme Court (STF) came forth with ADPF 709 proceedings, determining removal of Yanomami Indigenous Land invaders in May 2021¹⁴. Nevertheless, what remains are intensified conflicts, culminating in tragic episodes, such as the death of 25-year-old Edgar Yanomami, hit by a gold mining aircraft in the Homoxi community¹⁵.

Some indigenous lands suffer immense impacts from those processes. That is the case of Indigenous Land Ituna-Itatá, in the State of Pará. Reserved for the protection of a group of isolated indigenous people, the indigenous land became the target for a mob of gold miners. According to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), which is a governmental

13 Available at: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/cicatrizas-na-floresta-evolucao-do-garimpo-ilegal-na-ti-yanomami-em-2020>.

14 Available at: <https://apiboficial.org/files/2021/05/TPI-ADP-709.pdf>

15 Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2021/07/30/indigena-yanomami-morre-ao-ser-atropelado-por-aviao-de-garimpeiros-no-meio-da-floresta.ghtml>

research institute, compiled by Greenpeace, there was virtually no deforestation in that indigenous land before 2016. A 2 km² devastation in 2016 rose to 13 km² in 2017, 16 km² in 2018 and boomed in 2019, reaching 119 km². So, based on official data from a research institute operating under the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology, meaning the very federal government, during the first year of the current president's mandate, an increase in **650% of invasions was observed in the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Land**, where isolated indigenous peoples live. According to the same INPE data compilation by Greenpeace, 94% of the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Land area had been parceled among private property owners by means of fake deeds in the Rural Environmental Registration (Cadastro Ambiental Rural), thus setting forth some type of preventive land grabbing.

BOLSONARO AND HIS ALLIES BRING VIOLENCE AND DEATH TO INDIGENOUS FAMILIES

*In a single decade (2011 to 2020), there has been a **92%** increase in land related conflict in Brazil;*

*From 2019 to 2020, under the Bolsonaro administration, that increase was **25%**;*

The number of conflicts in 2020 is the biggest since 1985;

*The total number of families affected by conflicts (171,625), **56%** are indigenous families (96,931).*

Source: [Relatório CPT Conflitos no Campo, 2021](#)¹⁶

¹⁶ Available at: <https://www.cptnacional.org.br/index.php/publicacoes-2/conflitos-no-campo-brasil>

In face of legislative attacks against indigenous peoples and the institutional weakness of public policies on the environment and human rights, triggered by the Bolsonaro administration, we must recognize the current government's inefficiency and incapacity to enforce and monitor exploitation activities (mining and electrical power) and commodities production activities.

Mining and gold prospecting have been increasingly affecting the territories, the health and the ways of indigenous lives. Free mining and gold prospecting activities in indigenous land is a political priority, as stated by president Jair Bolsonaro. As included in an official document signed by the president, approval of bill 191/2000, which opens indigenous land to mining, is at the top of the list of legislative priorities of the Presidency¹⁷. Furthermore, president Bolsonaro has shown broad support to illegal gold prospecting in indigenous land as well by means of halting or otherwise suspending gold mining prevention enforcement operations in indigenous land, for instance¹⁸.

In an absolutely outrageous case, the Federal Government offered a Brazilian Armed Forces (FAB) aircraft to fly gold mining representatives, who were illegally in the Munduruku people's land of Jacareacanga, in the State of Pará, to Brasília to meet with the former Ministry of the Environment, Ricardo Salles. The case

17 Available at: <https://valor.globo.com/politica/noticia/2021/02/03/lista-de-35-prioridades-pedidas-por-bolsonaro-a-pacheco-e-lira-inclui-privatizacao-da-eletronica.ghtml>

18 That is the case of the Green Brazil Operation 2, for instance, in the region of Jacareacanga, southeast of the State of Pará, which was paralyzed and weakened in the second semester of 2020. Cf: <https://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/governo-suspende-operacao-de-combate-garimpos-ilegais-em-terra-indigena-no-para-24570846>

received broad coverage across the country, but publicity did not produce any legal effect, which shows that governmental policies to underfund, dismantle institutions and occupy key positions in order to ensure the inaction of national agencies and thus dissolve the state capacity, have been successfully implemented and are already producing results.

None of those acts or measures is to be understood in isolation. Together, they compose an important facet of the anti-indigenous government, which favors destruction of indigenous lives and lands by encouraging mining and gold prospecting activities in their territories.

According to INPE's DETER system warnings, 72% of all gold prospecting in the Amazon between January and April, 2020, took place in areas that were to be protected: indigenous land and conservation units. In the first four months of 2020, the area deforested by gold mining activities increased by 13.44% in indigenous land in the Brazilian Amazon in comparison with the same period of the previous year, growing from 383.3 hectares in 2019 to 434.9 in 2020¹⁹.

Still on the DETER/INPE agreement, deforestation caused by mining activities broke records and advanced particularly over indigenous territories and conservation units. DETER/INPE's historical series, compiling data since 2015, indicates that May 2019 was the month with the most devastation scenario, involving

¹⁹ Available at: <https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/blog/em-meio-a-covid-72-do-garimpo-na-amazonia-foi-em-areas-protegidas/>

34.47 km² of deforested areas. Next one is July 2019, with 23.98 km². Furthermore, 2020's worst months in their historical series were June (21.85 km²), August (15.93 km²) and September (7.2 km²).

Finished in February 2021, a research effort by the Instituto Escolhas (Choices Institute) showed that there are currently more than 6 million hectares inside indigenous land and conservation units threatened by mining activities. The study looked into gold mining requests and authorizations registered under the National Mining Agency (ANM), which indicate mining interests in those areas. The result is that, by the end of 2020, the country had 6.2 million hectares threatened by the search for gold in protected areas of the Legal Amazon, which is equivalent to the size of two Belgium's put together. Out of those 6.2 million hectares, 3.8 million hectares are in conservation units and 2.4 million are in indigenous land. The study also shows that, since 2018, there has been progressive increase of mining requests in indigenous land, with a record-breaking 31 requests in 2020²⁰.

The first two years of the Bolsonaro administration, 2019 and 2020, are marked by a historical increase of deforestation in the Amazon region. This process leads to incalculable loss to biodiversity and, to the indigenous peoples it means death and the destruction of their territories, with subsequent elimination of their livelihoods and cultural practices, where deforestation is a

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/%C3%81reas-protegidas-ou-%C3%A1reas-amea%C3%A7adas-A-incessante-busca-pelo-ouro-em-Terras-Ind%C3%ADgenas-e-Unidades-de-Conserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-na-Amaz%C3%B4nia.pdf>

most visible form to destroy the indigenous lives that depend on those forests.

The development model adopted by the Brazilian State, one that destroys nature and indigenous territories, utterly disregards original peoples' rights and the needs to protect socio biodiversity. The skyrocketing increase of forest devastation, which the president tried to hide when clashing against the INPE, is a tipping point in Brazilian history, and the underlying nexus is not given only by numbers. We need to take it as it is: a qualitative and radical shift in the Brazilian State's policy for the indigenous peoples and for the legalization of deforestation processes.

According to more recent data out of the Legal Amazon Deforestation Bulletin, developed by the Imazon, there was yet another sad deforestation record: in March 2021, 778 km² of the Legal Amazon's territory were deforested. That represents a 45% deforestation increase over the previous year, when deforestation reached 536 km². The area deforested in March 2021 represents the biggest value in the historical series of the past 10 years referring to the month of March.

It is not only the Amazon biome that suffers the mean effects of president Jair Bolsonaro's policy. The Cerrado, an exclusively Brazilian biome, responsible for 22% of the biodiversity of the national territory and a place for the manifestation of various forms of human occupation, has suffered from deforestation and fires, particularly related with the production of cattle. Data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

have shown that Brazil has already lost 50% of the original flora in this biome and that destruction is moving fast. Data from the INPE show that, between January 2019 and September 2020, the Cerrado experienced record-breaking fires, totaling 93,900 fire outbreaks in the period.

Devastation of the Pantanal biome also picked up under president Jair Bolsonaro. 2020 was particularly dramatic: in October alone, 2,835 fire outbreaks were registered. As a result, 23% of the Pantanal is now destroyed, a fact that has generated severe consequences for the existing indigenous peoples and the biodiversity.

President Jair Bolsonaro invariably points the finger at the very indigenous peoples—whose existence is threatened by environmental degradation—trying to blame them for the fires. Indigenous people have traditionally handled wildfires in their land as ancestral technology to preserve both production and biome, in practices that are radically different from the criminal arson subsequent to deforestation.

The indigenous peoples are the main defenders of nature across the world and also the human groups that are most vulnerable to biome destruction. Defending indigenous territories has proven to defend environmental preservation. Given the urgent need to slow down patterns of nature's destruction and consumption in order to hold on exploitation and depletion of traditional territories and their natural resources, we must rescue and preserve knowledge, relations, ways, techniques and technologies that may offer us

the chance to live a different world. There is no doubt: it is only together with the indigenous and traditional peoples that we will save us from a climate apocalypse.

UNITED NATIONS STATE THAT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARE THE TRUE GUARDIANS OF FORESTS

Study published by FAO²¹ (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) in 2021 indicates that:

Approximately 35% of native Latin American and Caribbean forests are located in areas occupied by indigenous peoples;

More than 80% of indigenous land is covered by forests;

Between 320 and 380 million hectares of forests are preserved by the action of indigenous peoples in the region ■

²¹ Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2953es>

**WHAT HAS THE
APIB DONE**



In order to live up to this scenario of attacks, violence and death of our peoples; destruction, devastation and foreign exploitation of our territories; and state acts and remiss that assault our rights; APIB has been on constant state of surveillance and mobilization, as an instance of mobilization and advocacy in the defense of indigenous peoples in Brazil.

We have occupied all public and institutional spaces, at the national and international levels, to fight for the rights of indigenous peoples. Often in association with national and international partners, to whom we are grateful for the indisputable solidarity they have shown particularly during the severity of the current situation. We list below some of the main initiatives that we have implemented in recent times in order to eliminate or at least mitigate the risks that are imposed to our peoples:

COMPLAINTS TO MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS

■ Denouncing Bolsonaro to the International Criminal Court:

For the first time in history, indigenous peoples go directly to the court in The Hague, with their indigenous lawyers, to fight for their

rights. On the international day of indigenous peoples, August 9, 2021, [APIB, through its Legal Department, filed a statement with the ICC to denounce the Bolsonaro government for Genocide](#). The organization requests that the prosecutor of the Hague tribunal examine the crimes committed against indigenous peoples by President Jair Bolsonaro, since the beginning of his mandate, January 2019, with attention to the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The document details the entire chain of actions and omissions of the Federal Government, under Bolsonaro, that result in the increase of violence in our territories, the assassination of leaders and the death of more than 1,100 indigenous victims of COVID-19

■ **Urgent appeal to the UN Human Rights Council and representation at the IACHR:**

on July 7, 2021, together with COIAB, the Arns Commission, the ISA and Conectas Human Rights, APIB filed a representation at the United Nations and at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, demanding urgent measures to stop the bill 490.

■ **Extemporaneous Memorials at the ILO:**

With support from the Central Única dos Trabalhadores (Unified Workers' Center – CUT) and the Terra de Direitos (Land of Rights), APIB and CONAQ presented Extemporaneous Memorials to the ILO to report on Convention 169 violations. The representation includes legislative threats, the State's omission in preventing COVID-19 in indigenous and quilombola territories, and the dismantling of public policies and institutions directed to the indigenous and quilombola peoples (2020).

APIB'S COMMUNICATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

As depicted all along this Dossier, Brazil is witnessing unprecedented violence against indigenous peoples. We know traditional peoples resist destruction since the colonial invasion. However, since Jair Bolsonaro's inauguration as president, the difference is the deliberate destruction of the indigenous peoples, both directly and indirectly.

This is the first time in the history of Brazilian indigenist policy that we have a National Indian Foundation representative who advocates against the interests of indigenous peoples in face of the pressure of the agribusiness industry, the irresponsible exploitation of natural resources, and the destruction of the Brazilian biodiversity. On January 1, 2019, as the 1st governmental act, Jair Bolsonaro issued Provisional Measure No 870/2019, transferring the attribution of demarcating indigenous land to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply in flagrant conflict of interests. The first governmental act was emblematically anti-indigenous.

In the case of the current mandatary, we observe stunned the death project that advances with every act. Nevertheless, there is institutional inertia on the part of the General Attorney's Office (AGU), an institution that should start investigations at the Federal Supreme Court (STF). This is the fundamental reason why Brazilian indigenous peoples have mobilized the International Criminal Court (ICC).

We cannot sit still in face of death when it is transformed into governmental policy: the communication proposed on August 9, International Indigenous Peoples' Day, in partnership with the CADHu (Collective of Human Rights Lawyers) and the Arns

Commission, reports on the entire anti-indigenous project orchestrated by Bolsonaro, making the case for the crime of genocide.

This initiative is backed by the 1988 Federal Constitution, as it determines under Art. 5, Paragraph 4, that “Brazil accepts the jurisdiction of an International Criminal Court to whose creation it has expressed adhesion”. The Brazilian State is a signatory of the Statute of Rome, which established the ICC, and was embedded in the national legal order by Legislative Decree No 112/2002 and by Presidential Decree No 4388/2002. This is therefore the internationally competent court to judge crimes against humanity that cannot be investigated by the Brazilian system of justice.

When the entire Brazilian jurisdictional structure fails to move to adequately investigate crimes against humanity, and to hold perpetrators to account, the international courts to which the country submits are called upon.

STRENGTHEN THE FRONT OF INTERNATIONAL ACTION

We understand increasing and enhancing our relations with international partners is crucial to reinforce our capacity to stop an advancing anti-indigenous agenda in Brazil. So we have dedicated more energy to qualify our international articulation, always in strict dialog with partner institutions that have been remarkably active in relevant themes and sectors for APIB.

We inaugurated an International Indigenous Mobilization, involving dozens of institutions from more than 50 countries. We intend

to create a permanent space for interaction and collaboration with international partners in order to keep up to date with the situation we are experiencing in Brazil and to provide the best guidance for their engagement with our actions and mobilizations.

This Dossier is yet another initiative conceived to reflect our position worldwide, and it has involved coordination and writing efforts of APIB's International Front, which has been strengthened to gather capacity to autonomously and powerfully enhance our international advocacy.

| LEGAL FOLLOW-UP ON ACTIONS | THAT INVOLVE INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

APIB's Legal Department has enhanced its national and international advocacy, mobilizing efforts to follow the initiatives that involve indigenous rights in the Legislative Branch, proposing actions of its own in defense of the rights of indigenous peoples and territories, besides offering legal advice and consultancy for strategic cases involving leaders and conflicts in indigenous lands.

The Legal Department's focus include:

■ INTERNATIONAL:

claims brought to courts and multilateral commissions in defense of human rights. The Department's actions at the International Criminal Court, as reported in this Dossier, at the UN Human Rights

Council, and the mobilization of the Inter-American Human Rights System, particularly in face of the proposed cautionary injunctions to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in this case, to ensure the rights of Yanomami, Munduruku and Guajajara peoples;

■ **CRIMINAL:**

legal assistance to indigenous leaders who have been persecuted and criminalized. The Judiciary is often used as an instrument to intimidate indigenous leaderships who are fighting for the rights of their peoples and to ensure the integrity of their territories. APIB therefore understands that it is crucial to offer qualified legal assistance to those leaderships in order to stop this nefarious practice of instrumentalizing state power to silence our fights;

■ **CONTENTIOUS:**

keeping track of claims that involve territorial conflicts;

■ **LEGISLATIVE:**

keeping track of legislative proposals that involve indigenous peoples rights at all levels;

■ CRIMINAL JUSTICE OBSERVATORY:

creating collaborative space among leaderships, researchers and other individuals who are active in the system of criminal justice, in various areas of knowledge, to monitor legal measures and the material situation of indigenous peoples who are included in the system of criminal justice as investigators, defendants or under penalty.

Given the State's omission in face of the pandemic, the APIB decided to resort to the STF: for the first time, we went straight to the highest court of our legal order to file a complaint against Violation of a Fundamental Principle (ADPF). ADPF 709 successfully demanded the Union to establish an emergency plan to fight COVID-19 in indigenous territories. This action inaugurates an unprecedented status for APIB, which is now legitimized to propose actions before the Supreme Federal Court.

ADPF 709 AT THE SUPREME COURT

In the midst of the current health crisis, **Indigenous Front of Legal Confrontation** provided a historic feat in the Supreme Federal Court (STF) for the **rights of indigenous peoples**.

Now, the country's main court recognizes the **Apib's legitimacy to file a direct action at the Supreme Court**, which previously was only allowed only for organizations, such as political parties and class entities such as the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB).

"This action is the voice of indigenous peoples in the Court and it is a historic action because for the first time the indigenous people come to the judiciary in their own name."



On July 8 2020, a unanimous decision was handed down among the ministers, ordering the federal government to adopt the following measures:



Determination of creating **sanitary barriers**



Determination to install the **Situation Room** to manage actions to combat the pandemic regarding indigenous peoples in isolation and recent contact



Determination to prepare and monitor a **COVID-19's Coping Plan** for Brazilian Indigenous Peoples



Determination that the **services of the Indigenous Health Subsystem are accessible to all** indigenous villagers, regardless of whether their reserves are approved or not. As for the non-villagers, for now, the use of the Indigenous Health Subsystem will occur only in the absence of general SUS availability.

PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY MONITORING OF THE COVID-19 AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The COVID-19 pandemic has surfaced many rights violations suffered by indigenous peoples due to the historical disregard for our living conditions and fundamental rights ensured by the Constitution. Given the pressure exercised by the disease, indigenous organizations have taken an emphatic approach to fighting it. We have requested the relevant agencies to provide adequate care to people impacted by the COVID-19 in order to meet all their needs, including the assurance of conditions for effective adoption of preventive protocols, which include physical distancing, access to drinking water as well as to goods for personal sanitation and individual protection.

In addition to being on the front line of various preventive measures and fighting to reduce pandemic impacts on the communities, indigenous organizations have also kept record of advancing COVID-19 cases and deaths, ever since the first contamination was confirmed in Brazil. This is a collective effort that is a historical milestone in the participation of indigenous peoples as protagonists in the fight for a differentiated health sub system, ensured by the Brazilian Constitution.

Given the difficulties accessing official data, the delayed notifications and the absence of information related to indigenous people in urban areas, a participatory community effort was started by the indigenous movement to monitor COVID-19 cases

and deaths under APIB coordination, with the National Committee on Indigenous Life and Memory²². With those strategies, APIB sought to increase the visibility of pandemic impacts among indigenous peoples in Brazil. In several places around the country, indigenous leaders have questioned the official information presented by the government.

MOBILIZATIONS IN BRASÍLIA AND IN THE INDIGENOUS LANDS

The institutional threats we have been receiving are so severe that indigenous peoples all over Brazil have been nationally mobilized in actions, in Brasília, where most of those threats come from, or in our territories, across the country. The situation is so serious that they do so even in the midst of the most severe pandemic that has struck the world. We hereby provide a list of the main mobilization initiatives under APIB's coordination since the beginning of the pandemic:

■ RISE FOR THE EARTH:

starting on June 8, 2021, this camp was an indigenous movement mobilization held in Brasília to defend territorial rights of traditional peoples. More than 1,500 people went on the first in-person demonstration, since March 2020, to confront the anti-indigenous agenda that is in progress at the National Congress and at the Judiciary. For three weeks, 53 indigenous peoples from

²² Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/>

all regions across the country played their maracas in the federal capital against bill 490, a bill that may put an end to indigenous land demarcation and which was shortlisted for the House of Representatives' voting after approval by the Commission of Constitution, Justice and Citizenship. The indigenous movement has also followed-up on the judgement that may set the future for land demarcation and had been a priority at the Federal Supreme Court but was delayed to August 25.

■ **ACAMPAMENTO TERRA LIVRE 2021 (FREE LAND CAMP) AND ABRIL INDÍGENA (INDIGENOUS APRIL):**

We occupied social media like never before in the history of the Indigenous April. After the worst March of our lives, with an aggravating COVID-19 pandemic, APIB put the biggest online ATL in history: more than 5.7 million people were reached in all of APIB's networks, including 102 live broadcasts that involved 46 organizations and 164 press posts.

■ **CONGRESS ALERT:**

given the countless threats to indigenous rights circulating in the National Congress, APIB mobilized more than 60,000 people to put pressure on representatives in the House, by means of a call to action that was available at APIB's website, and used to send emails directly to congresspersons asking them to decline the anti-indigenous bills to be voted in the congress.

■ VACINA PARENTE:

an APIB campaign to politically and legally ensure COVID-19 vaccination to all indigenous peoples in Brazil and to build communication actions to encourage vaccination among indigenous persons and fight the fake news dissemination on this topic. The action is part of APIB's Indigenous Emergency Plan to fight the pandemic among the indigenous peoples.

| STRENGTHENING THE COMMUNICATION FRONT

With every new challenge, there is an emerging need to reinvent our strategies. This scenario of intense attacks against the life of indigenous peoples and the COVID-19 pandemic came devastatingly upon us in 2020, thus forcing us to create new fronts and recycle some of APIB's approaches, including in the communication area.

The need to adopt WHO recommendations for social isolation gave communication an even more central role in order to make APIB activities come true. The indigenous movement has had a historical characteristic of in-person mobilizations as a process of political and cultural strengthening of the peoples. APIB's strategies were rooted in this in-person dimension and communication was structured through partners, with no team of our own.

From March 2020 to July 2021, APIB put together a 10-person team to act along the following lines of communication: **Mobilization; Press Agency; Networks; Campaigns; Website Programs; Design;**

and International. During the same period, we have built stronger collaborative relationships between APIB's communication team and another six regional organization teams from APIB's grassroots to help qualify our network's content production. We emphasize our strategic relations with **Mídia Índia, Mídia Ninja and the indigenist organizations of the National Indigenous Mobilization (MNI)**. We develop our APIB Communication Plan, which is evaluated and updated every six months. We have reformulated APIB's institutional website (apiboficial.org), which has had an average of 100,000 hits every month and is modulated for every new campaign or strategic action by the organization or by the indigenous movement.

We created the website for the [Indigenous Emergency](https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org)²³ to help with strategies fighting the COVID-19 pandemic among indigenous peoples.

APIB's reach in social media has experienced a 140% growth, reaching a monthly average of 8 to 10 million people. By July 2021, APIB had 257,017 followers, including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and Youtube accounts, which represents a 145% increase to the number of followers in comparison with March 2020. APIB's relationship with the Brazilian and international press provides the organization with an average of 2 articles published every day, reinforcing the strategy to regionalize its relationship with the communication outlets in order to increase its countrywide and worldwide reach.

²³ Available at: <https://emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org>

**CALL TO
ACTION**

Given the current threatening context that impacts not only the life of indigenous peoples but the entire socio environmental integrity of their lands, with direct consequences in further aggravating the climate and environmental crisis that affects the entire planet, APIB asks for support from its partners network for the following items:

1. POLITICAL SUPPORT

- Demand from the Brazilian government full compliance with and strengthening of domestic environmental legislation;
- Pressure the Brazilian Congress to suspend all anti-indigenous legislative initiatives, especially Bills 490 and 2633;
- Demand that the Brazilian government demarcate the indigenous lands that are still in the process of being ratified;
- Impose traceability mechanisms for products coming from Brazil, to guarantee that they are not the result of territorial conflicts and illegal exploitation of Indigenous Lands;
- Demand greater climate ambition from the Brazilian government, with the demarcation of Indigenous Lands and programs to reduce deforestation as central pillars for the reduction of emissions;

- Boycott Brazilian products originating from processes of exploitation and violation of the rights of indigenous peoples
- Boycott economic agreements and multilateral cooperation that violate international treaties on indigenous rights, such as Convention 169 of the ILO.

2. STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL CAPACITY

- Support the realization of continuous training in the villages aimed at the exchange and strengthening of knowledge regarding the rights of indigenous peoples, specifically women's rights and environmental and territorial management of the Indigenous Lands;
- Support for the structuring of a broad agenda for discussion on climate and biological diversity from the perspective of indigenous women, for national and international debates;
- Strengthen teams of indigenous firefighters for the prevention and combat of forest fires, through training courses, professionalization and employability of the same;
- Maintain the technical training agenda for the team of indigenous communicators, especially young people and women, in the areas of media, journalism and video editing, enhancing their expertise and expanding their communication capacity.

3. DIRECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS


- Ensure the creation and maintenance of international financial mechanisms with a specific fund support for indigenous peoples;

- Access to climate change adaptation funds, especially the Green Climate Fund (GFC);
- Financial support for travel and participation of indigenous leaderships in international and multilateral meetings on themes related to the defense of the environment, climate crisis, defense of territories and others pertinent to indigenous peoples;
- Encourage donations for collective financing campaigns, whose revenues contribute to the purchase of food and the cost of the necessary structure for national mobilizations, especially those that require indigenous people to travel to the federal capital.
- Fomentar doações para as campanhas de financiamento coletivo, cuja arrecadação contribui para a compra de alimentos e custeio da estrutura necessária para as mobilizações nacionais, em especial, as que exigem deslocamento de pessoas indígenas para a capital federal. ■

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