



ISA
Instituto Socioambiental

2021

activities
REPORT



Instituto Socioambiental (ISA) is a non-profit association, qualified as a Civil Society Organization of Public Interest (Oscip, in the Portuguese acronym), founded on April 22, 1994, by people with outstanding training and experience in the struggle for social and environmental rights. Its objective is to defend social, collective and diffuse goods and rights related to the environment, cultural heritage, human and peoples' rights. ISA produces studies and research, and implements projects and programs that promote social and environmental sustainability, valuing Brazil's cultural and biological diversity.

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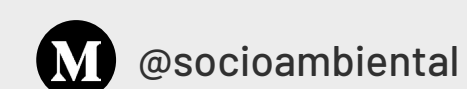
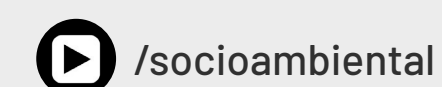
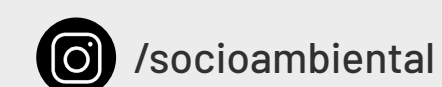
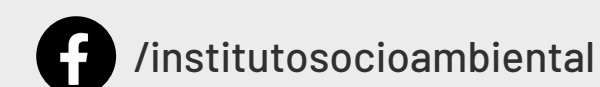
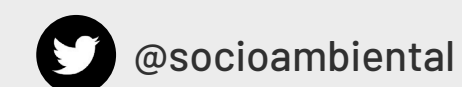
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Forest peoples and the environment are severely threatened in Brazil. Your support strengthens our work for a socio-environmentally diverse Brazil.

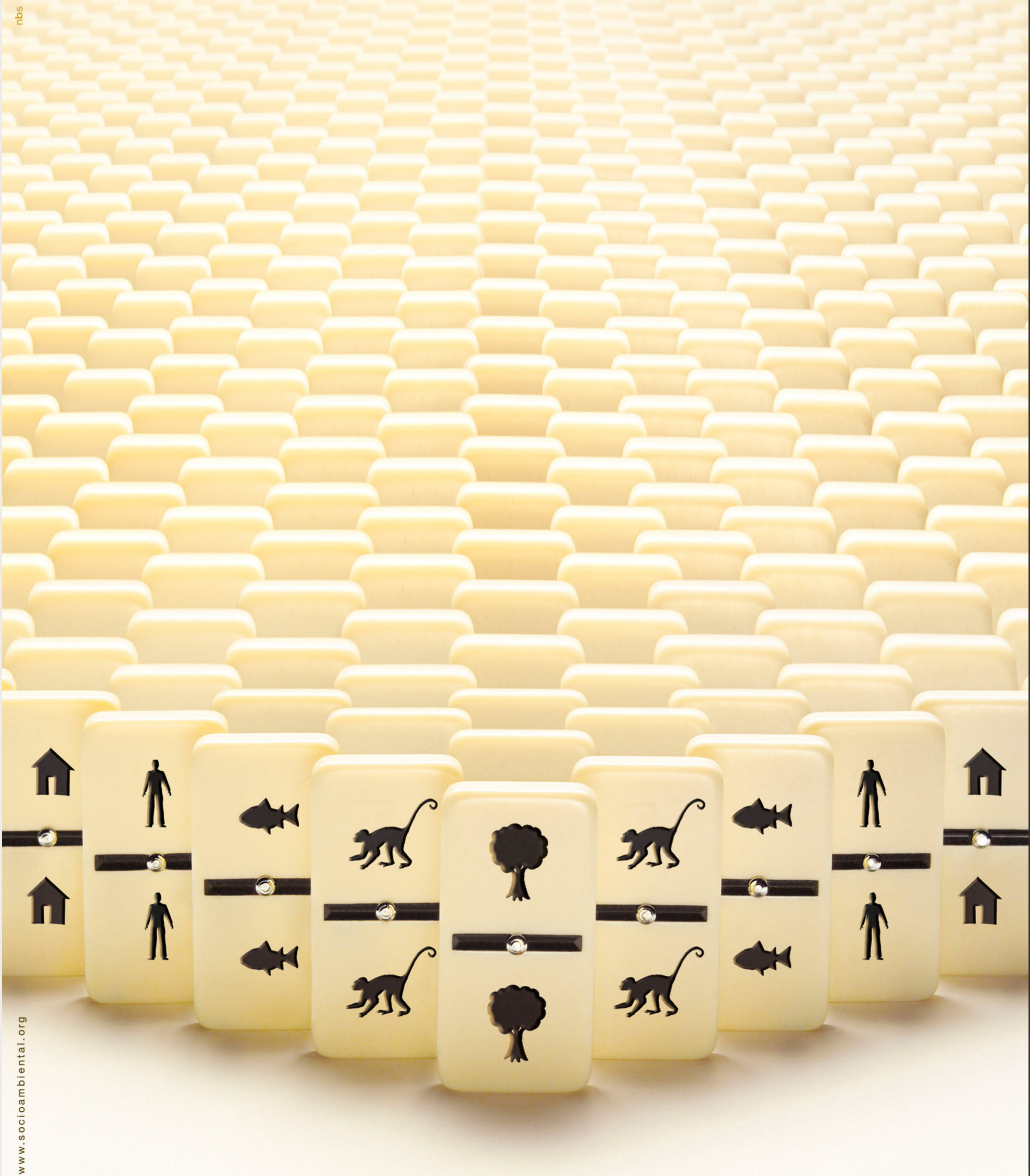
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SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL BALANCE. THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU DISTURB IT.

Introduction

The truce in the Covid-19 pandemic expected for 2021 did not materialize. The experience accumulated in 2020, the first year of the health crisis, was essential for us to be able to re-plan activities and intensify support for partners in the territories where ISA operates, always respecting the health protocols in force. Emergency actions continued to focus on health, food security, territorial protection, valuing forest economies and communications.

As if the pandemic were not enough, uncertainties regarding the Brazil's political scenario and the prospect of further socio-environmental setbacks marked the year. Such was the case with bills authored by representatives in the Chamber of Deputies that can cause extreme harm to the way of life and the culture of indigenous peoples and traditional communities. One of them, Bill 491, allows the exploitation of natural resources in Indigenous Lands, such as mining, for example. Others still in progress are equally harmful, like bills 2633 and 191.

The threats did not stop there. In the Supreme Court the battle was carried out through **Actions of Noncompliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADPF, in the Portuguese acronym)** to force the federal government to fulfill its role of protecting traditional communities and indigenous peoples by prioritizing vaccines and health care to them, among other measures. Despite the Court's determinations, indigenous organizations and the civil society assess that they were only partially complied with, or not at all. Our team in Brasilia gave support and worked in partnership with Apib (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil) and Conaq (National Coordination of Articulation of Rural Black

Quilombola Communities) in legal actions in the Judiciary and the Legislature.

The trial of the so-called **Marco Temporal (Temporal Framework)**, which began in August and has not yet ended, is a good example of this work, which required and continues to require careful monitoring by our lawyers and technicians, as it directly threatens the demarcation of Indigenous Lands, a right consolidated in the Constitution. The Temporal Framework argues that indigenous peoples who were not in possession of their lands on the date of promulgation of the Constitution, October 5, 1988, do not have the right to them, thus disregarding the expulsions and the violence that have occurred over the years. The trial will resume in 2022 and if the Supreme Court decides favorably, it will be considered of General Repercussion and will apply thereafter for cases of demarcation of Indigenous Lands.

It is also worth noting that this work was supported by studies, analyses and technical notes produced by the ISA monitoring team, including bulletins and alerts on deforestation in lands inhabited by uncontacted indigenous peoples, and in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in the Xingu River Basin.

Our legal team also closely monitored the infrastructure works planned for the Xingu region, such as the Ferrogrão, a railroad that will connect Sinop to Itaituba, and the project by Canadian mining company Belo Sun, which wants to build the largest open pit gold mine in Brazil in Volta Grande do Xingu. This resulted in lawsuits and legal complaints.

Faced with this difficult scenario, ISA teams continued to work on the front lines in the Negro River, the Yanomami Indigenous Land, the Xingu River Basin and the Ribeira River Valley, always following all health and safety protocols. Support for vaccination, delivery of food from *quilombola* farms and extractivists from Terra do Meio to ensure food on the plates of indigenous peoples, riverside dwellers and *quilombolas*, installation of oxygen plants, water filters and internet in communities and donation of RT-PCR tests and antigens to municipal governments were some of the emergency actions that were carried out.

We are very proud to inform you that ISA won the 2020 European Union Human Rights Award, with the project Emergency Plans to Combat the Covid-19 Pandemic alongside Indigenous People, *Quilombolas*, Riverside Dwellers. The award encouraged us to further intensify our work with local partners.

Internally, collective actions to strengthen governance and care for our teams were consolidated, such as the Gestão com Pessoas (Management with People), the Reception Instance, the Compliance Program, the Internal Training Cycle, the Anti-Racism Collective and the GT Gênero (Gender Workgroup).

An overview of our work is in this interactive report.

Enjoy your reading!

Executive Secretariat





Emergency actions

The worsening of the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil in 2021 directly affected field teams and partners in the regions where ISA operates. The focus of attention remained on supporting partners to face the disease and on re-planning activities planned in the field. These actions focused on health, food security, territorial protection, the Forest Economy project and communications.

It was for the project Emergency Plans to Combat the Covid-19 Pandemic alongside Indigenous People, Quilombolas, Riverside Dwellers that ISA won the 2020 European Union Human Rights Award.

In 2021, the indigenous peoples of the Xingu River Basin were the first to get the Covid-19 vaccine after health professionals. The riverside dwellers of Terra do Meio, in Pará, also mobilized to have the priority in vaccination, always with the support of ISA. In the Ribeira River Valley, in São Paulo, precaution guided the team's work until the *quilombolas* – the descendants of runaway slaves that formed *quilombos*, as their villages are called – with whom ISA works, as well as the members of the teams themselves, were vaccinated with both doses and it became possible to develop emergency actions following safety protocols. Due to the commitments assumed with the communities, the team had to go to the field to monitor urgent situations, again respecting the sanitary protocols.

In the Negro River, in Amazonas, because of the slow pace of vaccination, the teams went to the field only in the second half of the year, gradually and responsibly. But the logistics personnel in São Gabriel da Cachoeira and Manaus did not interrupt the work on the front line, guaranteeing support to the Negro River communities by road, air and river.

Within the scope of the Judiciary, ISA acted directly with the Supreme Court to defend and protect the lives of indigenous peoples through **ADPF 709** and of the quilombola communities through **ADPF 742** – an ADPF is a legal action that seeks to avoid, suspend or repair damage to some basic principle of the Constitution resulting from an act or omission by the Government. Our Brasília team has been following the progress of these ADPFs since 2020. Our team also worked in the National Congress with the Parliamentary Front of Indigenous Peoples and the Environmentalist Parlia-

mentary Front. And it supported the Acampamento Luta pela Vida (Struggle for Life Camp), in August, which mobilized vaccinated indigenous people to accompany the beginning of the **Temporal Framework** trial, a legal action underway in the Supreme Court in which ISA is *amicus curiae*. The **Temporal Framework** argues that only the indigenous peoples who were on their lands on October 5, 1988, when the Constitution was enacted, have the right to them, thus not considering invasions, violence and expulsions they were subjected to. The trial is expected to end in 2022.





Health

The scenario of uncertainty that accompanied the vaccination of *quilombola* communities in the Ribeira River Valley – and throughout Brazil – required mobilization and articulation with partners and with our Brasilia team, resulting in the approval of **ADPF 742** by the Supreme Court, which guaranteed protection and vaccines for communities and gave them priority in immunization, in addition to more resources for basic health care actions.

ADPF 709, presented in the Supreme Court in July 2020 by the Apib (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil) along with opposition parties and partner organizations, among them ISA, determined the government's obligation to fight the pandemic among indigenous populations. The Supreme Court had already determined that the government install sanitary barriers against Covid-19 in Indigenous Lands; that all residents of these areas had medical care,

regardless of the stage of demarcation of the territory; and that indigenous people living in cities would also be guaranteed assistance in the pandemic. But, according to Apib, these and other decisions taken within the scope of the action were only partially met or were ignored. ISA's support to Apib and to the Conaq (National Coordination and Articulation of Rural Black *Quilombola* Communities) ensured measures to combat the pandemic in *quilombola* communities and with indigenous peoples.

ISA collaborated strongly so that the vaccines reached the territories of its Xingu partners. In the TIX (Xingu Indigenous Territory), ISA helped with the logistics by chartering planes and cars to transport vaccines. ISA also supported vaccination expeditions and helped to inform and raise awareness in villages that were more resistant to immunization. With other partners, ISA

brought vaccines and medical care to the riverside dwellers of the Extractive Reserves of Terra do Meio: Riozinho do Anfrísio, Rio Iriri and Rio Xingu.

In São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Greenpeace donated an oxygen plant to the Foirn (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Negro River) to fight the disease. ISA continued to support its Negro River partners to improve infrastructure in communities and carry out local health care actions. Highlights were, among other actions, the installation of water filters in 57 Baniwa and Koripaco communities, in the Içana River Basin and four in the Upper Tiquié River region, and the donation of Covid tests (RT-PCR and antigen) to São Gabriel da Cachoeira's Municipal Health Department. Actions to combat child malnutrition among the Yanomami were also carried out.





Food security

In partnership with ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation), ISA delivered 856 *cestas básicas* (baskets of basics, an official list comprised of 13 food items considered essential for a person's subsistence for a month) to the extractive communities in Terra do Meio, in Pará, and 500 to Respira Xingu, part of a campaign to face the pandemic led by 35 civil society organizations, including ISA, from Altamira, Brazil's largest municipality.

Five tons of food from the Extractive Reserves of the Xingu, Iri-ri and Riozinho do Anfrísio rivers and the Xipaya and Arara da Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Lands were delivered to vulnerable families in Altamira. The food was purchased through a public notice issued by the PAA (Federal Government's Food Acquisition Program), and was donated to the Altamira Municipal Secretariat for Social Assistance and Promotion, to civil society organi-

zations and to social movements in the region to feed about 600 families in vulnerable situation.

In the Ribeira River Valley, in São Paulo, ISA continued to advise the Cooperquival (Cooperative of *Quilombola* Farmers of the Ribeira River Valley) by promoting the social organization and visibility of *quilombola* communities. The work of marketing agrobiodiversity products from the SATQ (Traditional *Quilombola* Agricultural System) was essential to guarantee a minimum monthly income and the permanence of *quilombolas* working in their territories in pandemic times. In addition, the teams worked on the regularization of the banana chips and manioc flour agro-industries. The emergency actions initiated in 2020 with the *quilombola* communities continued with the distribution of organic food from the SATQ. The food diversity of the *quilombola* gardens has made it

possible to donate food to Jardim São Remo, a slum in the west of São Paulo City, through the Conexão Quilombo-Favela (*Quilombo-Slum Connection*), in addition to initiatives such as Iporanga Social Action, Cananéia Social Action, Groups of Eldorado Dwellers, Projeto Meninas em Campo (Girls in the Field Project), Jandira Food Bank and Embu das Artes Food Bank.

In parallel with the actions to face the pandemic, emergency action was necessary due to a record flood in the Negro River that destroyed many fields. With support from ISA, the campaign Rio Negro, Nós Cuidamos (Negro River, We Care for It), carried out by the Department of Indigenous Women of the Foirn (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Negro River), launched an appeal to collect 500 baskets of basics and bring food to indigenous families affected by the floods.





Forest Economy Project

Although the project's strategy is long-term, in this period of pandemic it was essential to ensure income and food security for the communities with which ISA works. A good example is the Ribeira River Valley Seed Network, which has guaranteed the livelihood of many families by collecting and selling forest seeds.

In 2021, deliveries by the Cooperquivale (Cooperative of *Quilombo-la* Farmers of the Ribeira River Valley) helped feed with about 40 different varieties of food more than 21,000 urban dwellers in a situation of food insecurity. Among the *quilombolas* who worked on the front lines of deliveries, more than half were women. The Ribeira River Valley Seed Network collected more than 1,400 kg of seeds from more than 100 species native to the Atlantic Rainforest, generating income for 42 *quilombola* families and restoring more than 40 hectares of forest.



In the Negro River, the 1st Meeting of Indigenous Tourism, held in the community of Duraka, in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Amazonas, promoted by the Foirn (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Negro River) and ISA, aimed to structure, stimulate and create an itinerary in the region, named Community-Based Indigenous Tourism Network. Community-based tourism can become a tool for territorial management, environmental conservation and strengthening culture and community ties, and pave the way for a sustainable economy in Amazonas.

In Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Amazonas, Casa de Frutas (House of Fruits), managed by the Acimrn (Association of Indigenous Communities of the Mid-Negro River), values the traditional knowledge of the Baré, Piratapuya, Tukano, Desano, Baniwa, Nadëb and Tariana peoples, among others, about the cycles of native fruits and their nutritional properties. This project's aim



is the development of products to enhance the Traditional Agricultural System of the Negro River, a cultural heritage of Brazil. The beginning of its activities, in November, was witnessed by delegations of the Rainforest Foundation of Norway and the European Union.

ISA also supported the transport and sale of Yanomami handicrafts and Yanomami-produced mushrooms, generating income for communities in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, and carried out activities to strengthen Wariró (House of Indigenous Products of the Negro River), in São Gabriel da Cachoeira.

In September the Foirn launched the first public notice for the Firn (Negro River Indigenous Fund). The fund, which has a partnership with ISA, will invest R\$ 1 million in initiatives by associations affiliated to Foirn in three categories: culture, sustainable economy and food security. The first contribution was made by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, which has supported the initiative since its inception. The focus is on the implementation of sustainable projects in the approximately 750 indigenous communities in demarcated lands in the Amazonas municipalities of Barcelos, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and São Gabriel da Cachoeira. These projects are part of the PGTAs (Environmental and Territorial Management Plans) that were defined and agreed upon by the Negro River communities.





Territorial protection

In Ribeira River Valley, in São Paulo, the team concentrated efforts so that the Protocol of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation of the *Quilombola* Communities of the Ribeira River Valley, developed in 2020, was respected by the São Paulo State government: resuming the debates on management plans in Conservation Units; carrying out the CAR (Rural Environmental Registry); and alerting the private sector about the impacts that the concession of the Alto Ribeira Tourist State Park (Petar) could cause.

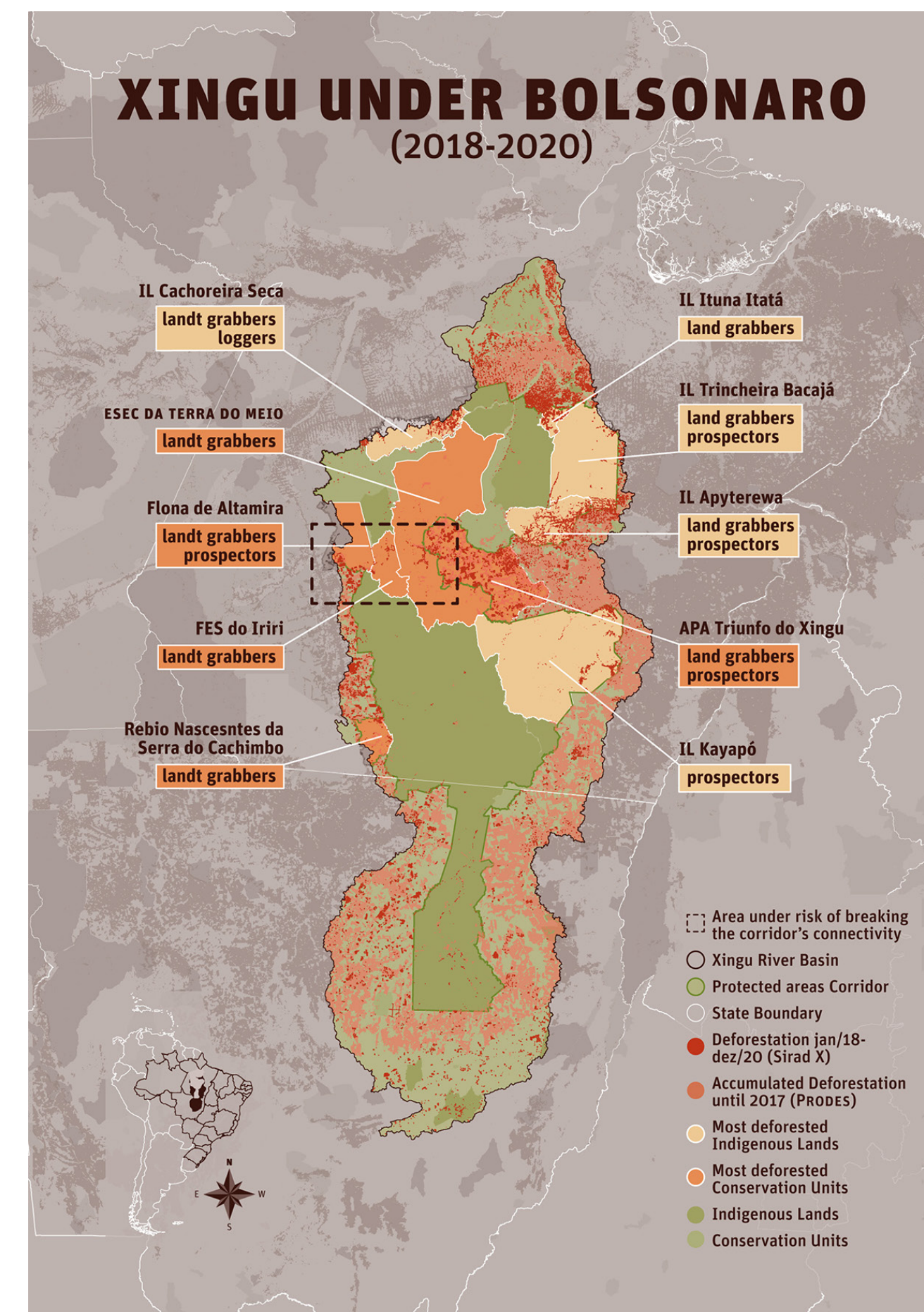
ISA provided legal advice to *quilombola* associations and traditional communities that would be affected by the Petar project, which is underway. With the Conaq (National Coordination for the Articulation of Black Rural *Quilombola* Communities), ISA produced a technical note pointing out gaps and problems that need to be resolved in relation to the CAR to guarantee the right to traditional ag-



ricultural practices. With the communities, the *Roças* Report (*roça* being a traditional garden) was prepared detailing the criteria for emergency authorizations for gardens of traditional peoples and communities in a pandemic scenario. ISA also supported, together with Fundação Florestal, the licensing of areas of traditional *roças* in Quilombo de Bombas.

ISA's territorial protection and defense of rights strategy in the Xingu River Basin continued to be carried out in four axes: territorial monitoring, political strengthening of local organizations, communications and political advocacy. In 2021, remote, collaborative monitoring of administrative and judicial proceedings continued. One of the highlights was the meeting in Brasília of leaders of the **Rede Xingu+** (Xingu+ Network), an articulation of more than 30 organizations that work in the Xingu River Basin to defend territories and the rights of forest peoples. On the agenda was a debate on deforestation projections in the basin for the coming years.

Another highlight was the special report **Xingu under Bolsonaro**, with the results of three years of monitoring deforestation in the region carried out by Xingu+ Network's Sirad X (Radar Deforestation Detection System). Thanks to the partnership with local organizations and the legal team of the network's Eyes on the Xingu Observatory, 19 legal complaints were made of illegal activities in the Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units of the Xingu Corridor. Among them, illegal occupation of public lands, opening of an illegal road, wood theft, mining, deforestation, reoccupation of a farm inside a Protected Area and neglect of the Belo Monte Productive Activities Program.



Technical notes were also produced for the Prosecution Service of the TCU (Court of Auditors of the Union) reinforcing the need to consult indigenous peoples about the Ferrogrão railroad, between Sinop, in Mato Grosso, and Itaituba, in Pará, in the planning stage, and for the result to be taken into account in the evaluation of the economic viability of the enterprise before the process of environmental licensing starts.

Two important moments marked the performance of ISA in the Negro River: the support for the 19th General Assembly of the Ayrca (Yanomami Association of the Cauaburis River and its Tributaries) and the 2nd Forum of Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership. The Ayrca assembly, held in Maturacá, Amazonas, brought together five other indigenous associations from the Yanomami Indigenous Land to strengthen and reinforce the protection of their lands, devastated by violence with the explosion of illegal mining. The Forum denounced the government's negligence with health and the invasion of illegal miners (*garimpeiros*) of the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

ISA's monthly monitoring of pressures and threats in Indigenous Lands with uncontacted groups continued with specific bulletins for 20 Indigenous Lands and one Conservation Unit. In addition, nine monthly editions of bulletins with deforestation alerts were published, addressed to organizations operating in Indigenous Lands and to public bodies responsible for implementing public policies for environmental surveillance and protection of indigenous rights. Maps and monitoring tables were produced on the situation of sanitary barriers, proposed by the Apib (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil) and by the federal government, and data on invasions and deforestation in Indigenous Lands listed in **ADPF 709** were systematized, with evidence of the low degree of implementation of the measures by the federal government.





Communications and local partners

Capital in the struggle against disinformation due to so-called fake news, ISA's communications with its partners produced materials and videos on threats to indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and traditional communities in progress in the Legislative and the Judiciary, with emphasis on articles on the impacts of mining in [Indigenous Lands in various countries](#). In the Xingu area, the highlight was the consolidation of the Xingu Communicators Network, supported by the [Xingu+ Network](#) – which brings to-



gether more than 30 civil society organizations in the Xingu River Basin – with the training of 24 young people from 11 indigenous peoples, in addition to four riverside dwellers from Terra do Meio.

They were equipped with cell phones, cameras and tripods, participated in remote and face-to-face workshops and in the coverage of indigenous mobilizations in Brasília, and produced two audios for the Xingu+ Network Communicators podcast, as well as videos and texts on the March of Indigenous Women and the Luta pela Vida Camp. The podcast *Áudio do Beiradão*, which completed one year in May, made in partnership with extractive associations and the Xingu+ Network, was disseminated throughout the basin, with the production of 37 episodes.

ISA also supported seven editions of the podcast *Pílula do TIX*, in addition to 32 weekly editions of the *TIX Bulletin*, with updated information on the pandemic, three maps with the number of cases and deaths of Covid-19 in the Xingu River Basin, five Xingu Channel videos, and an audio edition of the *Sirad X Bulletin*.

Produced by the HAY (Hutukara Yanomami Association) and the Seduume (Wanasseduume Ye'kwana Association), the report [Scars in the Forest – Evolution of Illegal Mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in 2020](#) denounced how criminal activity proliferates in the Yanomami Indigenous Land: it moves up the rivers and gets closer and closer to indigenous communities while opening new access routes to the interior of the forest. ([SEE THE VIDEO ON YOUTUBE](#))

With support from ISA, the Foirn (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Negro River) produced a collection of narratives about indigenous victims of Covid-19 on the Negro River, posted on a [website](#) telling their stories.



The film *O Sopro dos Xapiri* (The Blow of the Xapiri), about the *garimpeiro* (illegal miners) invasion of the Yanomami Indigenous Land, filmed at the end of the Fora Garimpo, Fora Covid (Illegal Mining Out, Covid Out) campaign, at the end of 2020, was shown during the national indigenous mobilization at the Luta pela Vida Camp, in Brasília, which took place in August. The campaign collected more than 430,000 signatures demanding the removal of the miners from the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

In 2021, ISA supported the creation of the Ribeira River Valley Communicators Network by strengthening specific initial training actions in popular communications and the donation of equipment, as well as promoting internet access. The group is part of the Forum of Traditional Peoples and Communities of the Ribeira River Valley and has 23 participants of the *quilombola*, *caiçara* (traditional inhabitants of Brazil's Southeast coast), indigenous and *caboclo* (traditional inhabitants of Brazil's hinterland) segments.

It is worth mentioning the [special report](#) shown on the TV program *Globo Rural* featuring the SATQ (Traditional *Quilombola* Agricultural System) and the emergency actions initiated in May 2020 to distribute food from *quilombola roças* (gardens) to vulnerable communities in the Ribeira River Valley and in the city of São Paulo.

These actions promoted integration and exchange of knowledge between residents of the *favela* (slum) Jardim São Remo, in the west of the city of São Paulo, and the *quilombolas* of the Ribeira River Valley. This exchange included a visit by *quilombolas* to the favela and by *favela* residents to *quilombos*. A football match between the *quilombola* and the Meninas em Campo project women's teams sealed this integration and will be shown in a documentary that is in production.





Studies, analyses and platforms produced

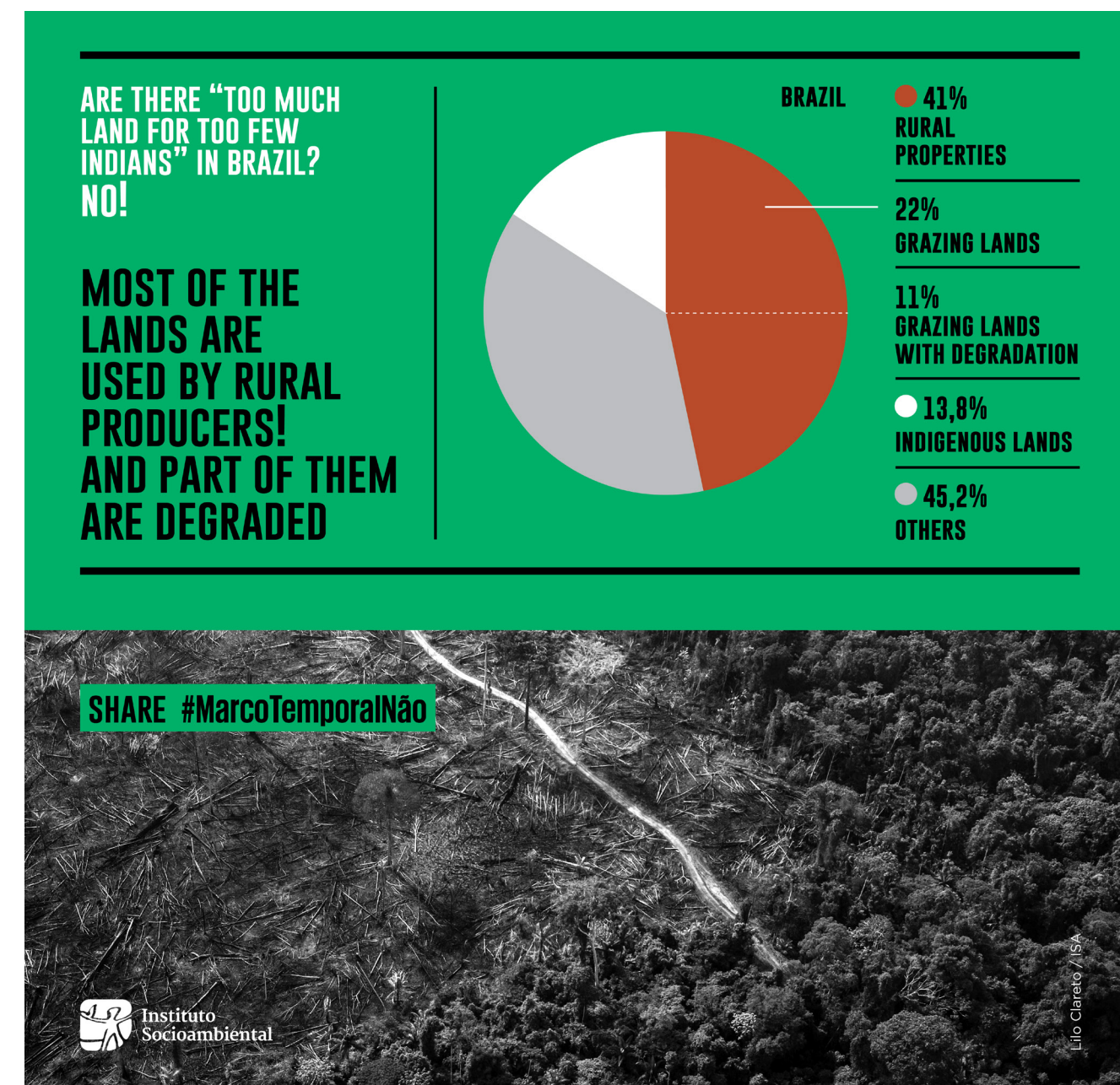
The second year of the pandemic was no better than the first. Adaptations and adjustments continued to be necessary; however, they were further improved based on the experience accumulated in 2020. Remote work required innovation and creativity from ISA teams and partner organizations. Virtual spaces have become essential to exchange and share information and have been the scene of many debates. The work of mapping the spread of Covid-19 among indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and riverside dwellers continued with the update of the platforms **Covid-19 and the Indigenous Peoples** and **Quilombo without Covid-19**.

Launched in 2020, both gather information on cases and deaths in these populations and were produced in partnership with the Apib (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil) and the Conaq (National Coordination for the Articulation of Rural Black *Quilombola* Communities) to develop monitoring methodologies and joint advocacy strategies.

In 2021, they prepared more than 40 technical documents, including reports and technical notes, as well as scientific and opinion articles published in the media. In addition to focusing on the territories where ISA operates, the other Amazonian countries were included through the Raisg (Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information), of which ISA is a member.

In the Judiciary

In addition to support material and the dissemination of information about the pandemic among local partners, ISA produced the report *Muita Terra para Pouco Índio* (Too Much of Land for Too Few Indians), with allegations against the **Temporal Framework**, whose judgment by the Supreme Court started in August 2021 and still has not concluded. ISA participates in the trial as *amicus curiae*. The **Temporal Framework** establishes that only indigenous peoples who occupied lands on October 5, 1988, when the Consti-



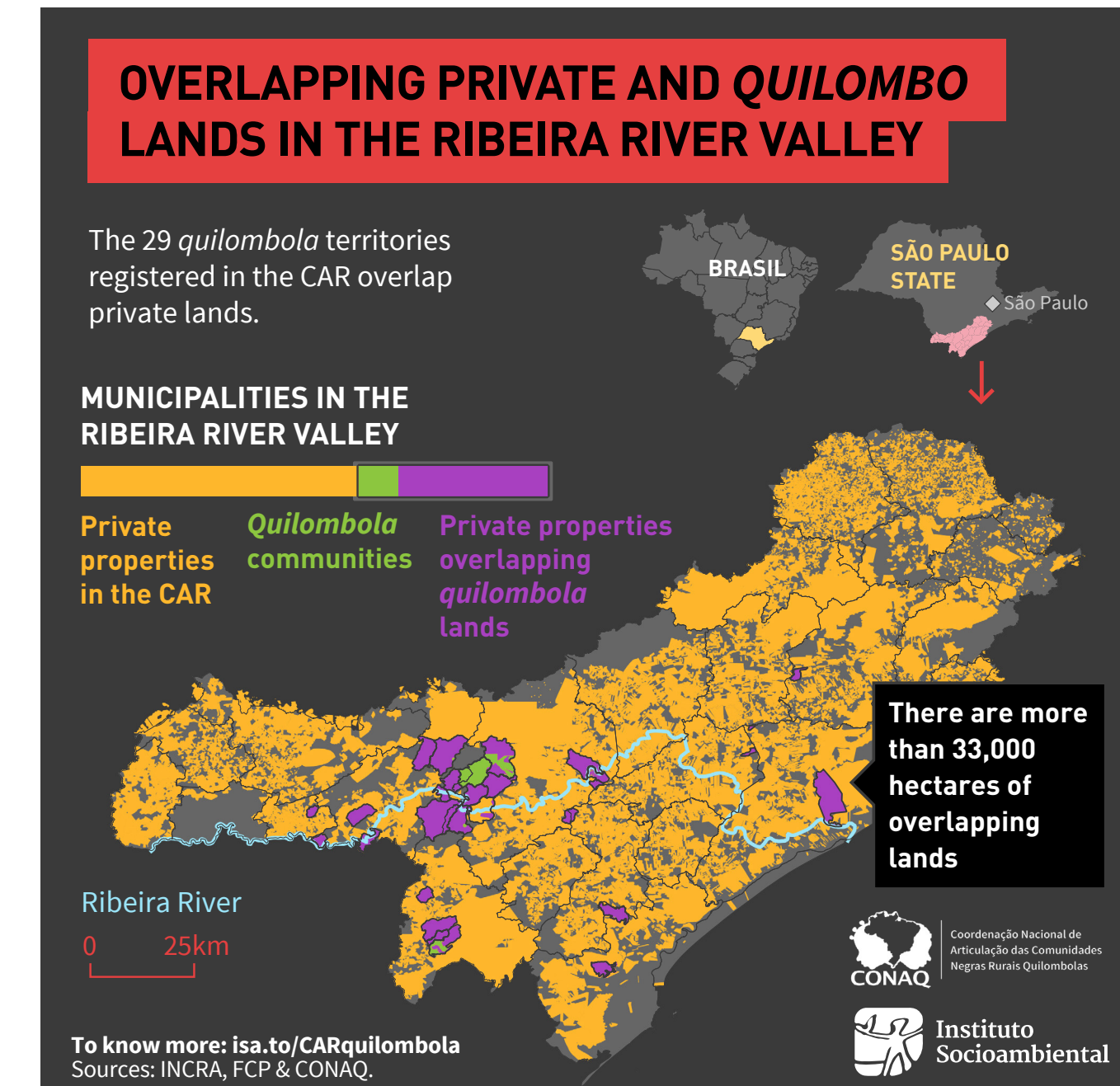
tution was promulgated, are entitled to them. In order to support and monitor the progress of the **ADPF 709** in the Supreme Court, to ensure protection and confrontation of the pandemic among indigenous peoples, ISA prepared for the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil an updated report on invasions and deforestation in the Indigenous Lands of the Legal Amazon, which was attached to the lawsuit.

Environmental Licensing

Bill 2159/2021, which creates a General Environmental Licensing Law, was closely monitored by the ISA team. If approved, it could make deforestation in the Amazon, which is already out of control, explode once and for all, and jeopardize Brazil's commitments in the Paris Agreement, the international treaty on the climate crisis that resulted from COP 21. In addition, it would increase the risk of new socio-environmental disasters such as those in Brumadinho and in Mariana, both in Minas Gerais. The conclusion is from two technical notes made by ISA and the UFMG (Federal University of Minas Gerais) that analyze the impacts of the bill on deforestation resulting from large infrastructure works in the Amazon region and on mining enterprises and their tailings dams in Minas Gerais. In practice, the bill extinguishes most of Brazil's environmental licenses.

Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR)

In partnership with the National Coordination for the Conaq (Articulation of Rural Black *Quilombola* Communities), ISA produced a study about the CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) and traditional populations and communities, initially focused on the *quilombola* communities of the Ribeira River Valley, in São Paulo, showing



how private **properties overlap quilombos lands** in the region. This study will be part of an X-ray on CAR and traditional communities in Brazil, to be published in 2022.

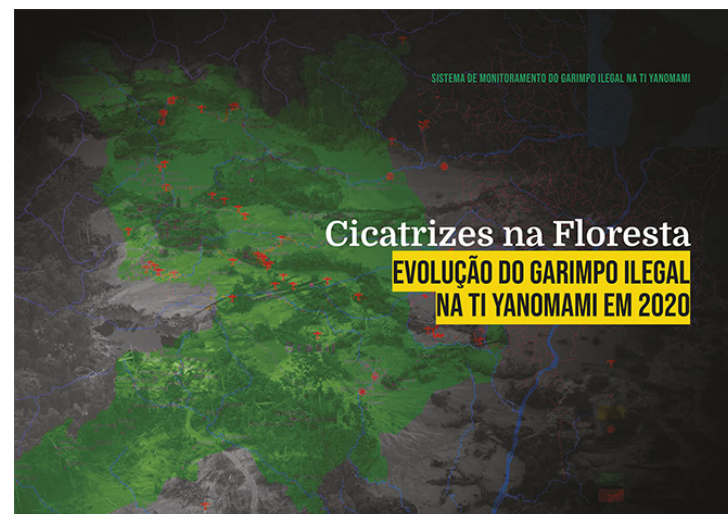
Another ISA study on CAR, deforestation and land grabbing showed how the slow implementation of the Forest Code has led to violations of territorial and human rights. The report shows the increase in irregular occupation of CAR records in protected areas, especially after the proposal of Bill 2633, known as *PL da Grilagem*



(Land Grabbing Bill), which weakens controls over the occupation of public lands and opens the way to amnesty squatters and associated environmental criminals, especially in the Amazon.

Mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land

The report **Scars in the Forest – Evolution of Illegal Mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Land in 2020**, produced by the HAY (Hutukara Yanomami Association) and the Seduume (Wanassed-uume Ye'kwana Association), denounced how criminal mining activity (*garimpo*) proliferates in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, how *garimpos* are moving up along the rivers and getting closer and closer to the indigenous communities, as well as opening new access routes to the interior of the forest.



Dossier Piripkura and uncontacted indigenous people

Another highlight of the year was the production of the **Dossier Piripkura**, in support of the Piripkura indigenous people, who live in isolation and whose territory, in Mato Grosso, must have its demarcation finalized. This is also the case of the Pirititi Indigenous Land, in Roraima, and of two others that are awaiting the conclusion of studies on the presence of uncontacted individual: Jacareúba / Katawixi, in Amazonas, and Ituna-Itatá, in Pará. The dossier supported the campaign **IsoladosOuDizimados** (Uncontacted or Destroyed), carried out by the Coiab (Coordination of Indigenous Organiza-

tions of the Brazilian Amazon) and the OPI (Observatory for the Human Rights of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples) with support from ISA (see *the item Campaigns below*). At the same time, monthly Sirad (Deforestation Detection System by Radar) newsletters were produced, specifically monitoring the situation in the lands with uncontacted peoples.

Painel Alertas +

In August, ISA released the **Painel Alertas+** (Warning+ Panel), a platform that automatically crosses several available databases on fire, deforestation, forest degradation and mining in the Legal Amazon with a variety of spatial foci, such as Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units, and provides qualified information on the state of forests and warnings of pressures and threats that impact protected areas. The panel aims to give transparency and provide data that assist journalists, managers and citizens to exercise control through social participation. After the platform was launched, the ISA team has given workshops at various events to publicize it.

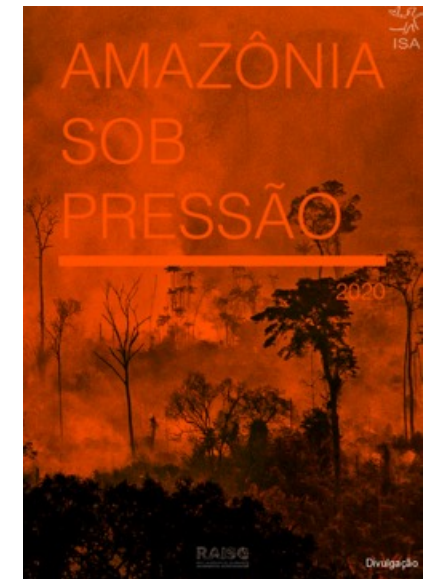


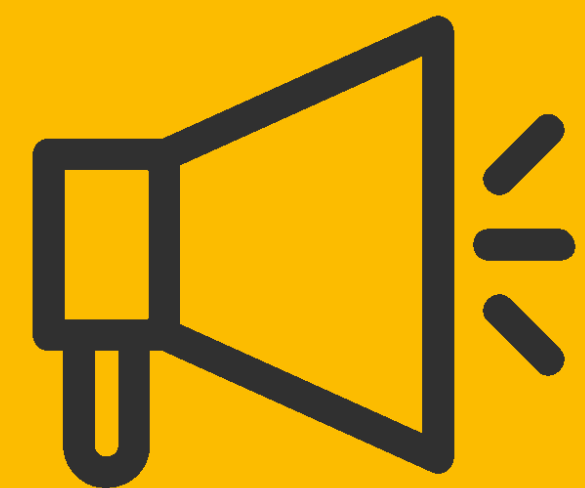
Xingu under Bolsonaro

A technical note produced by ISA was the basis of the special report **Xingu under Bolsonaro**, which summarizes three years of monitoring by Sirad X (Xingu Radar Deforestation Detection System) and shows the exponential increase in deforestation within the protected areas of the Xingu Corridor (in Mato Grosso and Pará).

Raisg products

The Raisg (Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information) launched **Mapbiomas – Collection 3.0** and the atlas **The Amazon under Pressure 2020** and took part in events and congresses. In a partnership with the magazine **Piauí**, 20,000 copies of it were distributed to subscribers.



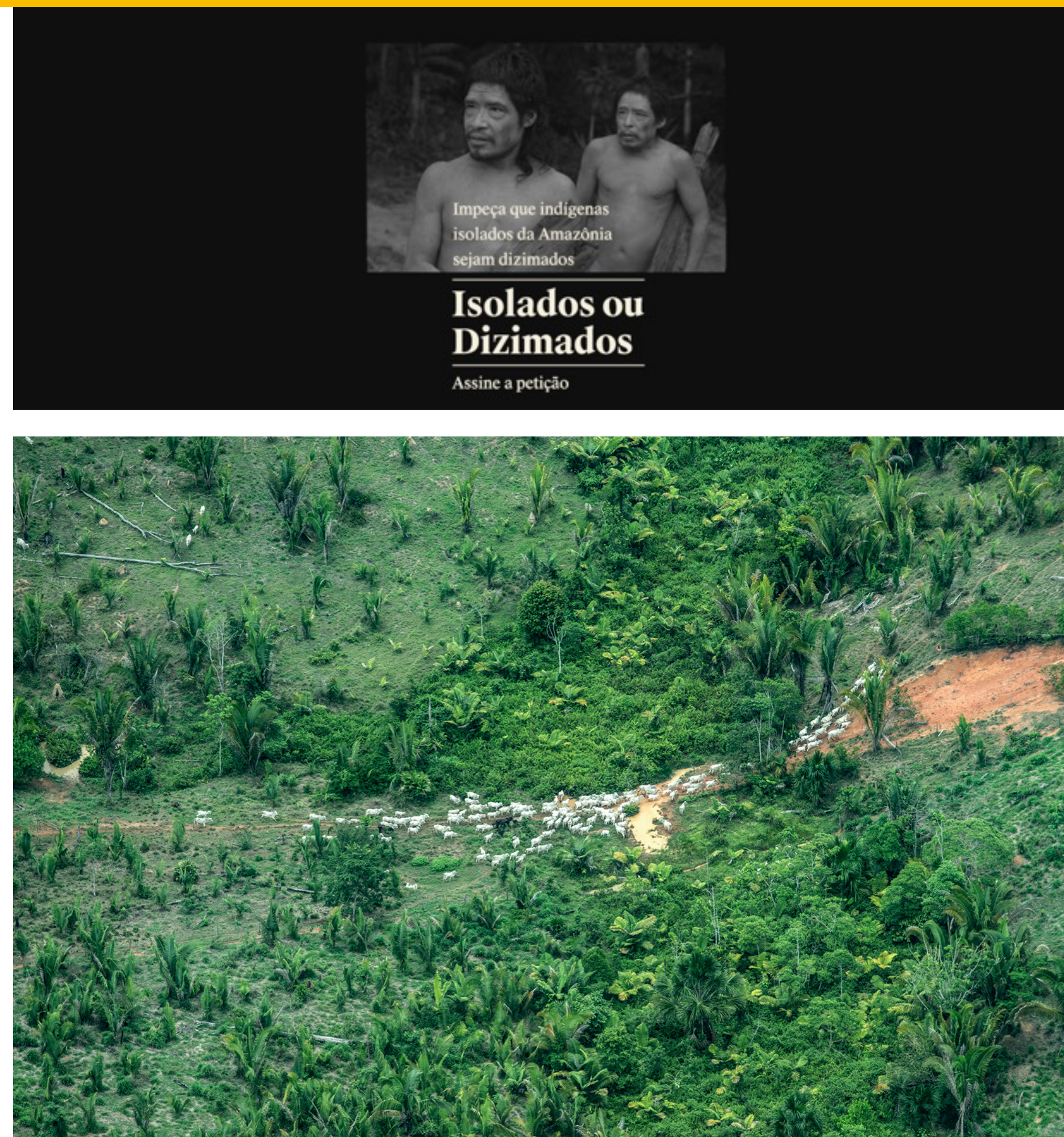


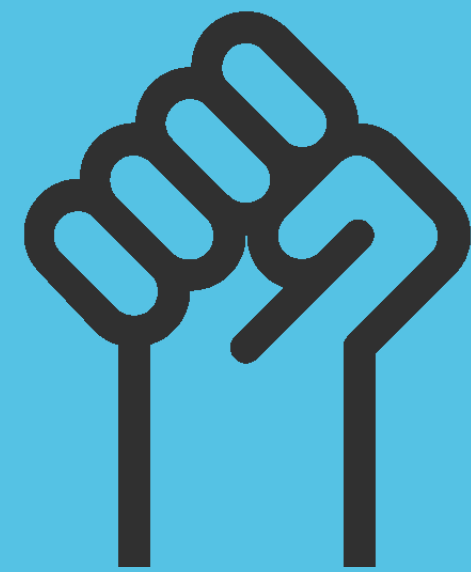
Campaigns

#IsoladosOuDizimados

Launched in August 2021, the campaign **#IsoladosOuDizimados** (Uncontacted or Destroyed), an initiative of the Coiab (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon) and the OPI (Observatory for the Human Rights of Isolated and Recent Contact Indigenous Peoples), was supported by ISA. The main objective was to pressure Funai (National Indian Foundation) to fulfill its institutional mission of ensuring the integrity of indigenous territories where isolated indigenous peoples inhabit for the effective protection of territories and indigenous people in order to guarantee voluntary isolation. The campaign also demanded the renewal of ordinances restricting the use of four Indigenous Lands where the presence of isolated indigenous peoples is either confirmed or under study. These ordinances began to expire in September 2021 and protect the following lands: Piripkura (Mato Grosso); Jacareúba / Katawixi (Amazonas); Pirititi (Roraima) and Ituna-Itatá (Pará).

An **online petition** available to collect signatures in defense of uncontacted peoples called for the conclusion of the process of demarcation of the Piripkura and the Pirititi Indigenous Lands and the completion of the studies on the presence of uncontacted individuals in the Jacareúba / Katawixi and the Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Lands. These areas are targets of land grabbing, illegal logging, opening of pastures and large enterprises. With pressure from the campaign and the Federal Justice, the ordinances restricting the use of the Pirititi, Piripkura and Ituna-Itatá Indigenous Lands were renewed. However, the renewal was valid for only six months, not enough time to guarantee full protection of the territories and to advance the demarcation process. It was the first time that the government adopted such short deadlines for studies in these areas. The Jacareúba / Katawixi Indigenous Land is currently unprotected because its ordinance expired in December 2021.





Political incidence

2021 was a year of intense political activity against the rights of Brazil's indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and traditional communities, as well as the rights related to environmental protection in the Legislature. Faced with the setbacks, ISA sought to expand its partnerships and innovate in political advocacy and communication strategies in order to mobilize civil society against such attacks. Thus actions in defense of socio-environmental rights in the National Congress and the Judiciary were intensified. In the National Congress, this work was carried out together with the Parliamentary Front of Indigenous Peoples and the Environmentalist Parliamentary Front.

ISA's legal team worked at the Supreme Court on several occasions. For example, in the Extraordinary Appeal 1,017,365, which discusses the applicability or not of the **Temporal Framework** theory for the demarcation of Indigenous Lands. The **Temporal Framework**, also the object of Bill 490, establishes that only lands occupied by indigenous peoples on the date of promulgation of the Federal Constitution, October 5, 1988, are subject to demarcation, disregarding expulsions and violence that occurred over the years which these peoples were subjected to. The trial of the issue in the Supreme Court, in which the ISA is *amicus curiae*, began in August but was not concluded in 2021.

ISA has carried out actions to defend and protect the lives of indigenous peoples through **ADPFs 709** and **742** as well. Both ADPFs aimed at guaranteeing the immunization of these populations against Covid-19 and provide personal protective equip-

ment, including measures such as the installation of sanitary barriers and provision of drinking water (**SEE ITEM EMERGENCY ACTIONS**).

ISA's team also followed the progress of Bill 191, which intends to allow the exploitation of natural resources, such as mining, in Indigenous Lands. **Special reports** were prepared on the violence that mining in Indigenous Lands caused in the U.S., Canada, Chile and Australia.

In conjunction with ISA, the National Coordination for the Conaq (Articulation of Rural Black *Quilombola* Communities) sent, for the first time, representatives to a Climate Conference - the COP 26, in Glasgow, Scotland. ISA also promoted the inclusion of *quilombola* representatives in important international agendas and supported the participation of indigenous youth, contrib-

uting to the formation of the largest delegation of Indigenous Peoples at a Climate Conference, in addition to nominating the young Txai Suruí to speak at the opening. His speech had international repercussions.

In the Xingu River Basin, ISA closely monitored the infrastructure works planned for the region that could impact the territory of its indigenous partners. This is the case of Ferrogrão, a railroad that will connect Sinop (Mato Grosso) to Itaituba (Pará) through Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units, and the paving of BR-163, between Mato Grosso and Pará. In this movement, ISA is part of the coalition of organizations that is mobilizing to stop the Canadian mining company Belo Sun's project to build the largest open-pit gold mine in Brazil in Volta Grande do Xingu. Volta Grande do Xingu has already been greatly affected by the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant.



**LUTE COMO
UMA MULHER
INDÍGENA**

2ª marcha das
mulheres
indígenas
mulheres originárias
reivindicando direitos
para a cura da terra



Institutional strengthening and collective actions

In 2021, ISA continued to strengthen its internal governance, in the interactivity between the directive and advisory bodies and in supporting the collective actions that had been developed in previous years, such the workgroups Gênero (Gender) and Shelter Instance's Acolher. It also encouraged new actions, such as the Anti-Racism Collective and the Compliance Program.

GT Gênero (Gender Workgroup)

Established at the end of 2018, in 2021 the Gender Workgroup was made up of 27 people, 14 of whom were members and 13 alternates from 14 ISA areas. Monthly meetings were held from February to December, most of them guided by the WG's main challenge: how to deal with violence against women in multi-ethnic contexts and in the traditional communities where ISA operates. The main topic addressed in most meetings was gender violence. Other topics were the inclusion of people with disabilities in ISA and the role of the WG. A questionnaire sent to ISA employees gathered information on the topic; the results support the care movements and the search for equity in the Gender WG.

Most of the challenges of 2021 will continue in 2022. The biggest one is domestic violence in the communities where ISA operates and the definition of strategies to deal with such cases. Updating the Gender Policy, defining strategies to prevent moral harassment and advancing the issue of equal pay and opportunities complete the picture of the challenges.

A conversation circle that brought together 32 ISA collaborators shared situations of gender violence in the communities where ISA operates and in others where it does not.

Gestão com Pessoas (Management with People)

In late 2019, driven by a desire for institutional change and the end of accepting practices that were not in accordance with values based on listening, plurality and equity, a group of people articulated with the Shelter Instance, Acolher, alerted the Strategic

Management Council and proposed a path to transform institutional suffering and injustice. The Collective Journey started with a Non-Violent Communication workshop at the end of the 2019 general meeting in São Paulo.

This path was conceived, organized and accompanied by the Grupo Gestão com Pessoas (Management with People Group), which in 2021 conducted thematic meetings and monthly campaigns for the entire ISA, in an attempt to listen to differences and cultivate equality based on our best values. The objective was to create conditions for everyone to be co-responsible for the transformation, taking in consideration individual development and the improvement of processes, relationships and organizational identity.

Through a remote program of meetings open to everyone, the curatorship of the themes was carefully prepared in dialogue with the mapped needs and was supported by consultants specialized in organizational development.

Acolher (Shelter Instance)

Known as Acolher (To Shelter), this is a support channel open to anyone in ISA in need of empathic listening to deal with difficulties, anxieties, constraints and suffering felt in the work environment. Confidential sheltering, if the person so wishes, was conceived in order to take care of those who seek it, as well as of ISA as a legal entity.

The process is carried out in a transparent manner, respecting the limits of the sheltered individual and the Confidentiality



“ Each of us is responsible for everything and to every human being. (Simone de Beauvoir) ”

Agreement signed by each person in the Acolher team. Listening and dialoguing with those who seek it is what defines the path of interaction, based on the person's expectations. Referrals can be: mediations; preparation and support to share the discomfort / embarrassment with colleagues and / or with the coordination; frequent empathic eavesdropping; and punctual listening with a professional psychoanalyst supervising Acolher.

Mostly those sheltered are people who seek support and listening, but there also those who are referred by ISA colleagues because they believe they need support, as well as persons whom the group believes need to be listened. The report released at the end of each year has the metrics of notifications, the classification of the nature of the cases, points of alert and recommendations for initiatives to care for people and relationships. The report is submitted to the Strategic Management Council and to ISA Councils, which in 2021 validated the Acolher protocol.



Anti-Racism Collective

The demand to deepen and face structural racism and rethink ISA in a more equitable and inclusive way had already been on the agenda for some years and intensified with the processes of creation of ISA's Gender Policy, Acolher, the dialogues promoted through the Management with People process and the implementation of the 2021/2022 Strategic Planning.

At the end of 2020, a first diagnosis of the racial issue confirmed that ISA is a mostly white organization that was not adequately taking care of the internal racial issue, in spite of its work with institutional partners of indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and others from traditional communities. Based on the work carried out in partnership with the *quilombola* communities of the Ribeira River Valley and the Conaq (National Coordination for the Articulation of Rural Black *Quilombola* Communities), the urgency to address the issue was made clear. In 2020, ISA began a process of hiring new employees with a declared preference for blacks and indigenous people. It was a process of 15 public notices overseen by a consultancy that resulted in a hiring protocol guiding ISA as a whole.

The institutional decision to fight racism and the topic racism were included in the Thematic Axis of Strategic Planning: Institutional Strengthening and the Creation of the Anti-Racism Collective, which has already evaluated and improved the hiring protocol that will be applied in all areas of ISA. The collective, made up of 12 employees, includes indigenous, black, Asian and white people.

Internal Formation Cycle

The Internal Formation Cycle started in 2020, continued to travel through ISA's history and had a significant participation of employees in monthly virtual meetings. The meetings were updated, always with the focus on socio-environmentalism. Among other topics, they dealt with the archaeological evidence of the occupation of the Atlantic Rainforest and the Amazon in the past; the formation of anthropogenic forests and the domestication of animals; the management and impacts of nut exploitation by the Kayapó and riverside dwellers of Terra do Meio, in Pará, and an immersion and reflection on the book *A Queda do Céu* (Fall from the Sky), by indigenous leader Davi Kopenawa Yanomami and anthropologist Bruce Albert. ISA's hostesses – Bia Ribeiro, Nurit Bensusan, Deborah Lima, Nina Kahn and Tânia Matsunaga – reiterated that solid ideas do not fall apart in the air.

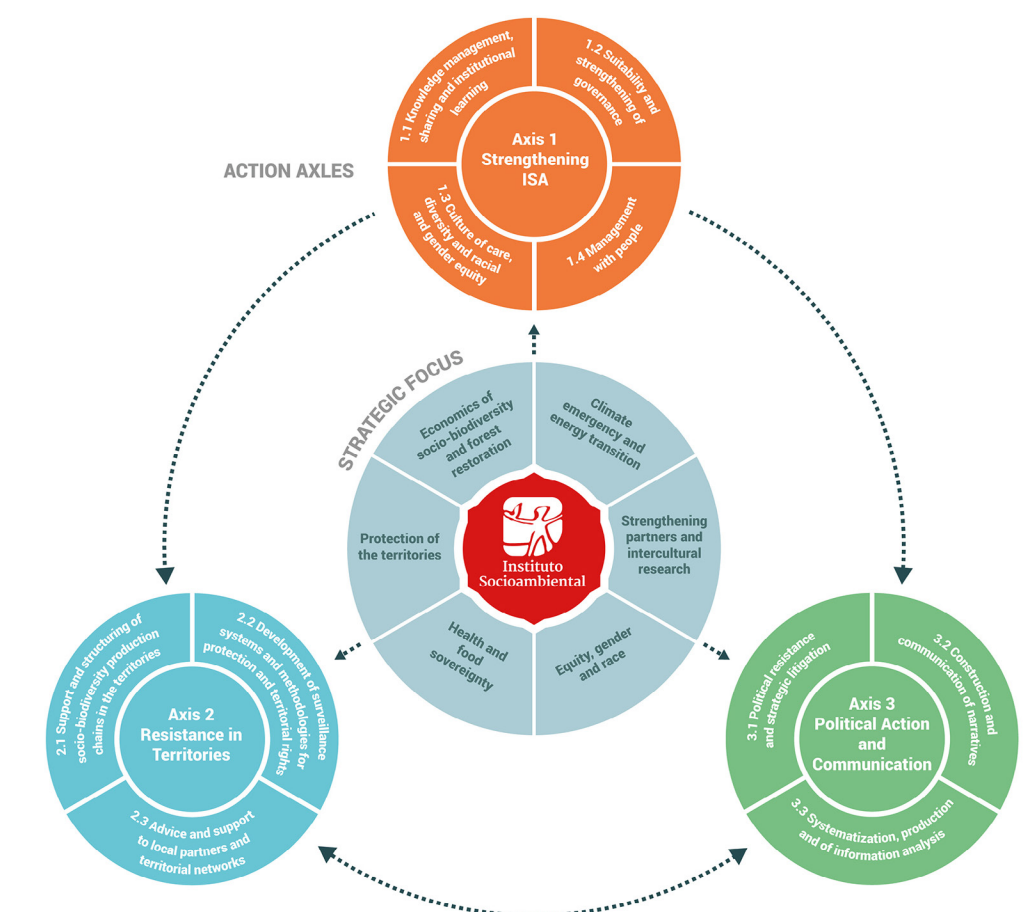
Compliance Program

The significant growth of ISA in recent years, with the establishment of increasingly diverse and plural relationships, has highlighted the need to emphasize transparency through the preservation of principles and values. Thus a Compliance Program was institutionalized so that such values were incorporated by employees, partners, service providers and suppliers. From this program was born the Code of Conduct and Ethics, prepared with the assistance of specialized consultants and aimed at ISA's internal and external public. The Code will govern the actions and behaviors of employees and directors. It will also apply to the public with which ISA interacts, such as funders, government or-

ganizations, civil society organizations, private companies and the press, thus encouraging shared responsibility in everyone's daily lives. The Compliance Program is still under construction, and will include other pillars, like Internal Regulations, a Training Program, Communications and Monitoring.

Strategic Planning

With the end of the strategic planning prepared for the 2016-2020 period, and considering the uncertainties brought about by the pandemic and Brazil's political situation, ISA chose to carry out a "bridge" planning for a period of two years, in a collective construction that involved the organization as a whole (see below the axes of action and strategic planning foci for the period 2021-2022).





2021 Metrics

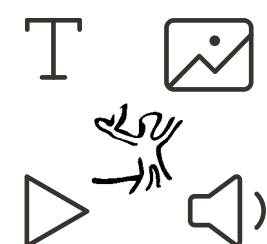


Fazedores de Floresta (Forest Makers)

In virtual reality, the **film** produced by ISA and the Xingu Seeds Network shows how the union of indigenous peoples, traditional and local communities resulted in an innovative movement for forest restoration in the basins of the Xingu, Teles Pires and Araguaia rivers, in Mato Grosso.

Campaign #IsoladosouDizimados

ISA's support for this **campaign** strengthened partners such as the Coiab (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon) and the OPI (Observatory of Human Rights and Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples).



ISA in the media

1,938 insertions

Of these, 15 were interviews for radio and TV: TV Cultura, TV Globo (*Jornal Hoje*, *Jornal Nacional*, *Globo Rural* and *Fantástico*); Globo News (*Jornal das 10* and *Conexão Globo News*); CNN Brasil; Rádio CBN, Radio France International.

Signed articles

Six, in the newspapers *Valor Econômico*, *Folha de S. Paulo*, *O Globo* and *Nexo Jornal*.



Manchetes Socioambientais (Socio-environmental Headlines)

10,800

subscribers receive daily clippings by ISA of socio-environmental news published in print and online newspapers and on news sites.

Socio-environmental News (NSA)

251 807.440 views

Blog posts

85 278.268 views

Medium

11 special reports



Most viewed NSAs

A Última Floresta (The Last Forest), a film of shaman Davi Kopenawa Yanomami, is shown for the first time in the É Tudo Verdade Film Festival (April 15)

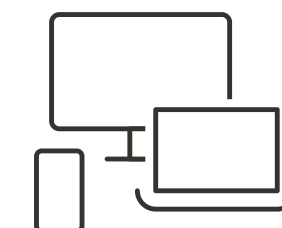
26,917 views

Cut in the 2021 Census threatens public policies for indigenous and traditional peoples (April 23)

10,732 views

Check what's true about vaccination against Covid-19 (January 1)

7,667 views



Visits to the websites

1,019,636 user sessions

857,998 single users

1,959,723 pageviews



Social Networks

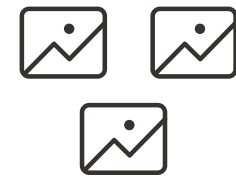
438,400 followers in total (with possible overlaps)

Compared to 2020, there was a 5 percent growth in the sum of followers on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, with an **emphasis on Twitter, which grew 19 percent**. In 2021, **4,600 posts** were made on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, **an increase of approximately 197 percent in the effort to publish** content on social networks compared to 2020.

In all, there were more than **959,000 likes, comments and shares** on posts on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram – a 47.60 percent increase in the volume of engagement compared to 2020. In terms of volume of interactions, compared to 2020, the highlights were Twitter, with a **320 percent increase**, and Instagram, with a **377 percent increase**. Twitter also saw a jump in average engagement per post, with 59 percent more in average interactions per post.

Documentation

January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021



Photos indexed
and stored in the
Image Bank

18.240



Videos indexed
and stored in the
Image Bank

902



News indexed
and stored in the
News Bank

5.574



Documents and books
indexed and inserted in the
Bibliographic Database

318

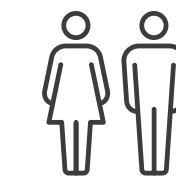
In 2021, the [Platform of the Socio-Environmental Collection](#) reached
more than 229,000 items:

- 193,472 news
- 20,140 documents
- 11,523 photos
- 2,902 books
- 419 dissertations/theses
- 267 ISA publications
- 250 videos
- 63 maps

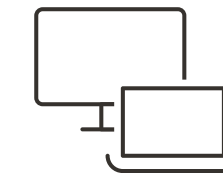
During the year, the platform of the Collection had 218,376 user sessions (a **54.30 percent growth** compared to 2020), 354,054 page views (a **34.06 percent growth** compared to 2020) and 95,122 downloads.

Computing

January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021



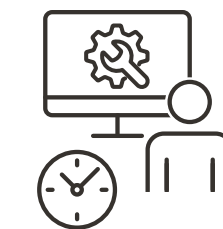
Collaborators
220



Computers
293



Calls
1.261



Hours of Support
796



Mailboxes
294 (6,5 Tb)



Messages/e-mails
4.651.231



Platform ZOOM

846
meetings

17.500
participants

+23 mil
hours in total



Domains
92

Who supports ISA

In 2021, ISA's work was supported by 1,068 affiliates, who contributed with monthly donations, and by 56 cooperation partners. The alliances with affiliates and funders made it possible for ISA to continue its work. On the front line, ISA operates in a network with 21 local partners, who make our presence possible in the territories in which we work.

FUNDING AND COOPERATION PARTNERS

- Amazon Conservation Team – ACT- Brasil
- Amigos da Terra (AdT)
- Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Apib)
- Beacon-Fund_Impact-Assets
- Bem-Te-Vi Associação Bem-Te-Vi Diversidade
- Benevity
- BrazilFoundation
- Cafod The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
- Climate Alliance
- CLUA The Climate and Land Use Alliance
- Cisco
- Cofra Foundation
- Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas (Conaq)
- Conexsus - Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis
- Conservação Internacional do Brasil (CI-Brasil)
- Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
- Embaixada Real da Noruega (ERN)
- Evoltz
- Fala-Conteúdo
- Ford Foundation
- Funbio - Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade
- Fundação Tide Setubal
- Fundo Amazônia
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF)
- Good-Energies Foundation
- Greenpeace
- Instituto Arapyau
- Instituto Clima e Sociedade (iCS)
- Imaflora - Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola
- Instituto Bacuri
- Instituto Galo da Manhã
- Internews
- IPÊ/LIRA/Fundo Amazônia
- Manaus Transmissora de Energia S.A
- Natura Cosméticos S/A
- Nia-Tero
- Observatório do Clima

- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Penguin Random House Inc
- Porticus
- Procter & Gamble (P&G)]
- Quadrature Climate Foundation (QCF)
- Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)
- Rede Amazônica de Informação Socioambiental Georreferenciada (Raisg)
- RCA (Rede de Cooperação Amazônica)
- ReWild
- Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)
- Sanofi Medley Farmacêutica Ltda
- Skoll Foundation
- Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (SPK)
- The Society for Threatened Peoples
- Talmapaís Trust
- The British Academy
- Tides Foundation
- UCL - Birkbeck College, University of London
- União Europeia/Comissão Europeia (UE/CE)
- Universidade de Boston

EXECUTION PARTNERS IN THE TERRITORIES

- Associação Indígena Iakiô
- Associação Indígena Juruna Unidos da Volta Grande do Xingu
- Associação Indígena Korina Juruna da Aldeia Pakissamba

- Associação Indígena Pyjahyry Xipaya
- Associação Indígena Tukayá Etnia Xipaya (Aitex)
- Associação de Moradores da Reserva Extrativista do Médio Xingu (Amomex)
- Associação de Moradores da Reserva Extrativista Riozinho do Anfrísio (Amora)
- Associação de Moradores da Reserva Extrativista do Iriri (Amoreri)
- Associação Rede de Sementes do Xingu
- Associação Terra Indígena Xingu (Atix)
- Associação Yudja Miratu da Volta Grande do Xingu (Aymix)
- Associação Wai-Wai
- Cooperativa dos Agricultores Quilombolas do Vale do Ribeira (Cooperquivale)
- Equipe de Articulação e Assessoria às Comunidades Negras (Eaacone)
- Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro (Foirn)
- Health in Harmony (HIH)
- Hutukara Associação Yanomami (HAY)
- Instituto Kabu
- Instituto Raoni
- Rede de Cantinas da Terra do Meio
- Rede Rio Negro
- Rede de Sementes do Cerrado
- Rede de Sementes do Vale do Ribeira



In memoriam

In May, our colleague Heber Queiroz Alves, ISA's coordinator at the Xingu Seeds Network, was taken, at the age of 36, by Covid-19. A loving husband and father, he was married to Bruna Dayanna, director of Associação Rede de Sementes do Xingu, and had two children: Breno and Livia. A family of forest planters. In the photo, Heber, Breno and Bruna mix seeds to plant trees.

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