

2020

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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Editing

M. Inês Zanchetta

English version

Bias Arrudão

Graphic design and page layout

Ana Cristina Silveira / Anacê Design

São Paulo (sede)

Av. Higienópolis, 901, sala 30, 01238-001, São Paulo (SP)

tel: (11) 3515-8900, isa@socioambiental.org

Altamira

Av. João Pessoa, 3466, Jardim Independente II, 68372-235, Altamira (PA)

tel: (93) 3515-5749, isaterradomeio@socioambiental.org

Boa Vista

R. Presidente Costa e Silva, 116, São Pedro, 69390-670, Boa Vista (RR)

tel: (95) 3224-7068, isabv@socioambiental.org

Brasília

SHI/Norte - Centro de Atividades 05, Bloco A-J1, Salas 203 a 216,

Lago Norte, 71503-505, Brasília (DF)

tel: (61) 3035-5114, isadf@socioambiental.org

Canarana

Av. São Paulo, 202, Centro, 78640-000, Canarana (MT)

tel: (66) 3478-3491, isaxingu@socioambiental.org

Eldorado

Rua Nove de Julho, 71, Centro, CEP 11960-000, Eldorado (SP)

tel: (13) 3871-1697, isaribeira@socioambiental.org

Manaus

R. Costa Azevedo, 272, 1ª and., Largo do Teatro, Centro, 69010-230, Manaus (AM)

tel: (92) 3631-1244, isamaneaus@socioambiental.org

São Gabriel da Cachoeira

R. Projetada, 70, Centro, 69750-000, São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM)

tel: (97) 3471-1156, isasgc@socioambiental.org

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Introduction

The sanitary crisis that took over the planet after the World Health Organization decreed the Covid-19 pandemic, in March 2020, forced ISA to reposition itself. All planned field activities were suspended and new ways of operating were imposed due to the risks of face-to-face work with the populations and peoples we work with. Activities have been restructured and resources reallocated.

Emergency actions to support the fight against the disease and to combat it have become essential to ensure the survival of these populations. For this, ISA counted on the solidarity of partners and funders to ensure health, food security, territorial protection, and communication among these populations. Such was the case of the peoples of the Indigenous Territory of Xingu (State of Mato Grosso), the Kayapó territories (State of Pará), the *quilombolas* of the Ribeira River Valley (State of São Paulo) and the extractivists and riverside dwellers of Terra do Meio, also in Pará.

Our team's support in Brasília to the Parliamentary Front for the Defense of Indigenous Peoples, in the Federal Legislature, was essential for the approval of a bill for the protection against, and the prevention of, the disease, and for the establishment of emergency plans for indigenous territories, *quilombola* communities and traditional peoples in general.

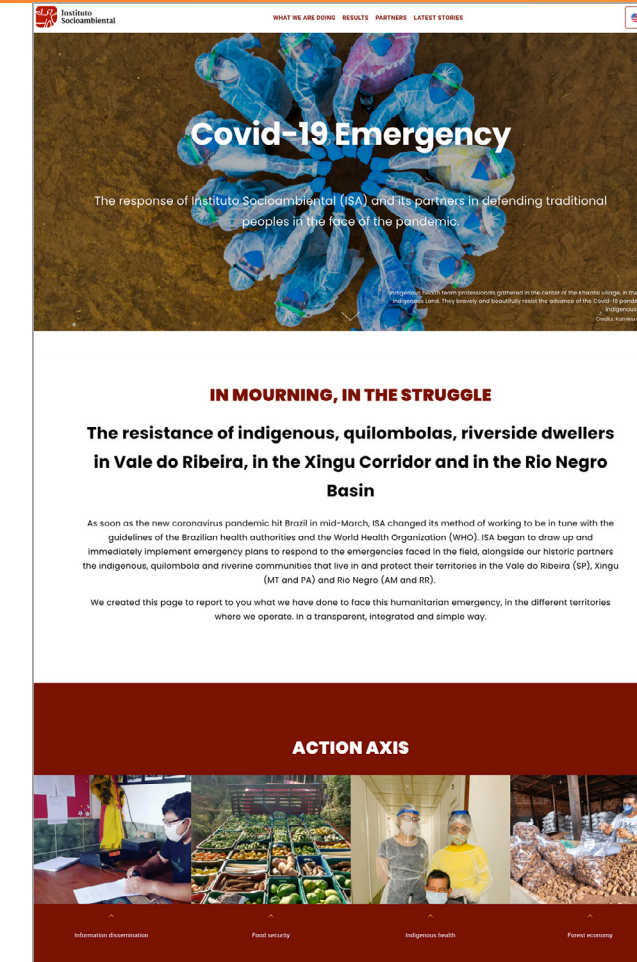
ISA also acted as *amicus curiae* in Allegations of Non-Compliance of Fundamental Precepts (Arguições de Descumprimen-

to de Preceito Fundamental, ADPFs) demanding measures to contain the spread of the pandemic in indigenous territories and in *quilombola* communities – and, in the latter case, including them as a priority for vaccination.

ISA quickly created safety and coexistence protocols in different contexts and places where its teams work, conducted the work through periodic meetings, and provided teleworking conditions by offering computers, internet support, masks, and oximeters, in addition to monitoring the health of employees and their relatives.

The strategy of valuing the economy of the forest and socio-biodiversity has contributed to guarantee food security for the populations we work with and generate income for families. Tons of food from the forest and from *roças* (planting fields) were donated to communities in the places where we operate, such as São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Altamira, towns in the Ribeira River Valley and *favelas* on the outskirts of São Paulo.

Production and distribution of informational materials such as newsletters, booklets and audios sent by radio were some of the instruments used to inform about the disease. Our teams prepared studies and analyses that showed how the spread of Covid-19 is related to deforestation in Indigenous Lands, to illegal mining and to the increase in the incidence of respiratory diseases due to fires in the Pantanal and the Amazon region.



The threat of genocide against isolated indigenous peoples was the subject of another study, which supported a complaint brought to the UN. In addition, websites were set up to monitor Covid-19 among indigenous peoples and *quilombolas*, as well as the **emergenciavid** website (emergenciavid.socioambiental.org), created to report on the work, deliveries and results in the struggle against the pandemic.

The movement related to institutional development was marked by the strengthening of ISA's internal governance and the integration of strategic themes with the organization's directive and advisory bodies. Here, the highlights were spaces such as the Gender Work Group and the Acolher instance, the work of Management with People, ISA's internal training and the participatory elaboration of the "bridge" strategic planning for the 2021-2022 biennium.

In these difficult times of isolation and death, ISA strengthens its institutional capacity to face the daily challenges that the pandemic imposes. This year's summary is in this report.

Enjoy your reading!
Executive Secretariat



**NA CIDADE OU
NA TERRA
INDÍGENA:**

**VACINA É DIREITO
NOSSO.**

**VACINA
JÁ!**



Emergency actions

Focused on health, food safety, territorial protection, communications and the contribution of the project to value forest products by providing food, our emergency actions were essential to support indigenous peoples, riverside dwellers and *quilombolas*. Thanks to the Vale do Ribeira *Quilombola* Farmers Cooperative (Cooperquivale), tons of food were donated to communities in the Ribeira River Valley, in the State of São Paulo, and in the outskirts of São Paulo.

The teams from the regional offices in Manaus and São Gabriel da Cachoeira (State of Amazonas), Boa Vista (State of Roraima), Canarana (State of Mato Grosso), Altamira (State of Pará), Eldorado (State of São Paulo), Brasília and at ISA's São Paulo headquarters worked tirelessly so that materials and products essential to survival and to combat of Covid-19 reached in time countless distant communities. Without the dedication and commitment of ISA's teams, in conjunction with professionals and institutions that work in the health area, the emergency actions would not have been implemented.



Health

Regarding health support, ISA mobilized itself in the purchase and distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for indigenous health agents and for the communities in which it operates: in the Xingu River area (States of Mato Grosso & Pará), in the Negro River area (State of Amazonas), in Boa Vista (State of Roraima) and in the Ribeira River Valley (State of São Paulo). ISA worked in partnership with Expedicionários da Saúde (Health Expeditioners), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Greenpeace and the Xingu Project of the São Paulo School of Medicine of the Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp), among others.

In São Gabriel da Cachoeira (State of Amazonas), 220,000 surgical masks, 7,000 N95 masks, 150,000 aprons, 100,000 caps, and 300 liters of alcohol in gel, among other items, were donated to the Special Indigenous Sanitary District (DSEI, in

the Portuguese acronym) and to the Municipal Health Department, in addition to soap.

In the Xingu area, items included 19,000 units of cleaning and prevention materials and 700 kits of PPEs, in addition to rapid serological tests. In Boa Vista, 254 personal hygiene kits were distributed to patients hospitalized at the Casa do Índio and to the Yanomami DSEI, with toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper and soap, in addition to masks, face shields, oximeters and thermometers. Oxygen concentrators, cylinders and power generators were also purchased and distributed. Kits to accommodate the sick included hammocks, blankets, rope, clothing and sandals.

Internet points in these regions allowed access to telemedicine and more agile communication, and Primary Care Units for Indigenous People (UAPIS, in the Portuguese acronym) were

installed both in the Negro River area (13) and in Roraima (19), always in partnership with health institutions. The *quilombo-la* communities of the Ribeira River Valley also received PPEs and personal hygiene kits, among other materials.

ISA advised the National Coordination of *Quilombola* Rural Black Communities (CONAQ, in the Portuguese acronym) in the approval of Law 14 021/2020, obliging the Brazilian State to take measures to protect *quilombolas* against the pandemic. It also assisted in the filing of Allegation of Non-Compliance with a Fundamental Precept (ADFP, in the Portuguese acronym) 742 in the Federal Supreme Court, to force the federal government to adopt measures to combat the new corona virus in *quilombos*. With the Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB, in the Portuguese acronym), ISA advised on the proposal of ADPF 709, related to the pandemic in indigenous territories. **(SEE ADVOCACY)**



Food security

Supporting the social isolation of communities required attention to food security. The strategy was to support the forest's productive and extractive processes, sending to the communities the food they do not produce. ISA has extended the shipment of these products also to extremely vulnerable families in the surroundings of the places where it operates. In Terra do Meio, State of Pará, the Canteen Network of Extractive Reserves, where ISA works, donated tons of food to vulnerable communities in Altamira.

In the case of the *quilombos* of the Ribeira River Valley, which need environmental licensing to clear new fields, ISA undertook actions so that the São Paulo State government granted legal permission for emergency opening of *coivara* gardens,

essential to ensure the communities' food security. The result was State Secretariat for the Environment Resolution 28, which gave prior authorization, provided that certain rules were observed, such as not using Permanent Preservation Areas. ISA also supported the Vale do Ribeira *Quilombola* Farmers Cooperative (Cooperquival), whose production, destined for government school lunch programs, was stopped.

With the agreement of funding partners, resources earmarked for other activities were reallocated to purchase products, including fish from *caiçaras*, which were sent to social assistance networks in the region to be delivered to the Guarani indigenous people and other needy communities in the Ribeira River Valley.

In an action promoted with the help of partners such as Instituto Linha D'Água and Magazine Luiza, food was also donated to *favelas* on the outskirts of São Paulo. A total of 113,000 kilos of food benefited almost 16,000 families. Seed collection by the Ribeira River Valley Seed Network has not stopped, since it is carried out in *quilombola* territories by people from a single family nucleus. In 2020, 756 kilos of seeds were collected, generating an income of R\$ 70,000 for the 33 collecting families.

To keep people isolated in their communities and in food security, kitchen utensils, agricultural tools (hoes, machetes, axes) and fishing materials (hooks, lines, sinkers), among other items, were distributed in addition to basic food parcels.





Territorial protection

Deforestation, which had been growing, exploded in 2020 in the Xingu River Basin (States of Mato Grosso & Pará). The remote monitoring carried out by Sirad X (Deforestation Radar Indication System-Xingu) identified 174,600 hectares deforested. Land grabbing, timber theft, illegal mining, invasions and fires were aggravated by the pandemic.

A highlight was the work of the Xingu+ Network (articulation of 25 organizations that work in the Xingu River Basin in the defense of the territories and the rights of forest peoples). It strengthened itself and promoted public hearings in the Senate and in public bodies on the impacts of major construction works for the Xingu area and its peoples, in addition to producing technical notes and complaints about infrastructure works and deforestation.

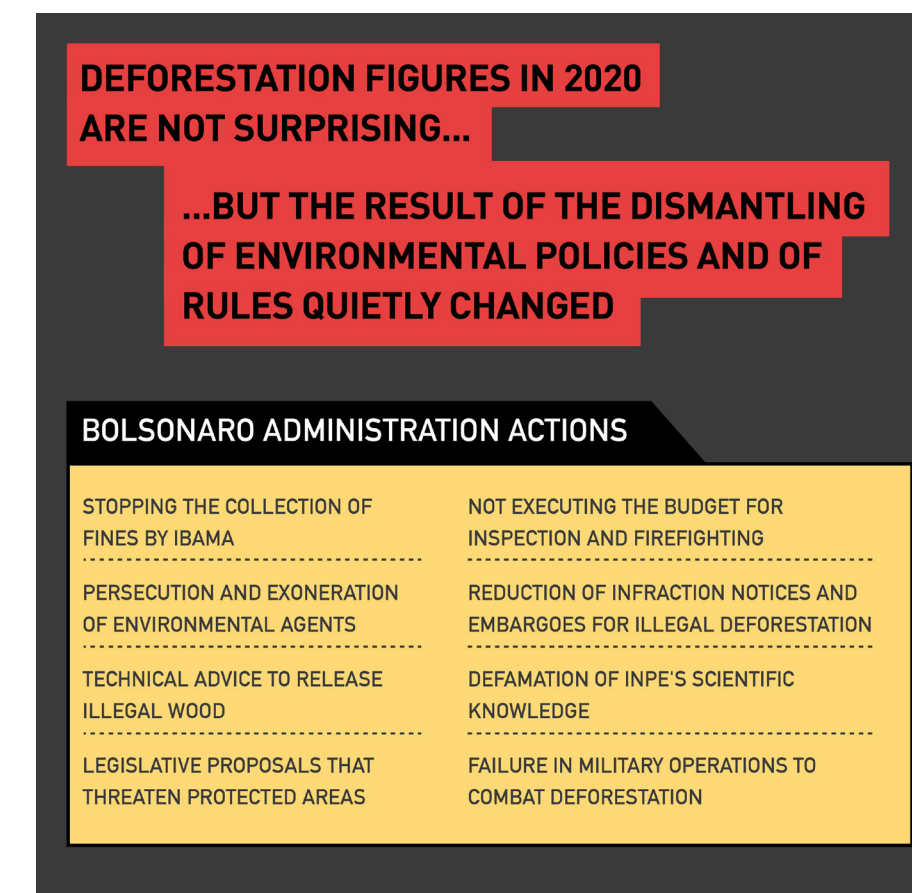
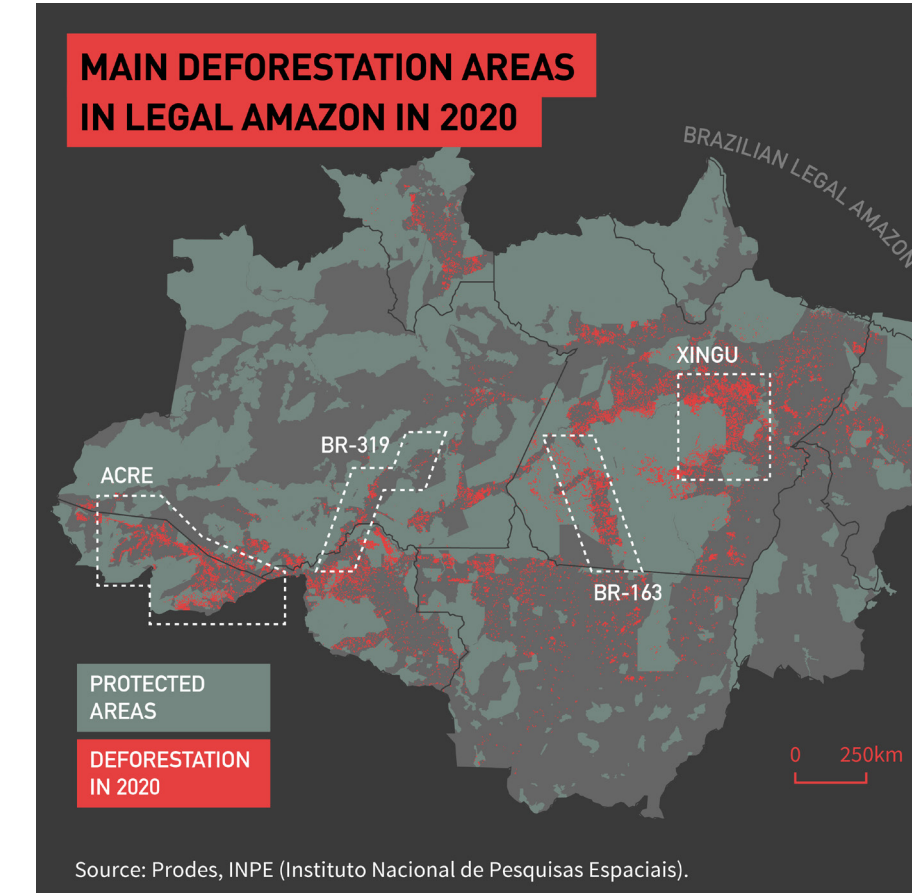
In the Ribeira River Valley, ISA advised communities on the adoption of community social isolation measures to limit the movement of third parties in the territories.

The areas monitored monthly to record deforestation and forest degradation in protected areas with confirmed records of isolated indigenous peoples have been expanded to 16 (15 Indigenous Lands and one State Park), totaling 248.425,4 km².

The biggest challenge of this pandemic year regarding territorial protection took place in the Yanomami Indigenous Land, which was already being invaded by miners – estimated at more than 20,000 –, who became potential transmitters of Covid-19.

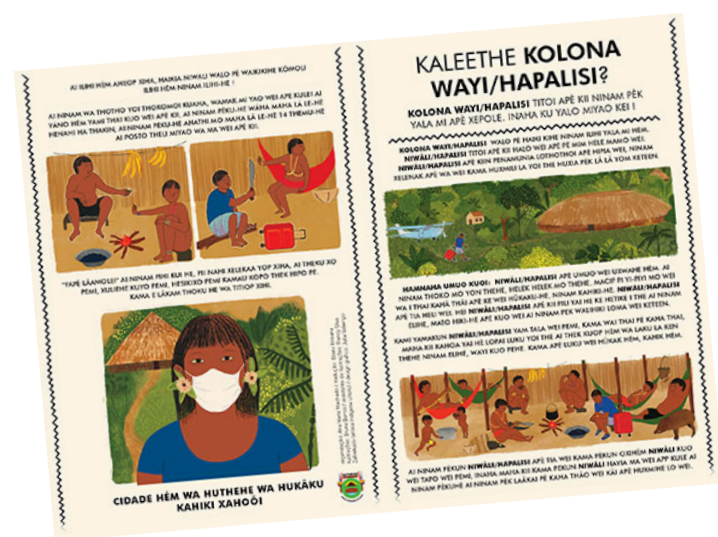


To address this serious and urgent situation, ISA led a support network for the #ForaGarimpoForaCovid (Mining Out Covid Out) campaign, launched by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership Forum. **(SEE CAMPAIGNS)**

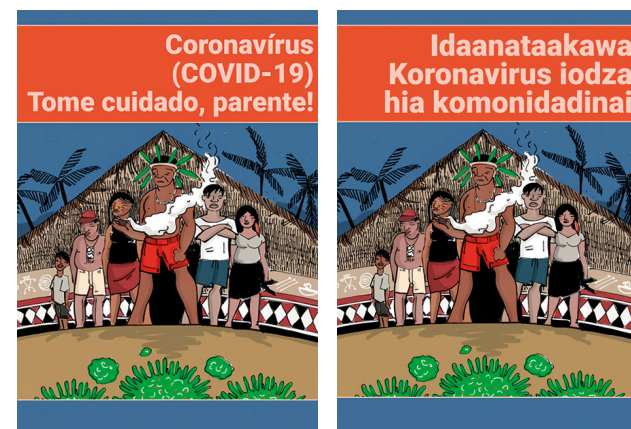


Communications

The actions of communication and dissemination of information were aimed at the communities in the territories where ISA operates, as well as guiding the press and disclosing the evolution of the pandemic among indigenous peoples, riverside dwellers and *quilombolas* on the website and social networks. In São Gabriel da Cachoeira, ISA (which is part of the municipality's Committee to Combat Covid-19) prepared and distributed informational booklets in the Baniwa, Nheengatu and Tukano languages with information about the disease. Booklets in Portuguese were adapted for the Hupdah and Nadëb peoples of the Uneuixi River region, in Santa Isabel do Rio Negro. Banners and booklets were produced in Roraima in four Yanomami languages (Yanomam, Yanomami, Ninam and Sanöma) and in Ye'kwana and distributed in more than 70 communities in the Yanomami Indigenous Land.



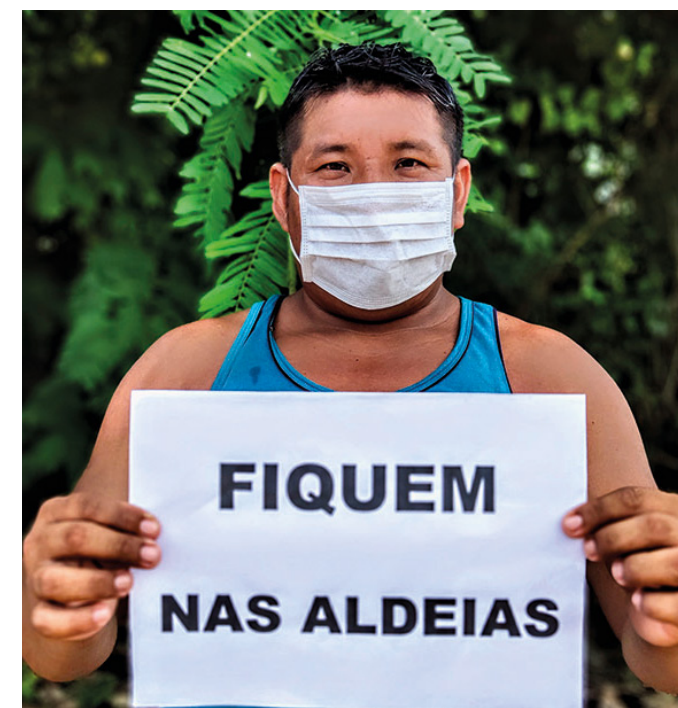
In São Gabriel da Cachoeira, in cooperation with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), alert banners were produced in Portuguese, Nheengatu, Baniwa, Tukano and Dow. Maps with weekly updates of cases in the communities of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Barcelos were prepared. A partnership with the Wayuri Network of indigenous communicators and Foirn's radio station network enabled the transmission of information to city and community residents.



For three months, sound cars circulated through the urban and semi-urban area of São Gabriel da Cachoeira with informative audios in Portuguese and indigenous languages. In the State of Roraima, the highlight was the campaign to remove miners from the Yanomami Indigenous Land – #ForaGarimpoForaCovid (Mining Out Covid Out) –, taken over by the Forum of Yanomami and Ye'kwana leaders. **(SEE CAMPAIGNS)**

In the Xingu River Basin, as well as in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, in the State of Roraima and in the Ribeira River Valley, internet points were installed for emergency communication with content on disease prevention. In Terra do Meio, in the State of Pará, a booklet on prevention was prepared for the dwellers in the limits of extractive reserves, in addition to the production of 33 editions of the *Áudio do Beiradão*, a podcast made in partnership with extractive associations and the Xingu+ Network. Editions of the podcast *Áudio Mebengokre* were also produced in partnership with Associação Floresta Protegida, Instituto Kabu and Instituto Raoni.

In the Ribeira River Valley, sound cars traveled through *quilombos* to disseminate information on sanitary measures, in addition to the distribution of informative booklets prepared by the National Coordination of Articulation of *Quilombola* Black Rural Communities (CONAQ).



To provide transparency and information about the work, deliveries and results of actions to fight the pandemic in the communities with which ISA works was created the website <https://emergenciacovid.socioambiental.org/>, available for consultation by the general public.



Studies, analyses and platforms

Despite the difficulties imposed by the pandemic, ISA produced many analyses and studies, and created online platforms to monitor and disseminate qualified information to the general public and to the populations we work with. In order to pressure the Brazilian State to act to protect the rights of vulnerable populations such as indigenous peoples (including isolated peoples) and *quilombolas*, ISA focused on mapping the dissemination of Covid-19 among them.

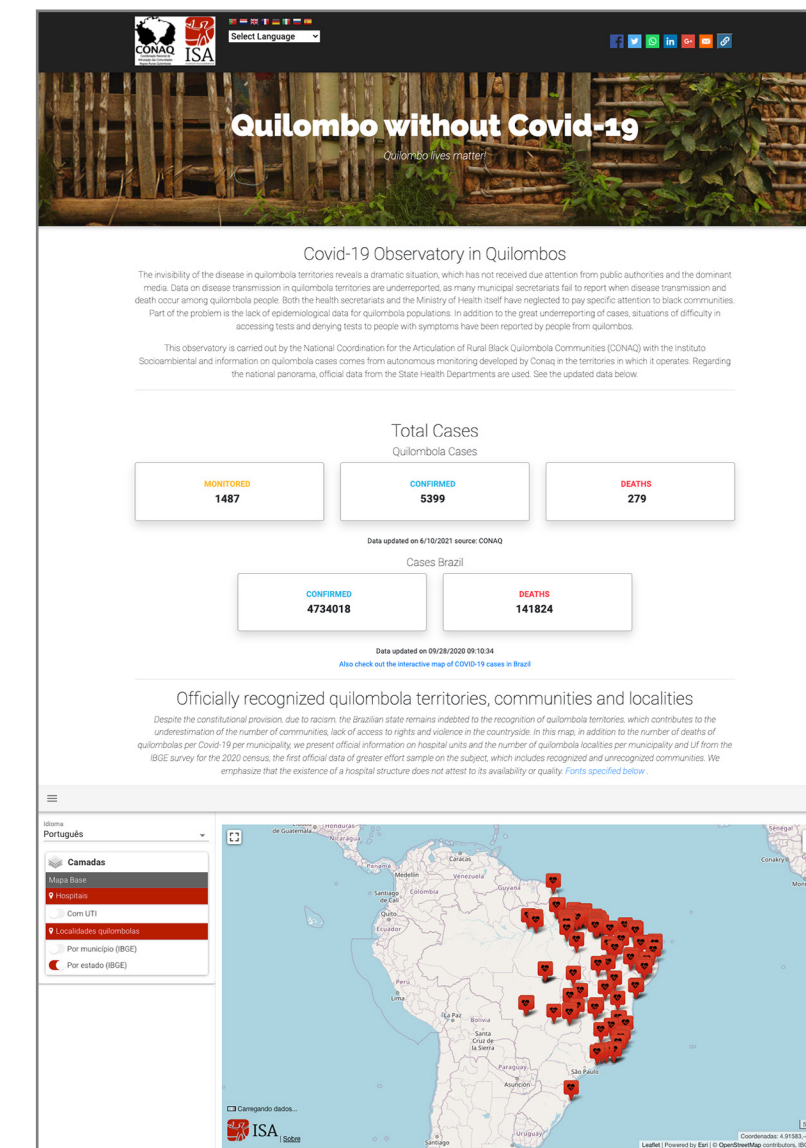
Platforms for mapping Covid-19

In a coordinated work of the Protected Areas Monitoring, Geoservices, Law and Socio-Environmental Policy and Communication teams, two platforms were launched: **“Covid-19 e os Povos Indígenas”** (Covid-19 and the Indigenous Peoples) and **“Quilombo sem Covid-19”** (*Quilombo* without Covid-19). Daily contents were produced in order to increase the visibility of indigenous and *quilombola* populations and monitor governmental actions towards them.

The two platforms bring together information on cases and deaths in these populations and were produced in partnership with the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and the National Coordination of Articulation of *Quilombola* Black Rural Communities (CONAQ) to create monitoring and joint advocacy strategies.

Covid-19, fires, respiratory diseases and gold mining

Concerning the health of indigenous people, ISA researchers published an **unprecedented study** on smoke from burning in the Amazon region and higher incidence of respiratory diseases among indigenous people. The analysis, the first Brazilian study to show a direct statistical relationship between environmental degradation and the health of indigenous people, revealed a substantial overlap between hospitalizations associated with long-term exposure to fine particles produced by fires. The results suggest that long-term exposure to air pollution increases the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to the more serious effects of Covid-19.



The increase in mining in the Xingu River Basin did not escape monitoring by Sirad-X (Deforestation Radar Indication System - Xingu). It resulted in the **Dossiê Xingu** (Xingu Dossier), released in the middle of the year by the Xingu+ Network, an articulation of 25 organizations operating in the region, ISA among them.

The study revealed a new wave of gold mining in protected areas in the Xingu River Basin as of 2018 and showed that Covid-19 is advancing with greater strength in regions invaded by miners and land grabbers, threatening the survival of the indigenous people and riverside dwellers who live there. Illegal mining gained strength in new regions, advancing on areas that had been closed for more than 14 years. Between April and May 2020 alone, 562 hectares associated with mining exploration were opened, compromising the quality of water in 20 sub-basins of the Xingu River. Altogether, around 22,000 hectares of forest were cleared as a result of mining.

The disaster that such illegal activity has caused in the Yanomami Indigenous Land (YIL) was the target of many complaints and resulted in the #ForaGarimpoForaCovid (Mining Out Covid Out) campaign, promoted by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership Forum (**SEE CAMPAIGNS**).

An **ISA study** in partnership with the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) reviewed by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) showed that almost 40 percent of the Yanomami who live near illegal mining areas in the YIL may have been contaminated by Covid-19. There are currently around 20,000 illegal miners inside the YIL. The historical problem of gold diggers' invasion has become a public health issue in the midst of the pandemic

In November, Yanomami and Ye'kwana leaders and a network of researchers released an **unprecedented report** detailing the advance of the pandemic in the indigenous territory, indicating that one in every three Yanomami could already have been infected by the new corona virus. The report includes articles written by experts on the disrespect for the Yanomami's funeral rituals (by French anthropologist Bruce Albert), a sanitary portrait of the YIL (by sanitary doctor Paulo Basta, from Fiocruz), and on the responsibility of the Brazilian State in the tragedy (by ISA lawyers Juliana Batista and Luiz Henrique Pecora).

Complaint at the UN

A **report** produced by ISA on the high risk of genocide of isolated peoples was taken to the United Nation's International Commission on Human Rights, in Geneva, as a basis for a complaint against the Brazilian government's anti-indigenous policies, highlighting deforestation and the invasions that threaten these indigenous peoples.

Organizations of indigenous women

In order to promote greater visibility and protagonism to indig-

enous women's organizations, ISA researched, produced and published the Map of Indigenous Women's Organizations Map of Indigenous Women's Organizations in Brazil, showing how they organize and create their own associations.

Quilombola territories, isolated Indians and deforestation

The consolidation of cartographic data on *quilombola* territories allowed the generation of analyses and data regarding territorial pressures on them. The cartographic and documental base of the State Conservation Units in Brazil was also consolidated, as well as the territorial expansion of deforestation monitoring in the territories of isolated indigenous peoples via Sirad – Deforestation Radar Indication System.

The routine to access and analyze deforestation data from the Prodes and Deter-B (Inpe) systems, and of hot spots (NRT VIIRS, BD Queimadas Inpe, FIRMS and MODIS) and forest fires (Global Fire Emissions Database) was also one of the highlights – an alert panel is being organized and provides indispensable inputs for advocacy actions.

**MapBiomas Amazônia & Atlas Amazônia
Sob Pressão 2020**

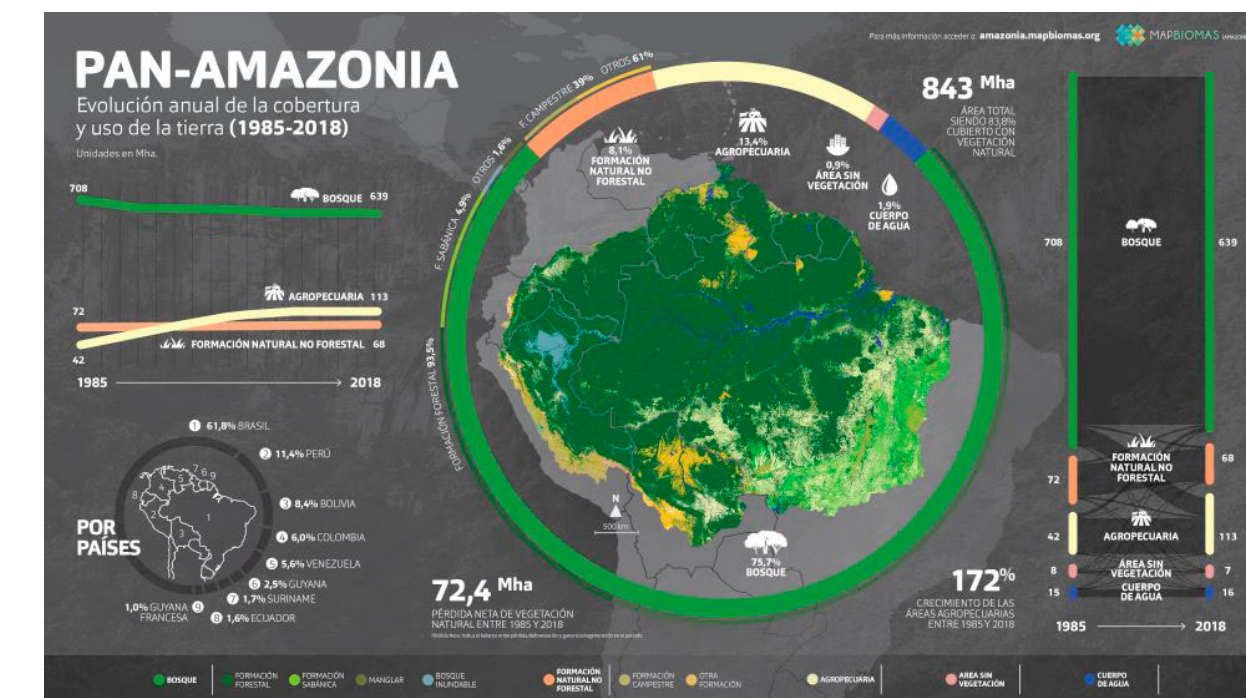
With the technical coordination of MapBiomass Brasil, the Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (Raisg), coordinated by ISA, launched the **second collection of the MapBiomass Amazônia**, with annual maps of land cover and land use for the entire Amazon Region between 1985

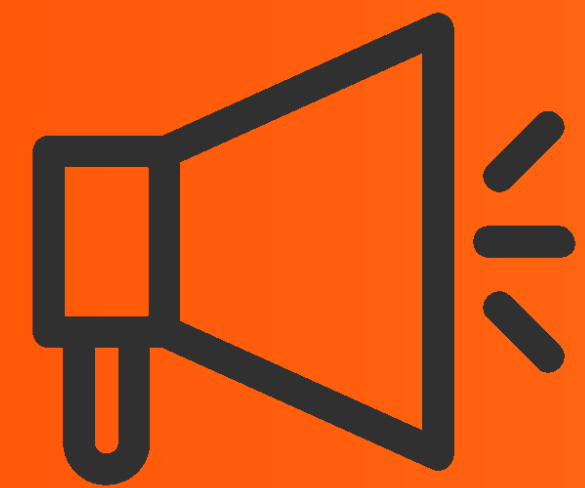
and 2018 and pan-Amazon deforestation data for the same period.

In December, Raisg launched the 2020 **edition** of the *Atlas Amazônia sob Pressão* (Amazonia under Pressure Atlas) – first published in 2012 – which brings an X-ray of the top threats to the Amazon and the progress of its deterioration. The new edition incorporates themes such as illegal mining, agriculture and livestock and water productivity, as well as new methodologies, which resulted in the elaboration of a synthesis map of pressures and threats and in the mapping of the headwaters of the river basins and their dynamics.

Transparency & social participation

Researchers from ISA and the organizations Artigo 19 and Imáflora carried out an analysis on the level of transparency and the status of social participation in environmental policies in Brazil, comparing the periods 2017-2018 and 2019-2020. The study outlines a broad panorama of setbacks in access to information on environmental policies preventing civil society from participating in policy decisions. Regarding transparency, changes in the communication protocols of environmental agencies, threats to public servants, increased confidentiality of public documents, blackouts in environmental databases and de-legitimization of public agencies responsible for the production of environmental data are described.





Campaigns

#ForaGarimpoForaCovid

(Mining Out Covid Out)

The arrival of Covid-19 among us in March, with the decree of the pandemic by the World Health Organization, sparked a new and dangerous alert regarding the potential transmission capacity of the new corona virus by miners circulating in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory, where they come and go without any control. While other indigenous peoples tried to protect their territory by installing sanitary barriers and promoting isolation, in the Yanomami Indigenous Land circulation ran wild.

For this reason, the #ForaGarimpo (Mining Out) campaign, started at the end of 2019, for the removal of illegal miners, with the support of the ISA, gained more strength in June and a new appeal: **#ForaGarimpoForaCovid** (Mining Out Covid Out). Led by the Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leadership Forum, the movement gained muscle anchored in a petition that traveled throughout Brazil and the world and had the support of international organizations calling for the removal of invaders.

Since then the campaign has only grown. In November, the report **Xawara: Traces of Covid-19 in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory and the State's Omission** was released. Prepared by the Pro-Yanomami and Ye'kwana Network and the Yanomami Indigenous Land Leadership Forum, it showed that the number of confirmed cases in the territory had jumped from 335 to 1,202 between August and October – an increase of more than 250 percent. This suggests that the Brazilian government allowed, and at times even encouraged, activities that exposed the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples to a deadly disease, while, at the same time, undermined the indigenous people's ability to protect their lands from illegal miners who destroy forests and poison Amazon rivers.



Prior to launching the report, **the campaign released** the film **A Mensagem do Xamã** (The Shaman's Message), to warn that, alone, indigenous peoples cannot prevent the destruction of forests, the emergence of new pandemics and the climatic collapse that threatens everyone's lives.

In December, a petition with 438,000 signatures for the removal of miners from the Yanomami Indigenous Land was delivered to representatives and senators. An artistic intervention with drawings by the indigenous artist Joseca Yanomami was projected on the walls of Brazil's National Congress, and a broadcast in real time by ISA's social networks marked the delivery of signatures.





Advocacy and institutional strengthening

The arrival of the pandemic did not paralyze the agenda of socio-environmental setbacks that was already underway at Brazil's National Congress, which ISA was closely monitoring.

Bill 2 633, on land regularization, whose objective is to legalize land grabbing, Bill 191, which enables the exploitation of natural resources in Indigenous Lands, and the General Environmental Licensing Law are some examples. With the threat of Covid-19's to indigenous peoples, riverside dwellers and *quilombolas*, ISA supported the Parliamentary Front for the Defense of Indigenous Peoples to approve a bill with protection measures against the spread of the disease in these extremely vulnerable communities. Studies and technical opinions were produced as subsidies for the political influence of ISA and its partners, expanding the debate and the participation of civil society in the defense of forest peoples.

ISA monitored closely the parliamentary agenda and the situation of Covid-19 among indigenous peoples and *quilombolas*. This action, which took place in support of the Parliamentary Front for the Defense of Indigenous Peoples, an important space for dialogue and negotiation on the situation of the pandemic, consisted of accompanying and defending the approval of the bill that instituted emergency social protection measures to prevent the spread of the disease among the indigenous people. The bill became Law 14 021/2020.

The political scenario contributed to the advancement of legislative proposals with negative impacts on social and environmental public policies. Such is the case of Provisional Measure 901, which became Bill 2 633, on land regularization, aimed at legalizing land grabbing, and the General Law of Environmen-

tal Licensing, under debate at the National Congress. We also monitor Bill 191, aimed at allowing the exploitation by third parties of natural resources in Indigenous Lands, such as mining, industrial mining, oil and gas exploration, infrastructure works, and planting of transgenics, among others.

Studies and technical notes were prepared and gave support to the political influence of ISA and its partners, as well as of civil society organizations, mobilizing and expanding the debate and the participation in the legislative process and in the Judiciary. The highlights were the reports that served as the basis for two Allegations of Non-Compliance with Fundamental Precepts (ADPFs, in the Portuguese acronym) and a hearing on climate litigation at the Supreme Court. ADPF 709, by the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, determined that

the Union should make up a plan to combat Covid among indigenous peoples and also provide sanitary barriers in 33 Indigenous Lands with isolated and recently contacted peoples. ADPF 742, by the National Coordination of *Quilombola* Black Rural Communities (CONAQ), determined that the federal government had to adopt measures to combat the pandemic in the *quilombos*, including priority in vaccination. In both cases, ISA acted as *amicus curiae*.

Four technical opinions were prepared to demonstrate the unfeasibility of the mining project of the Canadian company Belo Sun Mining, which intends to mine open-pit gold in the region of Volta Grande do Xingu, already heavily impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant.



Along with the Public Prosecution Office and five other civil society organizations, ISA filed a representation at the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU, in the Portuguese acronym) asking for the suspension of the bidding for Ferrogrão railway. With almost 1,000 kilometers in length, it will connect Sinop, in the State of Mato Grosso, to the port of Miritituba, in the State of Pará, crossing and impacting Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units.

In addition to contributing to dozens of lawsuits on social and environmental issues in the Supreme Court, ISA sponsored another ADPF for the effective execution of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (Plano de Ação para Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal, PPCDAm), in which seven political parties and ten civil society organizations, including representatives of indigenous peoples and extractivist communities, came together to defend that biome.

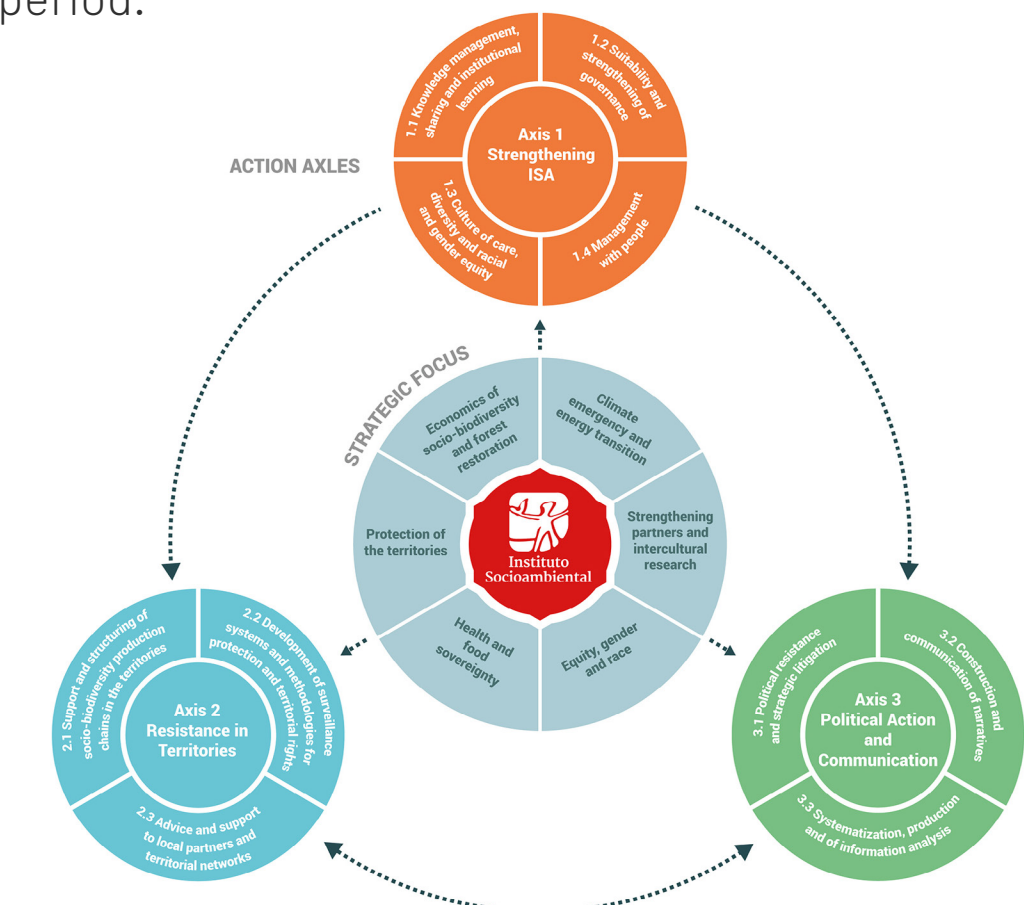


It is worth mentioning the **live in which was launched**, at the Brazilian National Congress, the *Agenda Socioambiental* a reference guide for parliamentarians, technicians, journalists, students and activists. The objective is to contribute to the formulation of positive proposals for Brazil, explaining in a didactic and synthetic way themes such as protection of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems; the threat of climate change; sustainable economic production; and the rights of indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, extractivist and other traditional communities, among many others. The book summarizes the monitoring and the political influence that ISA carries out in Brazil's Legislative, Judiciary and Executive branches, which has resulted in the rejection of setbacks in socio-environmental legislation.

In this pandemic year, ISA's institutional capacity has become stronger. In addition to repositioning itself to meet the new demands, especially in the defense and protection of forest

peoples against Covid-19, it invested efforts in strengthening internal governance and integrating strategic issues and the organization's directive and advisory bodies. With emphasis on spaces such as the Gender Work Group and the Acolher instance (which listens, welcomes, mediates, makes suggestions and forwards situations of discomfort caused by harassment within ISA); the work of Management with People; internal training; and the participatory elaboration of the "bridge" strategic planning for the 2021-2022 biennium.

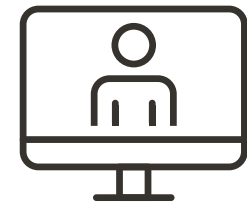
With the end of the strategic planning prepared for the 2016-2020 period, and considering the uncertainties brought by the pandemic and the political situation, ISA chose to carry out a "bridge" planning for a period of two years. This alternative makes it possible to have a more immediate plan and creates solid bases for the development of a new plan for the 2023-2027 period.





2020 metrics

COMMUNICATIONS



Lives #CasaFloresta 21 editions

Highlights:

- *Xawara* in the Forest and the *Xapiri* in Brasília, with the full transmission of the Yanomami projection in the National Congress
- *Quilombo* and *favela* connection: food security in times of pandemic
- Indigenous Peoples in Brazil: how to awaken the interest and respect of children?
- Belo Monte 5 years and the debt with the surrounding area
- The risks of using chloroquine in indigenous communities



Socio-Environmental Headlines

11,000 subscribers

receive daily socio-environmental news clippings published in print and online newspapers and in news sites

Socio-environmental news

281 905.175 views

Posts

146 372.804 views

Reportagens

2 special features in Medium

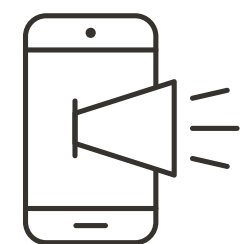


Most viewed Socio-Environmental News

- *Saiba como ajudar indígenas e povos da floresta no combate ao coronavírus (Learn how to help indigenous and forest peoples fight the corona virus)*
23,484 views
(March 25)
- *Cidade mais indígena do Brasil, São Gabriel da Cachoeira se isola contra a Covid-19 (São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Brazil's most indigenous city, isolates itself against Covid-19)*
8.932 views
(March 23)
- *Ainda podemos salvar a Amazônia: o que deve ser feito para manter a floresta em pé (We can still save the Amazon: what must be done to keep the forest standing)*
8.923 views
(January 10)

Most viewed blogs

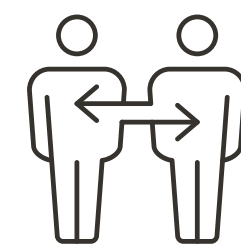
- *Funai edita medida que permite ocupação e até venda de áreas em Terras Indígenas (Funai issues a norm that allows occupation and even sale of areas in Indigenous Lands)*
21.846 views
(April 24)
- *Desigualdade racial é evidenciada na pandemia da Covid-19 (Racial inequality is evidenced in the Covid-19 pandemic)*
12.001 views
(May 8)
- *Morre Tepori Kamaiurá, grande matriarca do Xingu (Tepori Kamaiurá, great matriarch of the Xingu, dies)*
9.734 views
(February 20)



Podcast Copiô Parente

42 editions

with highlights from Brasília in the lives of indigenous and forest peoples



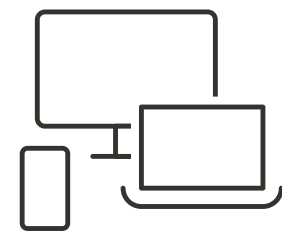
Relations

1.132 members

R\$1.129.752,28

Funds raised (from memberships and one-time)

COMMUNICATIONS



Visits to the websites

- **Socioambiental.org**
966,926 users / 2,068,745 views
- **Povos Indígenas no Brasil**
2,065,523 users / 4,454,703 views
- **Povos Indígenas no Brasil Mirim**
561,219 users / 1,422,839 views
- **Terras Indígenas no Brasil**
378,254 users / 681,086 views
- **Terras+**
1,603 users / 2,566 views
- **Unidades de Conservação**
298,688 users / 541,168 views
- **Raisg**
68,230 users / 126,107 views



Social networks

392,094 followers
in total (with possible overlaps)

The main highlights in followers' growth were again **Twitter** (35 percent compared to 2019), **YouTube** (92 percent), and **Instagram** (8 percent).

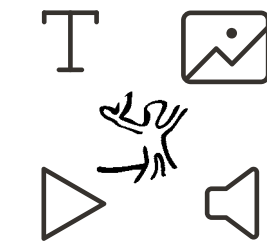
In 2020, there were **5,900 posts** on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, a **42 percent increase** compared to 2019.



On **YouTube** ISA published 154 videos, with **over 1,3 million** views on the content.



On **Facebook**, 229 videos were posted, with **more than one million** views.



ISA in the media

1,983 insertions

(print, digital, radio and TV), an increase of almost 60 percent compared to 2019. Of these, 94 were interviews for radio and TV – highlights: 7 interviews in *Jornal Nacional*, 2 in Globo News news programs, *Jornal Hoje* and *Fantástico*; on the radio, CBN and Bandnews FM stand out.

The highlight in media insertions was in June with the **launch of the #Fora GarimpoForaCovid Campaign**, widely publicized by most media outlets.

In the international press ISA was mentioned in *The Guardian*, *The New York Times* and *Le Monde*. Two signed articles: in the daily *Folha de S.Paulo*, about the *caiçaras* of the Juréia region, and in the newspaper *Valor Econômico*, on environmental licensing.

DOCUMENTATION



19,000 photos
indexed and stored in the Image Bank



5,452 news
indexed and stored in the News Banks



233 documents and books
indexed and inserted in the Bibliographic Database
platform of the socio-environmental collection

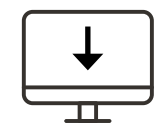
Platform of the Socio-Environmental Collection:



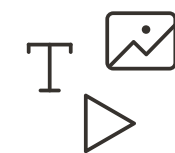
130,446 user sessions



286,514 pageviews



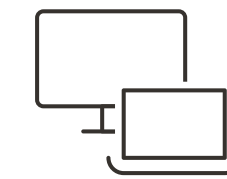
77,816 downloads



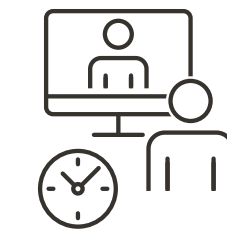
225,000 items reached:

- 190,089 news
- 19,945 documents
- 11,395 photos
- 2,828 books
- 410 dissertations/ theses
- 260 ISA publications
- 250 videos
- 62 maps

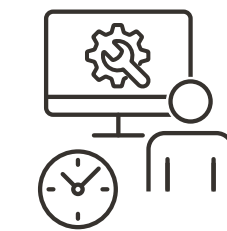
COMMUNITIZING



Computers
305



Service hours
1,304



Support hours
777



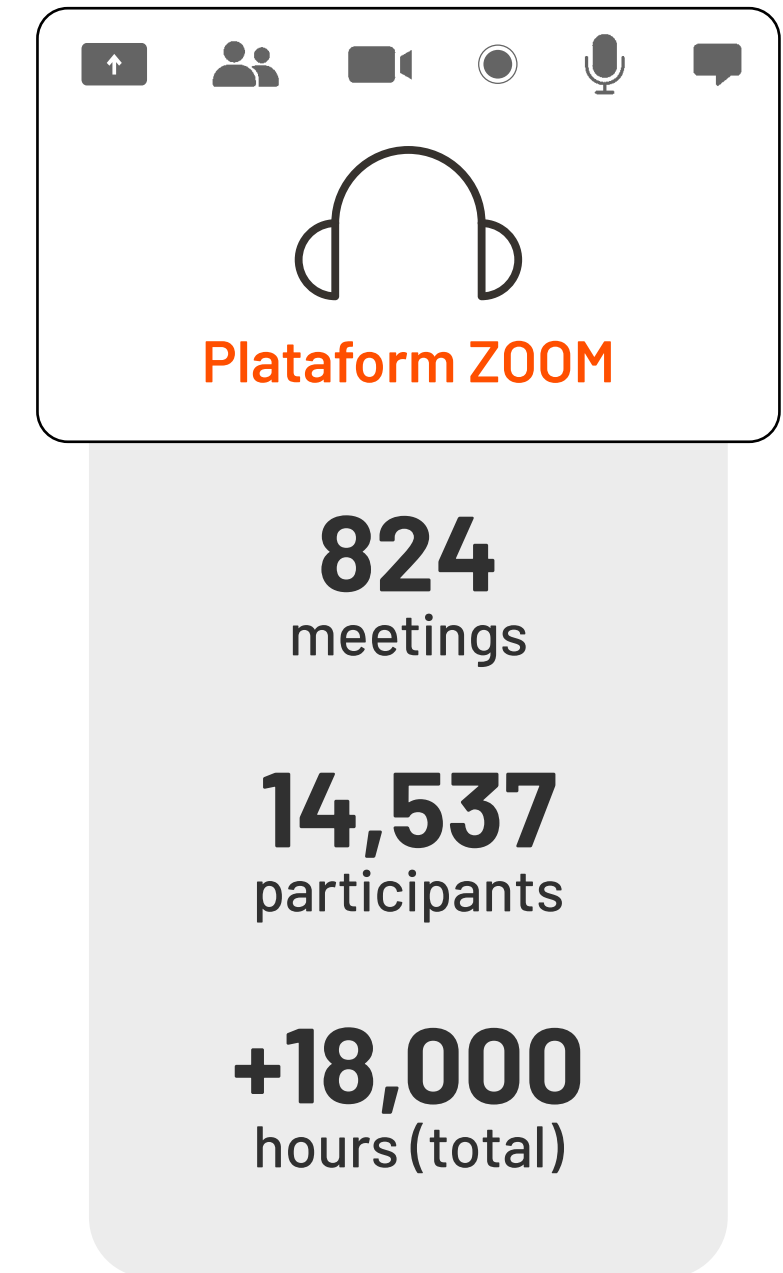
Mailboxes
266 (2,4 Tb)



Messages/E-mails
5,113,318



Domains
84



GEO

Geographical layer of updated WEB
application for websites:

209 Xingu
79 RAISG/Illegal mining
53 Monitoring of Protected Areas

Who supports ISA

ISA's work is supported by 1,132 members, who contribute with monthly donations and 67 cooperation partners. The alliances with members and funders enable ISA to do its job. On the front line, ISA operates in a network with 56 local partners, who ensure that we are present in the territories in which we work.

COOPERATION PARTNERS (FUNDERS)

- Acervo África
- Agência Católica para o Desenvolvimento (Cafod)
- Agroicone
- Aliança pelo Clima - ApC
- Amazon Conservation Team ACT-Brasil
- Amazon Forest Fund
- Amazon Watch
- Associação Bem-Te-Vi Diversidade
- Banco BTG-Pactual
- BeaconFund Impact Assets
- Bera Ivanishvili
- Birkbeck College, University of London
- BNDES / Fundo Amazônia
- Brazil Foundation
- Campanha Horizontes
- Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA-NM) / DGM / FIP / BRASIL
- Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
- Climate Alliance
- Climate and Land Use Alliance - Clua
- Comissão Europeia - CE
- Conexus
- Conservação Internacional - CI Brasil
- Ecociencia
- Environmental Defense Fund - EDF
- Embaixada Real da Noruega - ERN
- Euromonitor
- Evoltz
- Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade - Funbio
- Fundação do Patrimônio Cultural da Prússia - SPK
- Fundação Ford
- Fundo Seguimos Juntos / SITAWI / The Coca-Cola Foundation
- Furriela Advogados
- Global Wildlife Conservation - GWC
- Goldman Sachs Gives
- Good Energies Foundation
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
- Greenpeace
- Gustavo & Labrunie Advogados

- Health in Harmony
- ImpactAssets
- Instituto Alana
- Instituto Arapyau de Educação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável
- Instituto Bacuri
- Instituto Clima e Sociedade - ICS
- Instituto Çarê
- Instituto Galo da Manhã
- Instituto Ibirapitanga
- Internews Europe
- Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM / Norad
- Ipê - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas / LIRA / Fundo Amazônia
- Magazine Luiza
- Natura
- Nia Tero
- Oak Foundation
- Open Society Foundations
- Porticus
- Programa Global REDD Early Movers/KFW
- Quadrature Capital Foundation - QCF
- Rainforest Foundation Norway - RFN
- Rock in Rio
- Rights and Resources Group
- Staatliche Museen zu Berlim
- Talmapais Trust
- The British Academy

- Tides Foundation
- Todos pela Saúde
- União Amazônia Viva
- União Européia
- WWF Brasil

EXECUTION PARTNERS IN THE TERRITORIES

- Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Apib)
- Associação de Moradores da Vila Brasilândia
- Associação dos Moradores da Enseada da Baleia
- Associação dos Povos Indígenas Wai Wai (APIW)
- Associação Indígena Iakiô
- Associação Indígena Kisêdjê
- Associação Indígena Kuikuro do Alto Xingu - AIKAX
- Associação Mulheres Unidas por uma Vida Melhor (Amuvim)
- Associação Paulista para o desenvolvimento da Medicina (SPDM)
- Associação Rede de Sementes do Xingu
- Associação Terra Indígena do Xingu (Atix)
- Coletivo de Apoio aos Povos Hupdah e Yuhupdeh (Caphy)
- Comitê de enfrentamento à Covid no Xingu
- Comitê Interinstitucional de Prevenção e Enfrentamento ao Coronavírus de São Gabriel da Cachoeira
- Comunidade São Remo
- Conselho Indígena de Roraima (CIR)
- Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas (Conaq)

- Cooperativa dos Agricultores Quilombolas do Vale do Ribeira (Cooperquivale)
- Delegacia Interativa de Polícia de São Gabriel da Cachoeira
- Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena Altamira (Dsei-Altamira)
- Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena Alto Rio Negro (Dsei-ARN)
- Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena Xingu (Dsei - Xingu)
- Distrito Sanitário Especial Indígena Yanomami (Dsei-Yanomami)
- Equipe de Articulação e Assessoria às Comunidades Negras do Vale do Ribeira (Eaacone)
- Expedicionários da Saúde (EDS)
- Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade Federal do Pará, Campus Altamira
- Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo (FSP - USP)
- Farm Rio
- Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro (Foirn)
- Fundação Nacional do Índio (Funai)
- Fundação Nacional do Índio - Coordenação Regional Rio Negro (Funai - CR Rio Negro)
- Fundação Nacional do Índio - Coordenação Regional Xingu (Funai - CR Xingu)
- Greenpeace Brasil
- Grupo Conexão Petar
- Hutukara Associação Yanomami
- Instituto Brasil a Gosto
- Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - Núcleo de Gestão Integrada (ICMBio-NGI) Terra do Meio
- Instituto Iepé
- Instituto Linha D'Água
- Médicos Sem Fronteiras (MSF)
- Ministério Público Estadual - Roraima (MPE - RR)
- Ministério Público Federal - Amazonas (MPF - AM)
- Ministério Público Federal - Pará (MPF - PA)
- Ministério Público Federal - Roraima (MPF - RR)
- Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens
- Movimento Xingu Vivo
- Observatório de Violência de Gênero no Amazonas da Universidade Federal do Amazonas (UFAM)
- ONG Bloco do Beco
- Prefeitura de Cananeia
- Prefeitura de Eldorado
- Prefeitura de Iporanga
- Rede de Cantinas da Terra do Meio (incluindo todas as associações)
- Rede Xingu+
- Secretaria Estadual de Saúde do Pará
- Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)
- Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp)



ISA
Instituto Socioambiental