

NEWSLETTER

YUNIBÍ- TAPICHE CORRIDOR

JULY 2026

Meeting strengthens the work of Indigenous Environmental Agents in the Javari Valley

From April 20 to 24, Indigenous representatives from the Javari Valley Indigenous Land participated in the Meeting of Indigenous Environmental Agents in Leticia, Colombia. The event was organized by the Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI), with support from the Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN), and brought together 31 participants from five indigenous peoples in the territory, located at the tri-border region between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia.

During the meeting, the CTI also presented updated data on pressures surrounding the Javari Valley Indigenous Land, which alone accounts for slightly more than half the area of

the Javari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor, including deforested areas, mining applications, and information on the illegal bush meat trade in the tri-border region.

On the final day of the meeting, participants received training on integrating traditional knowledge with technological tools for territorial monitoring. The activity was carried out in partnership with Rainforest US, the Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO), and the World Resources Institute (WRI), which operates the Global Forest Watch platform.

[Learn more on the CTI website](#)



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During a visit to Brazil, UN experts offered guidance on protecting Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation

The UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) conducted a mission to Brazil from June 1 to 10 to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and those in recent contact. The visit was requested by the International Working Group for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (GTI-PIACI), a network of indigenous and indigenist organizations in South America, of which the Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI) is a member.

During the mission, the experts visited the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land and the city of Brasília (Brazil's capital), where they held meetings with indigenous organizations, public authorities, and civil society organizations.

The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) is a subsidiary body of the Human Rights Council, with a mandate to provide the Council with expertise and advice on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as established in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights

of Indigenous Peoples. At the end of the visit, the group announced that it will issue a technical note with recommendations to strengthen the protection of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples, including measures related to territorial protection, land demarcation, recognition of rights, and cooperation in border regions.

[Read more on the UN website](#)

UN human rights experts conclude ten-day mission to Brazil

Human rights experts from the United Nations (UN) concluded a ten-day mission to Brazil, held from June 1 to 10, 2026, to gather information and engage in dialogue that will establish a technical advice aimed at strengthening the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and in Initial Contact, known by the acronym PIACI.

Over the course of the ten days, the experts engaged in dialogue with federal and state authorities, Indigenous peoples' organizations, traditional leadership structures, civil society, national human rights institutions, and other

HIGHLIGHTS



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participants. They also held direct exchanges with Indigenous representatives working to protect territories where peoples in isolation and in initial contact are present. The delegation expressed its gratitude to all participants for the dialogue and for sharing their knowledge.

[Read the full article on the CIMI website](#)

Extractive activities are encroaching on the main corridor inhabited by indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact

A study conducted by indigenous and indigenous organizations from Brazil and Peru—including the Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI) and the União dos Povos Indígenas do Vale do Javari (Univaja) from Brazil, and the Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (Orpio) from Peru—in partnership with Earth Insight, has warned of growing threats to the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor, a transboundary territory that is home to the world's largest concentration of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact

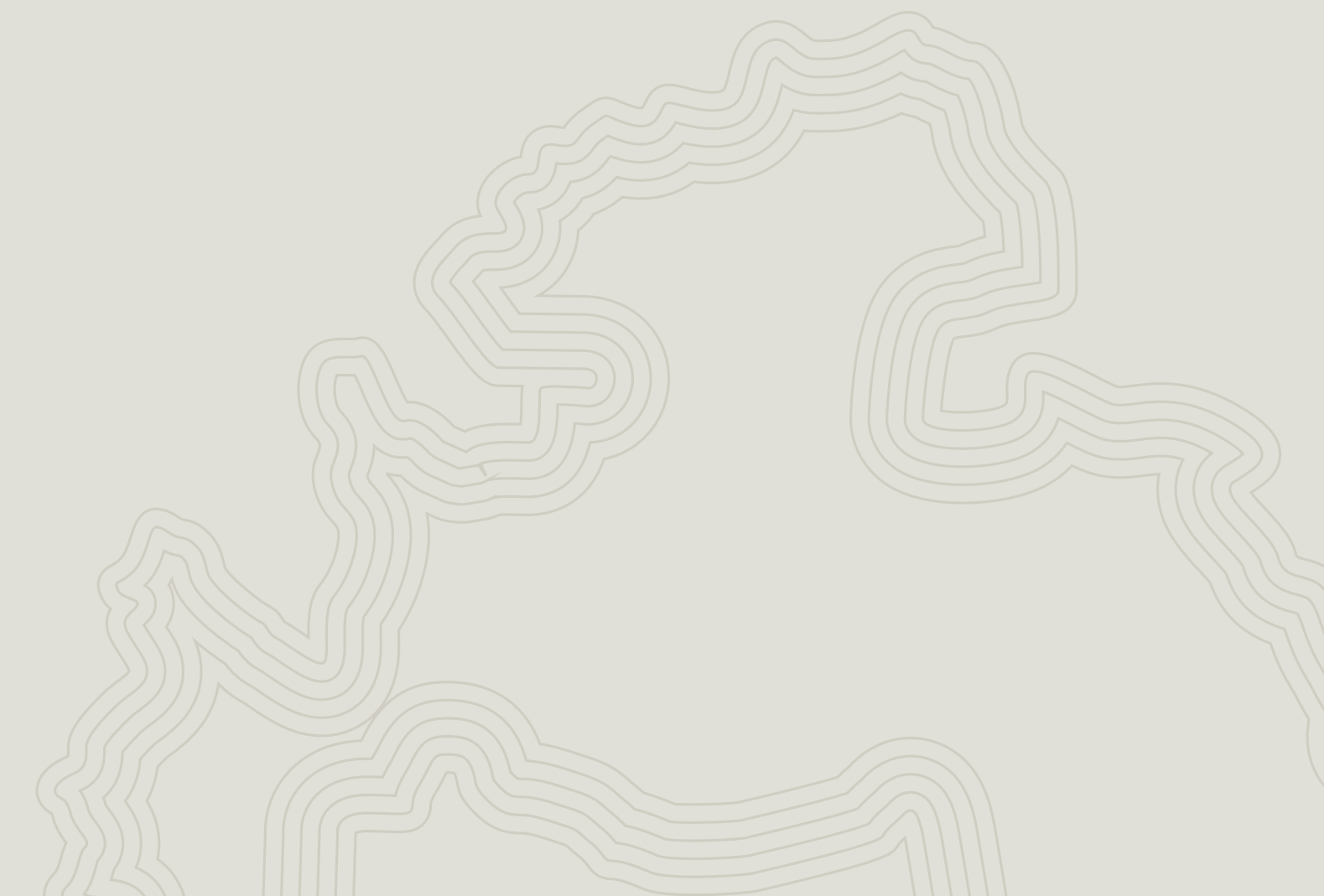
(PIACI). The corridor spans more than 16 million hectares between the states of Acre and Amazonas in Brazil and the departments of Loreto and Ucayali in Peru.

The study identified overlaps between oil and gas projects, logging concessions, mining, road construction, and illegal activities—such as hunting, fishing, and logging—that endanger the region's isolated peoples and biodiversity. The study advocates for strengthening indigenous governance, territorial monitoring, and protection policies to ensure the survival of the PIACI and the conservation of the corridor.

[Read more on the Mongabay website](#)



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PERU

Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor Platform strengthens its institutional framework and sets action plan for 2026

The Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor Protection Platform, spearheaded by the Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the East (ORPIO), held a strategic meeting with its grassroots organizations to strengthen governance and territorial defense in the face of growing threats to indigenous peoples and Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI).

During the meeting, measures were approved to strengthen the Platform's coordination, and planned actions for 2026 were presented, including indigenous territorial monitoring, legal initiatives

in defense of PIACI, and communication strategies. The organizations also reaffirmed their commitment to protecting the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor and the territorial rights of the region's indigenous communities.

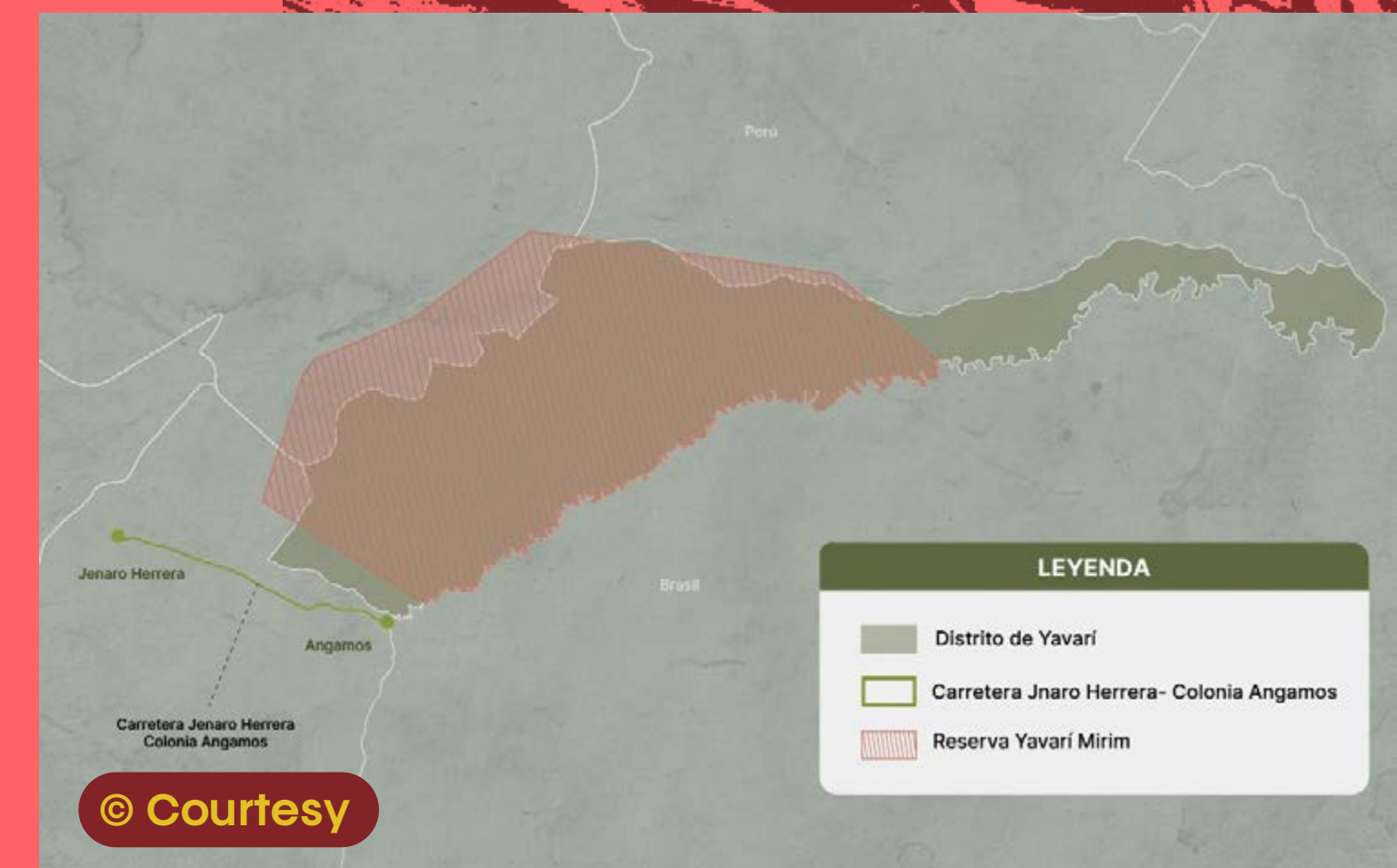
[Read more on the Orpio website](#)

Israeli communities and illicit crops are encroaching on the Javari region, on the border between Peru and Brazil

The delay in establishing the Yavari Mirim Indigenous Reserve, in the department of Loreto, Peru, has increased pressure on a territory inhabited by uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples (PIACI) on the border with Brazil. Under



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review by the Peruvian government for over a decade, the proposal remains unresolved while settlements, agricultural areas, and coca cultivation continue to expand in the region. This is the last major area with a presence of isolated indigenous peoples not recognized by the Peruvian government within the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor.

For Francisco Hernández Cayetano, president of the Federation of Ticuna Native Communities of the Lower Amazon (FECOTYBA), the delay in establishing the reserve has left the territory of the isolated communities vulnerable. “Yavari-Mirim was already ready for establishment, with all documentation and requirements fulfilled. Even so, it seems there was an order for state agencies not to participate in the meeting. How many more years will we have to wait for the lives of our brothers and sisters to be respected? This way, they’ll just let the coca plantations keep expanding,” he asked. The Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (Univaja) warned that the increase in these pressures could cause isolated groups to be displaced to the Brazilian side of the border and amplify the impacts of drug trafficking on indigenous communities. Local organizations and leaders also point to risks related to the expansion of settlements, the opening of new access roads, and the lack of effective protection measures for peoples such as the Matsés, Matis, Korubo, Kulina-Pano, and Flecheiro.

[Read more on the Almargen website](#)

JAVARI VALLEY

Javari Valley becomes target of major operation; Armed Forces seize 14 tons of drugs on the Amazon border

A joint operation between Brazilian and Peruvian security forces seized approximately 14 tons of “skunk” marijuana in the Javari Valley region, on the Amazon border between the two countries. The operation was part of Operation Ágata Amazônia 2026 and aimed to combat drug trafficking and other cross-border crimes.

This region of the Javari, within the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor, is considered one of the most sensitive areas of the Brazilian Amazon due to the intense activity of criminal organizations linked to international drug trafficking, smuggling, and environmental crimes.

In addition to the drugs, authorities seized weapons, ammunition, and equipment used by criminal organizations operating in the region. Officials state that this material was intended to protect international drug trafficking routes that pass through the tri-border area between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia.

[Read more on the Tabatinga News website](#)



Amazon Seminars at INPA: Land demarcation for isolated indigenous peoples is the topic of debate, with the launch of a book by OPI and COIAB

The National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) in Brazil hosted a debate on the demarcation of lands for isolated indigenous peoples in Brazil, bringing together researchers from the Observatory of Isolated Indigenous Peoples (OPI) and representatives from the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB). The meeting presented research findings and monitoring tools aimed at identifying threats and pressures on territories inhabited by isolated peoples in the Amazon.



During the event, the publication “Refúgios: Demarcation of Lands for Isolated Indigenous Peoples in Brazil” was launched, which compiles analyses of territorial protection policies, the recognition of records of isolated peoples, and case studies in various indigenous territories across the country. The publication highlights the importance of territorial demarcation and protection in the face of growing threats to areas inhabited by indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation—an issue particularly relevant to regions of the Amazon with high concentrations of such communities, such as the Javari Valley and other border areas within the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor.

[Read more on the OPI website](#)

Crime threatens Indigenous Peoples on the Acre border: ‘If we don’t transport it, they threaten to kill us’

Indigenous leaders and traditional communities in the border region between Acre (Brazil) and the department of Ucayali (Peru) have denounced the advance of organized crime into their territories. According to the organizations, drug trafficking, coca cultivation, illegal logging, gold mining, and the construction of unauthorized roads threaten 35 Indigenous territories belonging to 14 Indigenous peoples.

During a meeting of the Juruá-Yurúa-High Tamaya Cross-Border Commission—a region representing the southernmost tip of the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial

Corridor—the leaders warned that the expansion of these activities also puts isolated indigenous peoples living along the Amazonian border at risk. The organizations are calling for coordinated action by the governments of Brazil and Peru to stem the advance of organized crime and ensure the protection of the affected territories and communities.

[Read more on the Sumaúma website](#) ➔

Federal Prosecutor's Office and Organizations Recommend Creation of a Memorial for Bruno Pereira and Dom Phillips in the Javari Valley (AM)

The Brazilian Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF), together with indigenous organizations and groups defending press freedom, has recommended that the government of Brazil build a memorial in honor of indigenous expert Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, who were murdered in 2022 in the Javari Valley.

Both were murdered by individuals linked to illegal fishing and hunting within this indigenous territory, which constitutes a large part of the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor. The proposal calls for the memorial to be built on the banks of the Itacoai River, where the crime took place, as a way to preserve the memory of the victims and reaffirm the commitment to defending human rights.

The initiative has the support of the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley and other indigenous and civil society organizations. In addition to the creation of the memorial, the document recommends that the site be evaluated for recognition as cultural heritage and highlights the importance of measures for reparations and the prevention of further violations against indigenous defenders, journalists, and indigenous peoples in the region.

[Read more on the OPI website](#) ➔



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The Bruno and Dom case: Federal Prosecutor's Office launches special Webpage marking the fourth anniversary of the double homicide

Four years after the murders of indigenous expert Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, the Brazilian Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) launched a special webpage with information on the investigations, legal proceedings, and institutional actions related to the case that occurred in the Javari Valley (AM), within the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor. The site compiles news articles, documents, international rulings, and data on the measures adopted to hold those involved accountable and protect human rights defenders in the region.

The initiative is part of the National Mechanism for Monitoring Compliance with International Human Rights Obligations (MCOIDH) and aims to ensure transparency in the follow-up to the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). According to the MPF, the page also serves as a memorial in honor of Bruno and Dom and reinforces the commitment to protecting indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, as well as preventing further human rights violations in the Javari Valley.

[Read more on the MPF website](#)

ISOLATED PEOPLES ON THE AGENDA

Tacana II Indigenous People warn of territorial invasion in area used by Isolated Indigenous Peoples

The Tacana II Río Madre de Dios Indigenous Communities Center (CITRMD) in Bolivia has denounced the illegal construction of roads and side roads within its territory, in an area where there are records of the presence of isolated indigenous peoples. The organization warns that the encroachment could lead to forced contact, as well as cause deforestation and disrupt the territorial movements of these highly vulnerable peoples.

CITRMD has filed complaints with the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) and the Ombudsman's Office, demanding urgent measures to stop the encroachments. According to the organization, the construction of these roads facilitates illegal occupation and land grabbing, threatening both isolated peoples and local Indigenous communities that depend on gathering Brazil nuts, hunting, and fishing for their subsistence.

[Read more on the Ftierra website](#)



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Tanaru's 'Heirs' call for demarcation of Indigenous Territory where "famous" isolated Indigenous hid

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) of Brazil has filed a lawsuit to advocate for the demarcation of the Tanaru Territory in Rondônia, where the "*Índio do Buraco*" (Indigenous of the hole) —the last known survivor of his people, who died in 2022—lived. The appeal challenges the federal government's proposal to transform the area into a National Park, arguing that the measure does not replace the recognition of Indigenous Land rights.

The case involves isolated indigenous peoples and possible survivors linked to the Guaratira/Tanaru people, who claim a historical connection to the area. For the MPF and indigenous organizations, demarcation as Indigenous Land would ensure greater protection for the memory of the victims of massacres and for the territorial rights associated with the traditional territory.

[Read more on O Globo's website](#)

Documentary registers expedition monitoring the lives of isolated Indigenous peoples in Amazonas

The documentary “Vestígios – A História dos Isolados do Mamorá Grande” (Traces – The History of the Isolated Peoples of Mamorá Grande), released by UOL, follows a Funai expedition to the Mamorá Grande Indigenous Land in southern Amazonas. The film showcases the monitoring work carried out by the Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts alongside an indigenous group living in voluntary isolation, without establishing direct contact, in accordance with the protection policy adopted by the Brazilian government.

The film documents traces left by the indigenous people in the forest, highlights aspects of their way of life, and addresses the challenges facing the territorial and health protection of these communities, as well as the threats posed by invasions, religious missions, and other external pressures on their territories.

[Read more on the UOL website](#)

The Ayoreo People Facing Resource Extraction in the Paraguayan Chaco

The Ayoreo people, one of the last indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation in the Paraguayan Chaco, face growing pressure on their territories due to the advance of agribusiness, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, and large-scale infrastructure projects. The article describes this process as a “final transformation,” marked by the rapid reduction of natural areas and the fragmentation of the refuges used by isolated groups to maintain their autonomy and way of life.

According to the text, natural vegetation cover in the northern Chaco has fallen from 87% to about 52% over the past 25 years, while new roads and the Capricorn Bioceanic Corridor project—aimed at connecting the major production centers of Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo in Brazil with Asian markets via Pacific Ocean ports in Chile—increase the risks of deforestation and land occupation in the region. The authors warn that Paraguay has not yet officially recognized the

presence of the isolated Ayoreo people, which hinders the adoption of measures to protect their territories and guarantee their rights in the face of the encroachment of economic activities on their traditional lands.

[Read more on the Debates Indígenas website](#)



RECENTLY CONTACTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ON THE AGENDA

Cut off by a highway, the Pirahã face endless malaria, food insecurity, and political conflict

The Pirahã people, a recently contacted indigenous group living in southern Amazonas along the Transamazônica highway, face challenges related to health, food security, and the protection of their territory. The article highlights recurring malaria outbreaks, difficulties in accessing food and basic goods, and the impacts caused by the growing presence of non-indigenous people in the region.

The text also addresses the work of FUNAI through the Ethno-Environmental Protection Front established in the territory, as well as disputes involving the management of social benefits and allegations of illegal logging in the vicinity of the Pirahã Indigenous Land. The communities are calling for greater support for health care, food production, and territorial protection.

Read more on the Folha de São Paulo website



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Peru Approves New Health Standard to Protect Isolated, Initial-Contact, and Recent-Contact Indigenous Peoples

Peru's Ministry of Health has approved a new Technical Health Standard for the prevention, contingency planning, and mitigation of risks in contexts involving Indigenous peoples in isolation, initial contact, and recent contact. The measure updates the protocols adopted by the country since 2007 and establishes guidelines for the health sector's role in protecting these peoples, who are considered highly vulnerable to diseases and impacts resulting from external contact.

The standard reinforces the Peruvian government's obligation to ensure the protection of the life, health, and integrity of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples, in coordination with other government agencies. Although it has national scope, the measure is particularly relevant for Amazonian territories where isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples reside, including areas of the Peruvian Amazon such as the Yavari-Tapiche Territorial Corridor, where isolated indigenous peoples live.

Read more on the [Busquedas website](#)



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