

# RACISM AND VIOLENCE AGAINST QUILOMBOS IN BRAZIL

2018 – 2022



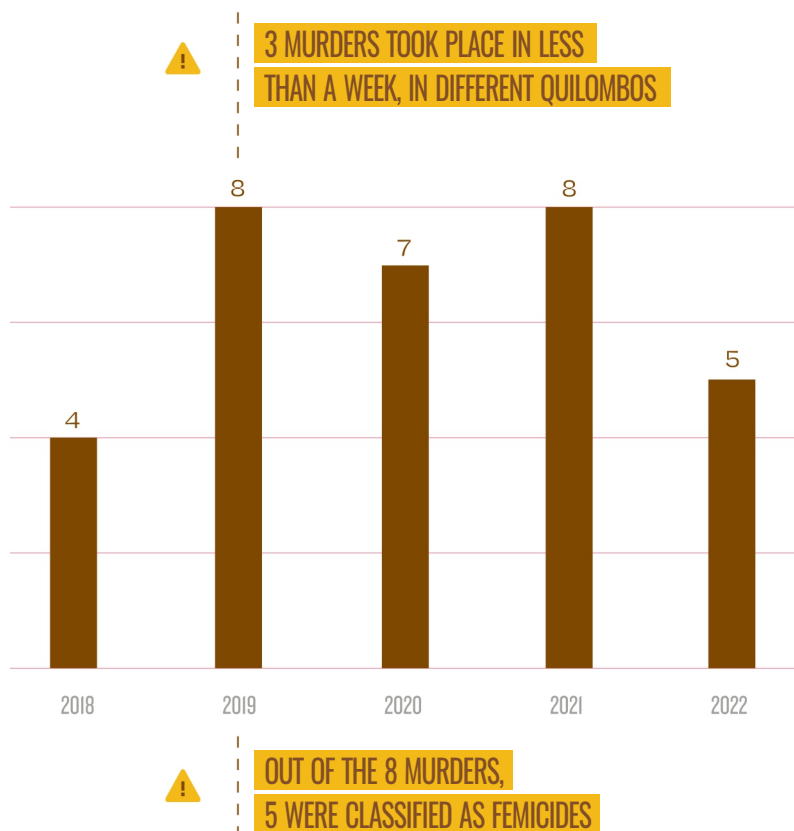
The survey **“Racism and Violence against Quilombos in Brazil”** is an initiative of the National Coordination for the Articulation of Black Rural Quilombola Communities (*Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas – Conaq*, in Portuguese) and Terra de Direitos. Its purpose is to identify and analyze the extent of violence experienced by *quilombolas* across the country.

The second edition of the survey has identified murders documented within *quilombos* between 2018 and 2022. It highlights the worsening inequalities and violence historically practiced against *quilombola* communities.

## 32 QUILOMBOLAS WERE MURDERED BETWEEN 2018 AND 2022

Compared to the first edition, which encompassed the years 2008 to 2017, the annual average of recorded murders in *quilombos* has surged from 3.8 to 6.4 murders per year in the second edition. This figure represents an almost twofold increase in the annual average of murders when compared to the previous survey. During the 10 years analyzed in the first edition, the occurrence of more than four murders of *quilombolas* in a single year was a rare exception – only two years exceeded this number. However, in this second edition, even the years with the lowest recorded violence saw four murders of *quilombolas*, **with the years 2019 to 2021 experiencing peaks of up to 8 murders.**

Number of *quilombolas* murdered per year from 2008 to 2022



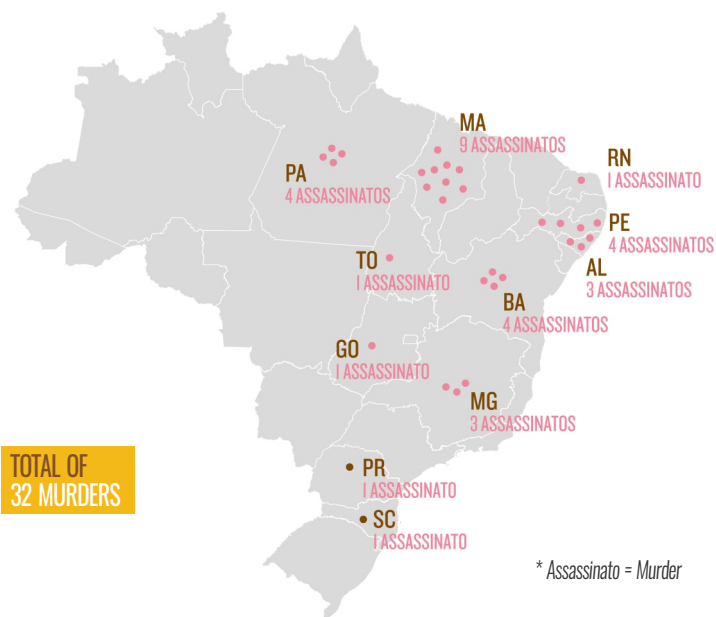
IN 15 YEARS, 70 QUILOMBOLAS  
HAVE BEEN MURDERED

## STATES WITH RECORDED MURDERS BETWEEN 2018 AND 2022

Most murders of *quilombolas* were recorded in the Northeast region (65.6%), followed by the North (12.5%) and Southeast (9.4%) regions. The South and Central-West regions registered 6.25% of the murders.

Maranhão is the state with the highest number of murders (9), followed by Bahia, Pará, and Pernambuco, with four cases each. Maranhão, Bahia, and Pará were also among the states with the highest number of murders recorded in the first edition of the survey, when Bahia had the highest number of recorded murders.

States with recorded murders between 2018 and 2022



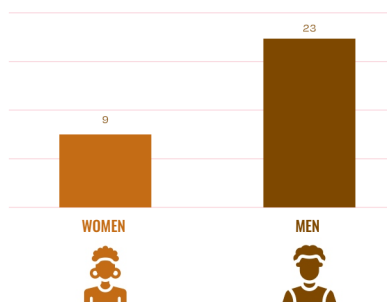
## CONTEXT BEHIND THE MURDERS

A look at the motivation behind these cases shows that, although they are victims of various forms of violence – which are also the result of processes of denial of other rights – *quilombolas* have died primarily due to land conflicts or femicides.

## MURDER BY GENDER

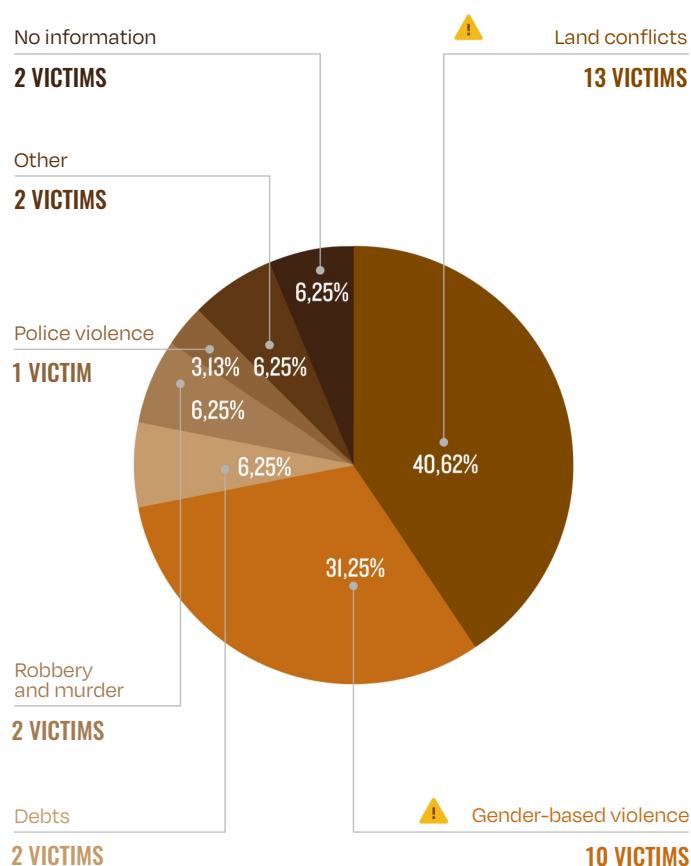
Although men are the main victims, it is clear that *quilombola* women have been killed because they are women.

Murder of *quilombolas* by gender between 2018 and 2022



**All the *quilombola* women murdered in the period were victims of femicide!**

Context of murders recorded between 2018 and 2022

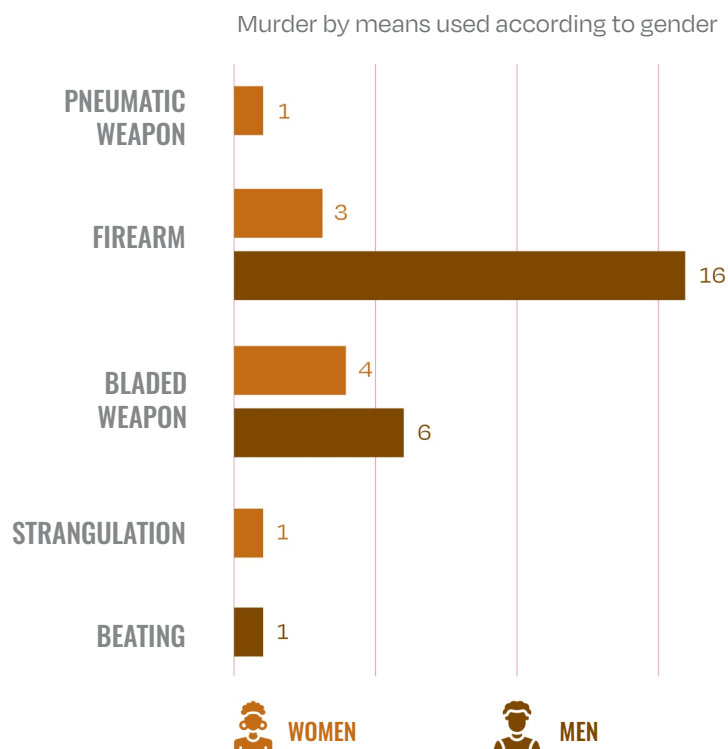


The proportion of *quilombola* women who were victims of murder more than doubled when comparing the second edition to the previous survey. The first edition identified 8 female leaders murdered over the period of ten years, while the second edition recorded the murder of 9 women in five years.

## MEANS USED FOR MURDER

Firearms were used in 59 percent of the total cases, and mainly affected men: they were murdered with this type of weapon in 69.5 percent of the cases.

A component of cruelty was identified in the murders of women, with the majority of these acts carried out using bladed weapons (such as knife, sickle, axe, or screwdriver) or with torture methods.

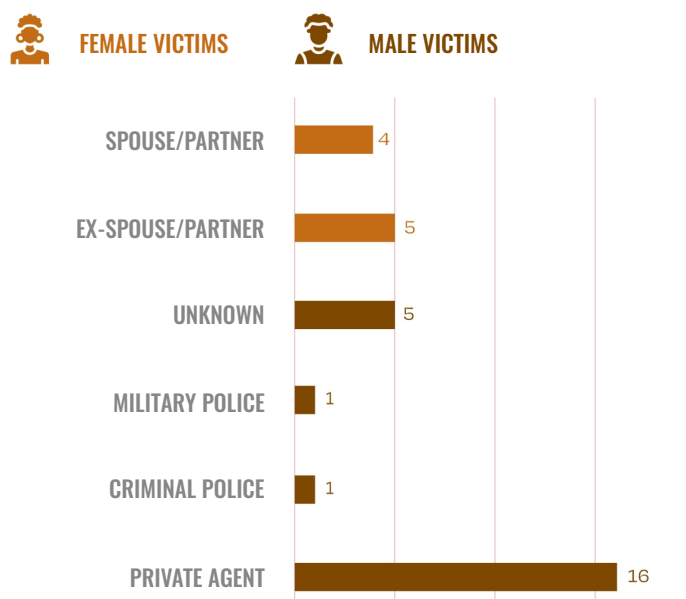


## VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS

In the case of murdered women, the research found that spouses, partners, ex-spouses, and ex-partners were the perpetrators in 100 percent of femicide cases.

Men, on the other hand, were mostly killed by other private agents, i.e. people who are not linked to the State.

Violence perpetrators in murders of *quilombolas* recorded between 2018 and 2022



## LAND SITUATION

69% of murders were recorded in quilombos that have not yet been titled.

Stage of the process	Number of murders
No titling process	10
Process in initial phase	7
Process in progress	4
Fully or partially titled	11

A look at the violence recorded in *quilombos* based on the stage of the titling process reveals that securing and guaranteeing territory is essential for mitigating violence stemming from land conflicts. However, progress needs to be made in implementing other public policies to protect families. Cases of femicide, for example, were recorded in *quilombos* that were at different stages of the titling process, including in titled *quilombos*. Titling is a first step in combating violence, but we need to go further.

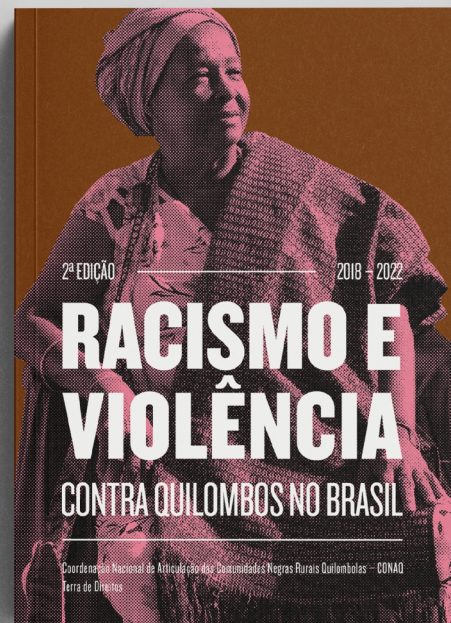
### Here are some measures that need to be taken to combat racism and violence against *quilombos* in Brazil:

- Titling of the country's *quilombola* territories
- Access to public health, education, labor, and income generation policies
- Implementation of public policies to combat violence against women, taking into account the specificities of *quilombola* women
- Respect for the Right to Prior, Free, and Informed Consultation
- Comprehensive and inter-institutional protection for *quilombolas* who have been threatened
- Investigation and accountability of those involved in the threats and murders of *quilombolas*
- Establishment of anti-racist actions by the public authorities, with the creation of quotas for *quilombolas* and training for officials who work in government bodies and the justice system
- Creation of a National Policy to Combat Institutional Racism at the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (*Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária – INCRA*, in Portuguese)

## ACCESS THE FULL SURVEY:



[conaq.com.br](http://conaq.com.br)  
[terradedireitos.org.br/racismoeviolencia](http://terradedireitos.org.br/racismoeviolencia)



Survey Execution:



Support:



Infographics: André Victor

Photo: Walisson Braga