

# LAMPIRAN

## Lampiran 1 Biodat Peneliti



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## Lampiran 2 Lembar Pernyataan Literature Review

### LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATURE REVIEW

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

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Judul Penelitian : Peran APIB (*Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil*) dalam Mengatasi Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Akibat Deforestasi pada Masyarakat Adat di Brasil

Dengan ini peneliti menyatakan bahwa dalam laporan peneliti ini menggunakan *literature review* (kajian pustaka) dan tidak terdapat karya yang pernah diajukan untuk penelitian lain atau untuk memperoleh gelar kesarjanaan pada perguruan tinggi lain, dan sepanjang pengetahuan peneliti juga tidak terdapat karya orang lain atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis diacu dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Peneliti



La Ode Kasbar

## Lampiran 3 Screenshot Literature Review

CONVERSATIONS

# “BEING A LEADER, A WOMAN AND INDIGENOUS: THREE CHALLENGES, THREE BARRIERS”

• Interview with Angela Amanakwa Kaxuyana •

By Maryuri Mora Grisales and Arquias Sófocles Guimarães Soares Cruz

*For Angela Amanakwa Kaxuyana, defending indigenous territories means guaranteeing the survival of humankind. Angela is a leader from the Brazilian Amazon, of the Kaxuyana people from the Kaxuyana Tunayana indigenous reserve located in the northern tip of the state of Pará, at the Brazil-Suriname border. She is a member of the executive coordinating team of the Coordenação das Organizações dos Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB or the Coordinating Committee of the Organisations of the Indigenous Peoples of the Brazilian Amazon), a member organisation of the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB, or the Coalition of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil). In 2019, she toured Europe with APIB as part of the “Indigenous Blood: Not a Single Drop More” campaign.<sup>1</sup> During the tour, she denounced violations of socio-environmental rights in the Amazon and highlighted the criminal nature of the forest fires, acts of intimidation and the vulnerability of indigenous people living in voluntary isolation. According to Angela, the failure to demarcate indigenous land puts the lives of several isolated peoples in danger and weakens the territories, primarily because of the illegal actions of informal mining operations, hydroelectric dams and land grabbers. More recently, she denounced the Brazilian army for having spread the new coronavirus to indigenous peoples in her region.*

*In an interview with Sur Journal, Angela Amanakwa Kaxuyana discusses her personal experience as an activist and defender of indigenous peoples’ rights, the different forms of violence that these peoples are exposed to in Brazil today and the importance of raising awareness among people in Brazil and abroad on the systematic violations of indigenous peoples’ human rights committed directly and indirectly by the state, along with other issues.*



# Indigenous Interests in International Trade Governance

A case study of APIB and the EU-Mercosur Trade  
Agreement

Emilia Hallström

International Relations  
Dept. of Global Political Studies Bachelor program – IR103L  
15 credits thesis  
Thesis submitted: Spring/2021  
Supervisor: Ulrika Waaranperä



## Old Power Struggles and New Media Work: Indigenous Peoples' Striving for Justice in Contemporary Brazil

*Camila Emboava Lopes and Annika Egan Sjölander*

In August 2019, media outlets all over the world published alarming reports about devastating fires in the Amazon rainforest. Images of burning rainforest spread quickly, shared on social media platforms and throughout online networks. *The New York Times* reported that the hashtag #PrayForAmazonas was the trending topic in the world on Twitter (Londoño et al. 2019). World leaders around the globe also directed their attention to the Amazon. As the world's largest rainforest, its capacity to absorb carbon is widely understood to be crucial to our ability to tackle climate change. The international outcry for preservation of the rainforests and immediate action to extinguish the fires was not, however, welcomed by Brazil's President Jair Bolsonaro. Instead, he accused foreign leaders for 'colonialist' manners and disrespect of Brazil's sovereignty. Bolsonaro also criticized international 'deceitful' media for being

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# Complicity IN Destruction III:

HOW GLOBAL CORPORATIONS ENABLE  
VIOLATIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS  
IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON



Janamari woman from Javari Valley  
Indigenous Territory, Amazonas state.

Photo: Bruno Kelly/Amazônia Real

## CREDITS

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# **Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Human Rights System**

Fact Sheet No. 9/Rev.2



UNITED NATIONS  
New York and Geneva, 2013



**KEBIJAKAN PRESIDEN BRAZIL TERHADAP PERENCANAAN PENGEMBANGAN  
WILAYAH PERTANIAN DI HUTAN AMAZON YANG MENGANCAM "HUMAN  
SECURITY" MASYARAKAT BRAZIL**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Amazon forest in Brazil is one of the lungs of the world and a source of oxygen, especially in the South American region. Under the leadership of President Bolsonaro, there have been many cases of forest fires and illegal deforestation due to the weakening of environmental protection in the Amazon forest region. This study wants to analyze the Brazilian president's policy towards developing agricultural areas in the Amazon forest. This paper uses a literature study writing system by taking resources from several references such as books, journals, articles, news and other sources related to the author's research. This research uses descriptive analytic method. Many things that arise due to the Amazon forest fires, especially regarding the "Human Security" of Brazilian society. Regarded as a potential area, it is not surprising that many parties who want to use the Amazon forest as a forum for agricultural activities and mining activities. With the increasing cases of forest fires in Brazil every year, it raises big questions for many parties including the community and environmental activists regarding the president's policy in tackling these fire cases. And it has also attracted the attention of some environmental observers and concerns about the impact of forest disasters that have disturbed environmental security stability and have long troubled Brazilian society, and therefore they also believe that the increase in Amazon forest fires is not only caused by natural reasons from deforestation activities only, but they assume that there is a separate mission behind this forest fire case from the Brazilian government who wants to develop agricultural area in the Amazon forest area. See this forest which has the potential to develop agricultural and mining areas.*

**Keywords:** Forest Fires, Amazon Forests, Deforestation, Human Security

# The Brazilian Amazon deforestation rate in 2020 is the greatest of the decade

To the Editor — In 2012, Brazil achieved an unprecedented feat among tropical countries by reducing deforestation rates in Amazonia by 84% (4,571 km<sup>2</sup>) compared to the historical peak of 2004, when 27,772 km<sup>2</sup> of forests were clear-cut<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1). This achievement resulted from multiple government initiatives, particularly the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)<sup>2,3</sup> and international pressure, such as the soy and beef moratoria<sup>4</sup>.

As part of Brazil's measures to achieve targets set for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the National Policy on Climate Change, established in 2009, committed to reducing the deforestation rate in Amazonia by 80% by 2020 (refs. 3,5). This would have meant a maximum forest loss this year of 3,925 km<sup>2</sup> compared to the baseline of 19,625 km<sup>2</sup> (the average of the 1996–2005 period)<sup>3,5</sup>. However, since 2013, official deforestation rates have been on an upward trend, worsening in the last two years<sup>1</sup>. In 2019, 10,129 km<sup>2</sup> of forest was clear-cut, an increase of 34% compared to 2018 (7,536 km<sup>2</sup>).

In 2020, the Brazilian Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Program (PRODES; see Supplementary Information) estimated deforestation of 11,088 km<sup>2</sup> based on 45% of the monitored area. This represents an increase of 47% and 9.5% compared to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and is the highest rate in the decade<sup>1</sup>. Although this is not the final number, previous years indicate an average difference of  $58 \pm 303$  km<sup>2</sup> between the first estimate and the final consolidated rate<sup>1</sup>, which will be presented in the first half of 2021.

The 2020 deforestation rate is 182% higher than the established target of 3,925 km<sup>2</sup> and represents a reduction of only 44% instead of the 80% established in law<sup>1</sup>. It equates to 648 TgCO<sub>2</sub> (or 648 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted to the atmosphere related to gross deforestation<sup>6</sup>. In addition to compromising the greenhouse gas reduction targets, the rise in deforestation has intensified fires<sup>7</sup>. Fires promote large amounts of smoke emission, which can affect the population's respiratory health, exacerbating the vulnerability of indigenous, traditional and rural people<sup>8</sup>. Brazil has

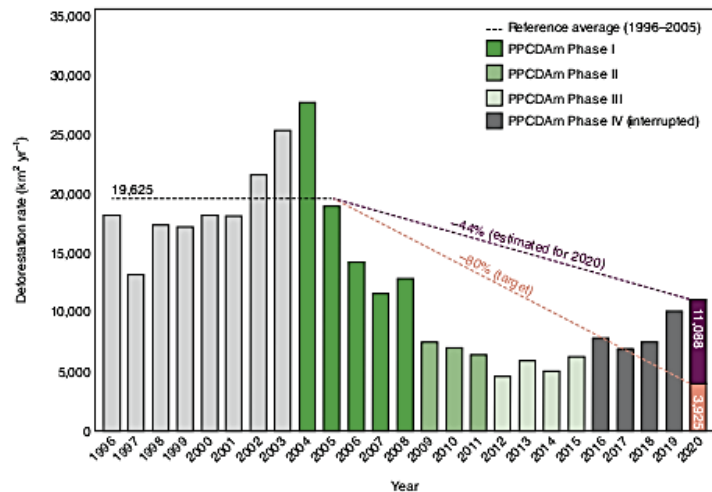


Fig. 1 | Deforestation on the rise. Official deforestation rates for the Brazilian Amazon, taken from PRODES<sup>1</sup>. The target 80% reduction from the 1996–2005 average is also shown. Bar colours represent phases of the Brazilian government's Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm).

clearly failed in its bold intention to reduce deforestation rates.

The upward trend in deforestation has been catalysed by a series of environmental setbacks that started with controversial changes in the Brazilian Forest Code in 2012 (ref. 9), and have been intensified by recent weakening of the Ministry of the Environment's deforestation enforcement actions, disregard of related climate change policies, and law bills that may regularize illegally grabbed public lands<sup>2,10</sup>.

Brazil is under national and international pressure to re-establish control of illegal activities in Amazonia. At the national level, former environment ministers, environmentalists, business entities and non-governmental organizations<sup>10</sup> have been pressing authorities to curb deforestation in Amazonia. At the international level, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Union (EU) — under the EU–Mercosur Trade Agreement — have expressed their concerns with the climbing

of deforestation in the region<sup>10</sup>. Failing to heed these calls will aggravate the current economic crisis and challenge Brazil's post-COVID-19 recovery.

The successful actions that curbed deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon in the past must be urgently resumed, returning Brazil to its former position as a global protagonist for sustainable development. Brazilians must work alongside international pressure to foster public civil actions that hold to account those actors working against Brazil's environmental and social obligations. A Portuguese version of this Correspondence is provided in the Supplementary Information. Brazil, along with most other countries, is currently concerned with emergency measures to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, but long-term planning is essential. The most strongly indicated actions encompass an urgent deforestation moratorium, supported by financial and human-resource investment in environmental monitoring and law enforcement, revision and strengthening of the PPCDAm, and a

## Reflections on the tropical deforestation crisis

William F. Laurance<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

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### Abstract

Tropical forests do far more than sustain biodiversity; they are homes to indigenous peoples, pharmacopeias of natural products, and provide vital ecosystem services, such as flood amelioration and soil conservation. At regional and global scales, tropical forests also have a major influence on carbon storage and climate. I highlight these benefits, then assess the pattern and pace of tropical forest destruction in the Americas, Asia, and Africa. Asia emerges as the most immediate concern, because it has less surviving forest than the other two regions and higher relative rates of deforestation and logging. At regional and national levels, however, there is enormous variation in rates of forest loss. I discuss some factors that tend to promote forest conversion in developing countries, and propose that four — human population pressure, weak government institutions and poor policies, increasing trade liberalization, and industrial logging — are emerging as key drivers of forest destruction. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

*Keywords:* Biodiversity; Government policy; Habitat fragmentation; Human overpopulation; Logging; Rainforests; Trade liberalization; Tropical deforestation

### 1. Introduction

In the tropics, as elsewhere, the processes of habitat loss and fragmentation are inextricably linked. It is therefore vital when considering the consequences of forest fragmentation to think also about habitat destruction. What exactly is being destroyed? Where? How fast? What forces drive deforestation? What are its implications?

The following review grapples with these questions. It begins by highlighting some consequences of the tropical deforestation crisis, both for nature and human welfare. It then assesses the scale and pace of forest loss in the major tropical regions, and suggests key factors that help drive forest conversion.

### 2. What are we losing?

People of our generation will have an unenviable task: to explain to our grandchildren what it was like to watch the world's great rainforests disappear. Let us not

underestimate the significance of this event. Like the meteoric blast that exterminated the dinosaurs (Alvarez et al., 1980) and the hunting blitzkrieg that killed off most of the Pleistocene megafauna (Martin, 1984; Flannery, 1994), the reverberations from the destruction of rainforests will surely be felt for many millennia.

To biologists, the most alarming aspect of the tropical deforestation crisis is the unparalleled threat to biodiversity. Tropical forests are the most ancient, the most diverse, and the most ecologically complex of land communities (Myers, 1984). Though occupying only 7% of the earth's land surface, they probably sustain over half of the planet's life forms (Wilson, 1988). In virtually every biological discipline, tropical forests have been grossly understudied (Janzen, 1986).

Tropical forests provide vital habitats for people, too. The rampant pace of forest conversion is causing severe dislocations — even extinctions — of indigenous groups (Alcorn, 1993). In the Amazon, Amerindian tribes are endangered by deforestation, logging, and by invasions of illegal gold miners, who dominate the Indians and inadvertently introduce exotic diseases (Fearnside, 1987; Christie, 1997). In Sarawak, many Dayak groups have been overrun by rampant logging (Chin et al., 1992; Weissman, 1994; pers. observ.), while in New Guinea, native tribes are being squeezed by multinational mining

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***'They are known as geraizeiros. ... Their way of life is completely aligned with the characteristics of the Cerrado biome, from which they obtain everything they need to survive. They base their way of life on a diverse range of activities including small-scale farming and livestock production and gathering of wild products.'***

**Portal Ypadê website (CNPCT (National Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities, Brazil) 'Geraizeiros')**

Brazil's forests are on fire. Land across the country is being cleared and burned to plant crops and graze cattle – feeding the ever-growing demand for agricultural commodities from the world's biggest food companies.

Over the past decade there have been numerous commitments from industry to source forest/ecosystem risk commodities 'responsibly'. Five years ago, more than 150 companies came together with governments, indigenous peoples and civil society organisations to sign the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF), promising to eliminate deforestation for commodities like soya, cattle and palm oil by 2020.<sup>4</sup> In September 2019, the NYDF's official assessment concluded that achieving this goal is now 'likely impossible' because 'efforts to date have been inadequate to achieve systemic change'.<sup>5</sup>

Brazil's forests and savannahs remain at the frontline of industrial agriculture's war on the world's climate, the environment and traditional communities.<sup>4</sup> The situation in Brazil has worsened under President Bolsonaro, whose government appears to have adopted an attack on the Amazon and indigenous peoples as the pillar of its economic policy. Bolsonaro's government has given tacit endorsement to land grabbing and incursions by illegal loggers, miners and farmers into indigenous lands.<sup>7</sup> His Environment Minister has responded to the deforestation crisis with calls for the Amazon to be 'monetised',<sup>8</sup> the head of the government agency tasked with monitoring deforestation has been sacked<sup>9</sup> and the resources and budget of Brazil's environmental protection agency, IBAMA, have been slashed.<sup>10</sup> Unsurprisingly, Brazil has suffered a sharp increase in



## DEFORESTASI AMAZON PADA ERA BOLSONARO (2019)

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*the Amazonian Tropical Forest; deforestation; national interest; capitalistic interests, Bolsonaro.*

#### **Kata kunci:**

Hutan Tropis Amazon; deforestasi; kepentingan nasional; kepentingan kapitalis; Bolsonaro.

#### **Abstract**

*This article aims to discuss the dynamics of deforestation in Brazil, especially the Amazon Forest in the Bolsonaro era, and to find out the conflict between environmental and economic issues through a critical perspective. The author uses qualitative research methods using secondary data sources. This article uses the concept of Capital Expansion from David Harvey and Deforestation from William Laurance. The discussion of this article shows that the dynamics of deforestation in Brazil's forests, especially in 2019, were driven by Bolsonaro's pro-market policies with a national interest basis and had effect on environmental destruction in the Amazonian tropical forest through deforestation. This article argues that national interests and capitalistic interests have not been able to reconcile with ecological sustainability in the Amazon Forest, which ultimately impacts deforestation.*

#### **Abstrak**

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mendiskusikan dinamika deforestasi hutan di Brazil, khususnya hutan Amazon di era Bolsonaro, serta mengetahui konflik antara isu lingkungan dan ekonomi lewat perspektif kritis. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan sumber data sekunder. Artikel ini menggunakan konsep Ekspansi Kapital dari David Harvey dan konsep Deforestasi dari William Laurance. Pembahasan dari artikel ini menunjukkan dinamika deforestasi di hutan Brazil khususnya pada tahun 2019 didorong oleh kebijakan pro pasar Bolsonaro dengan landasan kepentingan nasional dan berpengaruh pada perusakan lingkungan hidup di hutan tropis Amazon lewat deforestasi. Artikel ini berargumen bahwa adanya kepentingan nasional dan kepentingan kapitalistik yang belum dapat berdamai dengan kelangsungan lingkungan hidup di hutan Amazon yang pada akhirnya berdampak pada deforestasi.

## Lampiran 4 Daftar Bimbingan Skripsi

### Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi Program Studi Hubungan Internasional FEB – UMKT

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Pembimbing : M. Dziaqie Aulia Al- Faruqi, S.IP., M.A

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1	Membahas judul penelitian	
2	Presentasi jurnal dan fiksasi judul	
3	Membahas mengenai literature review	
4	Membahas mengenai revisi proposal	
5	Meminta persetujuan proposal	
6	Membahas mengenai isi pembahasan BAB 2-4	
7	Presentasi sub judul BAB 2-4	
8	Bimbingan mengenai naskah publikasi	
9	Bimbingan mengenai revisi naskah publikasi	
10	Meminta persetujuan lembar pengesahan	

## Lampiran 5 Uji Plagiasi Skripsi

# Skripsi 1 : Peran APIB (Articulação Dos Povos Indígenas Do Brasil) Dalam Mengatasi Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Akibat Deforestasi Pada Masyarakat Adat Di Brasil

*by* La Ode Kasbar

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## Skripsi 1 : Peran APIB (Articulação Dos Povos Indígenas Do Brasil) Dalam Mengatasi Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Akibat Deforestasi Pada Masyarakat Adat Di Brasil

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