



## Pastoral Land Commission – National Secretariat

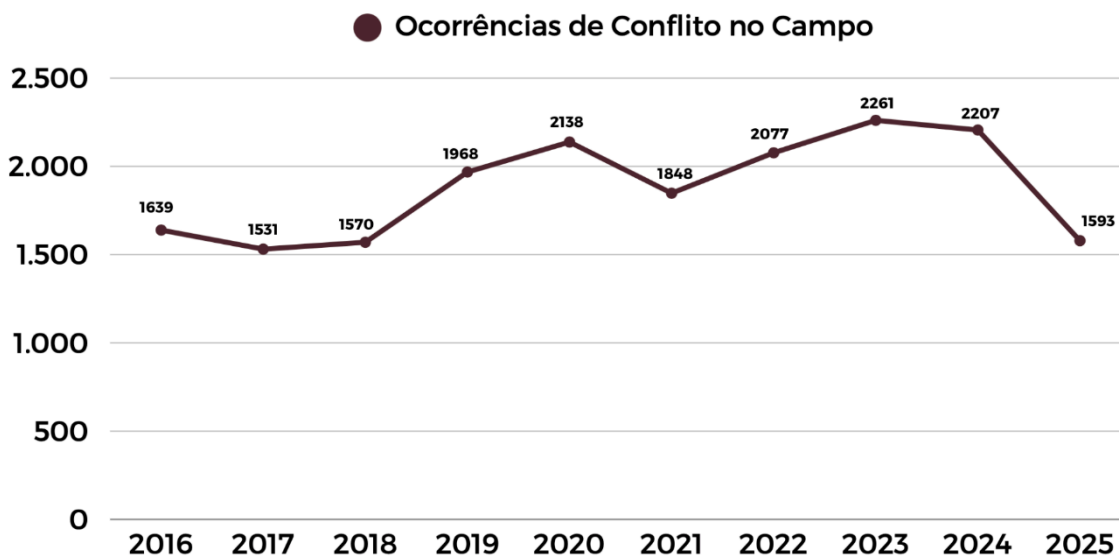
### Communication Advisory

RELEASE

## Violence continues to rise in the Brazilian countryside, denounces CPT

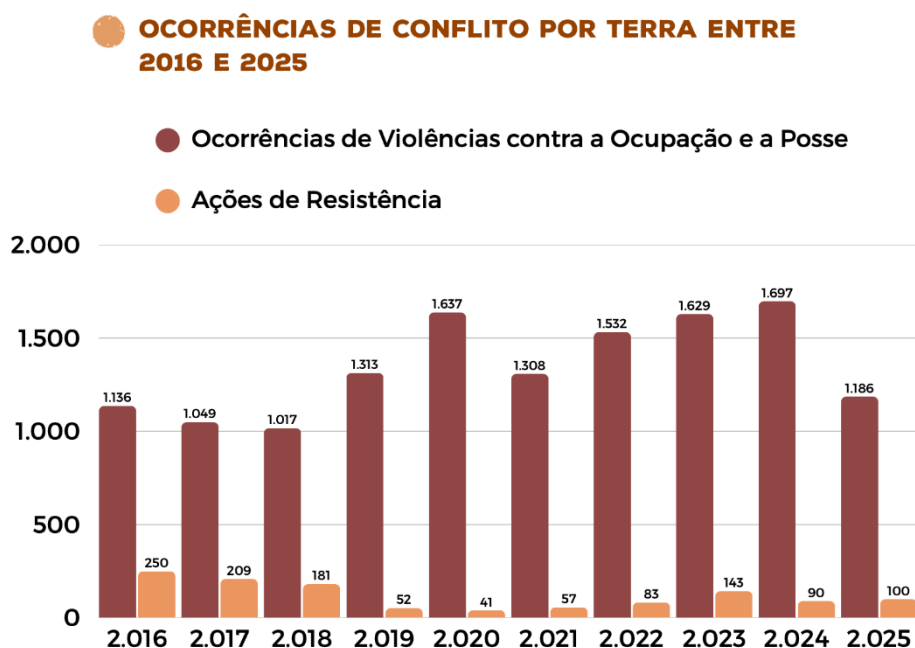
The year 2025 showed a 28% reduction in the records of conflicts in the countryside compared to 2024, with **1,593 occurrences**, compared to 2,207 in the previous year, according to a survey by the Dom Tomás Balduino Documentation Center, of the Pastoral Land Commission (Cedoc/CPT), through the report **Conflicts in Rural Brazil**, published this Monday (27). Compared to the last ten years, the numbers are higher only than those of 2017 and 2018, when 1,531 and 1,570 conflicts were recorded, respectively

Even with the decrease in records, violence against the lives of peoples and communities of the land, waters and forests continues, with a doubling in the number of murders - from **13** victims to **26** - standing out. There was also an increase in cases of rural slave labor, as well as in the number of workers rescued from this degrading condition.



Regarding the types of occurrences, violence over land conflicts represents the highest percentage, with 75% (**1,186**), followed by labor conflicts (**159**), conflicts over water, with **148**, and encampments, occupations and repossession, with **100** records, or 6% of the total.

## Conflicts over land



There were **1,286** occurrences of land conflicts in 2025, **1,186** of which referred to violence over the occupation and possession of land and **100** corresponded to resistance actions, such as encampments, occupations, and retakes. Landless rural workers were the ones who mobilized the most in 2025, with **72** occupations and **9** encampments.

Most of the violence on land had a reduction in the number of occurrences, with the exception of violence by omission/complicity (**224**) and by violation of the necessary conditions for existence (**117**), which maintained an upward trend.

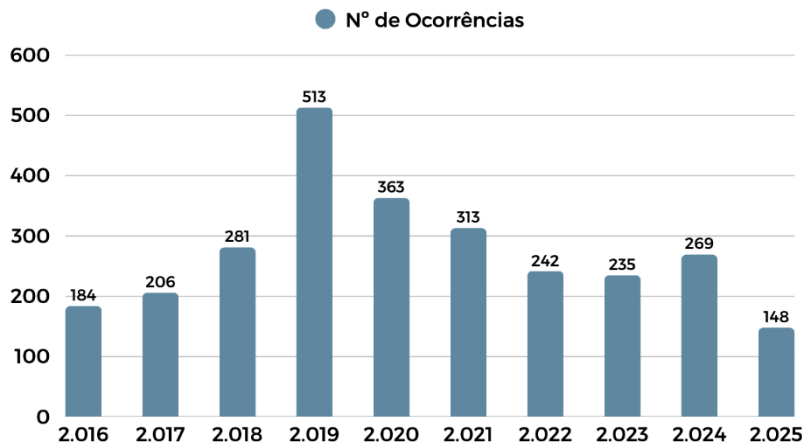
Among the states, Maranhão leads in cases of violence in land conflicts (**190** records). The state of Pará appears in second place, with **142** records of violence, followed by Rondônia (**111**) and Bahia (**101**).

### Conflicts over water

Conflicts over water also had a drop in records, with **148** occurrences, against 269 in 2024, being the lowest number recorded in the last ten years. The state of Pará leads with **21** conflicts, followed by Bahia (**19**) and Minas Gerais (**18**), in cases such as destruction and pollution of water sources, contamination by pesticides and minerals, reduction and impediment of access to water, predatory fishing, among others.

With the exception of the Federal District, all Brazilian states had at least one case of conflict over access to or use of water, mainly victimizing indigenous people, quilombolas, small farmers and riverside dwellers.

## OCORRÊNCIAS DE CONFLITO PELA ÁGUA, ENTRE 2016 E 2025

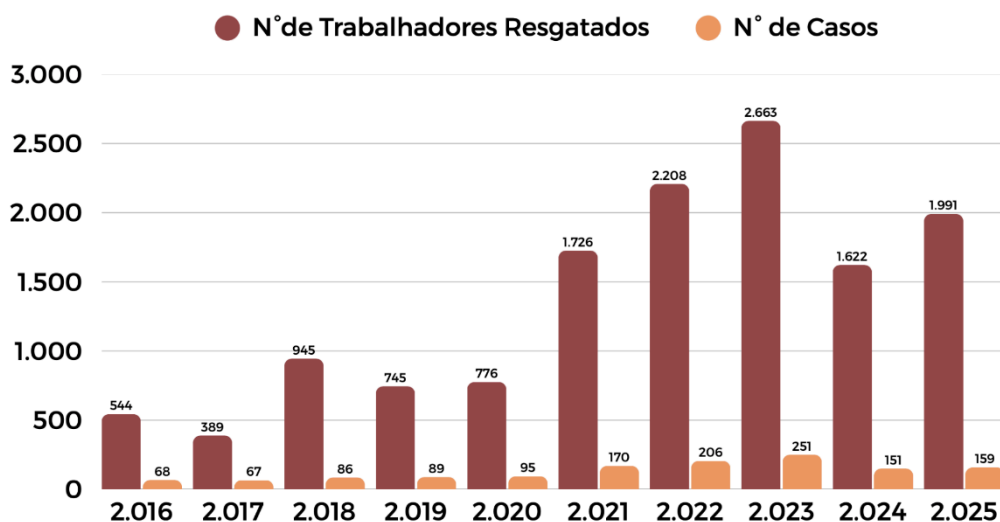


### Rural Slave Labor

In 2025, **159** cases of slave labor were recorded and **1,991** workers were rescued. The number represents a 5% growth in the number of cases and 23% in relation to the total number of workers rescued in the previous year.

One of the outstanding cases was the construction of a plant in the municipality of Porto Alegre do Norte (MT), in which 586 people were rescued. Other economic activities in which workers were found in this situation and rescued were: crops, sugarcane, mining and livestock, sectors directly linked to agribusiness. In addition to Mato Grosso, the states of Minas Gerais, Goiás, Bahia, São Paulo and Maranhão lead in the number of workers rescued from these degrading conditions.

## TOTAL DE TRABALHADORES RESGATADOS E CASOS DE TRABALHO ESCRAVO RURAL ENTRE 2016 E 2026



## **Violence against the Person**

Even with a reduction in cases and victims of violence against the person, 2025 recorded twice as many murders compared to 2024, with **26** people fatally victimized in agrarian conflicts, 16 of them in the Legal Amazon region. Among the deaths, two massacres were recorded - understood by the CPT when it comes to three or more deaths on the same occasion, location and space of time, in moments of concentrated attack by public or private forces. One of these cases happened in Pará and another in Rondônia, each with three murders. The two states also lead in total numbers of murders, with 7 fatal victims in each.

## **Resistance actions**

If, on the one hand, violence is still a constant reality in the Brazilian countryside, popular resistance was also present throughout the country, both in the mobilizations against the “Devastation Bill” and the Time Frame for identifying indigenous territories and during the Conference on Climate Change (COP 30). There were **502** demonstrations of struggle - the lowest number in the last ten years, but even so, with significant participation of indigenous peoples, who rose up against the mega infrastructure, energy and transport projects, which have threatened the permanence of traditional communities in their territories.

**Report** – Prepared annually by the CPT since 1985, with the first publication in 1986, the report Conflicts in Rural Brazil is a source of research for universities, media outlets, governmental and non-governmental agencies. The report is built mainly from the work of pastoral agents of the CPT, in the regional teams that work in rural communities throughout the country, in addition to the investigation of complaints, documents and news, carried out by the team of documentalists of the Dom Tomás Balduino Documentation Center (Cedoc-CPT) throughout the year.

*"Without this data, without these complaints that the CPT denounces every year, these cries would remain silent. This is the memory of those who fell and the cry of those who continue to stand. The CPT listens to hearts, in the quest to break the siege of the bourgeois media that tries to make us invisible and criminalize us. The peoples tell their stories and break the silence imposed by those above, and this is an act of rebellion and the construction of popular power: it is when the riverside dweller records the deforestation of trees with his cell phone; it is when the youth records a podcast, it is when the coconut breaker speaks on the community radio", says a community leader from Pará.*

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