

## [The high toll of organized crime in the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Ebus, Bram
- **Assuntos:** Cocaine ; Cooperation ; COVID-19 ; Crime ; Enforcement ; Law enforcement ; Military police ; National parks ; Native peoples ; Organized crime ; Pandemics ; Rainforests ; Taxation ; Transnationalism ; Violence
- **É parte de:** Nature (London), 2024-01, Vol.625 (7993), p.9-9
- **Descrição:** Violence and criminal activity in the Amazon have worsened since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, when governments and law enforcement prioritized pandemic control over reducing organized crime. Often, Indigenous youths are brought into organized crime by force or are enticed by non-governmental armed groups that supplant the state, carry out rudimentary justice' and levy taxes on the region's inhabitants and economic activities. Developing effective strategies to enhance cooperation between law enforcement and local populations must also be a priority.
- **Editor:** London: Nature Publishing Group
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0028-0836; EISSN: 1476-4687; DOI: 10.1038/d41586-023-04087-y
- **Fonte:** Nature

## [How a surge in organized crime threatens the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Ebus, Bram
- **Assuntos:** Brazil ; Carbon Sequestration ; Conservation of Natural Resources - trends ; Crime - legislation & jurisprudence ; Crime - prevention & control ; Crime - trends ; Mining - legislation & jurisprudence ; Mining - trends
- **É parte de:** Nature (London), 2024-01, Vol.625 (7993), p.9-9
- **Editor:** England
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0028-0836; EISSN: 1476-4687; DOI: 10.1038/d41586-023-04087-y; PMID: 38135843
- **Fonte:** Nature; PubMed

[From Race to Reform: Crime and Criminology in Urban America: Kali N. Gross. \(2006\). Colored Amazons: Crime, Violence and Black Women in the City of Brotherly Love, 1880-1910 Durham & London: Duke University Press. 260 pp. \\$21.95 \(paper\). Michael Willrich. \(2003\). City of Courts: Socializing Justice in Progressive Era Chicago New York: Cambridge University Press. 332 pp. \\$70 \(cloth\), \\$25 \(paper\)](#)

- **Autor:** Trost, Jennifer
- **Assuntos:** Crime ; Criminology ; Justice ; Race ; Reforms ; Urban areas ; Urban crime
- **É parte de:** Journal of Urban History, 2010-07, Vol.36 (4), p.537-542
- **Descrição:** Several books are reviewed.
- **Editor:** Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0096-1442; EISSN: 1552-6771; DOI: 10.1177/0096144210363066
- **Fonte:** Sage Journals

## Violence and Illegal Deforestation: The Crimes of "Environmental Militias" in the Amazon Forest

- **Autor:** Souza, Luiz Enrique Vieira de ; Fetz, Marcelo ; Zagatto, Bruna Pastro ; Pinho, Nataly Sousa
- **Assuntos:** "Environmental militias" ; "green finance" ; Aggression ; Agribusiness ; Amazon deforestation ; Armed forces ; Brazilian environmental legislation ; Crime ; Criminality ; Deforestation ; Discourses ; Elections ; Environmental attitudes ; Environmental law ; Environmental legislation ; Environmental monitoring ; Environmental perception ; Environmental policy ; Federal government ; Global marketing ; Government ; Government programs ; Illegal ; Institutions ; Left wing politics ; Legislation ; Logging ; Markets ; Militia groups ; Militias ; Mining ; Offenses ; Preservation ; Presidents ; science denialism ; Surveillance ; Sustainability ; Technicians ; Technology ; Violence
- **É parte de:** Capitalism, nature, socialism, 2022-04, Vol.33 (2), p.5-25
- **Descrição:** This article presents a conceptual definition of the "environmental militias," which are criminal networks responsible for the rampant increase of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. We demonstrate how they combine violence and technology to reinforce the economic interests of agribusiness, illegal mining and logging sectors, providing all the logistic chain that interconnects such illegal activities and the global market. We argue that since the election of Jair Bolsonaro "environmental militias" have not only been supported by the president's discourse, but also by federal institutions and government programs negatively impacting the Brazilian environmental legislation, reducing monitoring, control and surveillance of environmental assets and the power of institutions responsible for demarcating Indigenous Lands. This article demonstrates the struggle of the Brazilian federal government against scientific data related to deforestation and the increase in human caused fires in the Amazon region. Environmental concern based on scientific criteria has been redefined as "leftist ideology" and the government replaced specialized technicians by military members with no expertise in environmental monitoring or oversight institutions. Finally, we critically analyze market discourses on sustainability by understanding them as corporative reputational strategies rather than effective commitment with the preservation of the Amazon Forest.
- **Editor:** Abingdon: Routledge
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1045-5752; EISSN: 1548-3290; DOI: 10.1080/10455752.2021.1980817
- **Fonte:** Taylor & Francis Journals Complete

[From race to reform: crime and criminology in urban America.\(Colored Amazons: Crime, Violence and Black Women in the City of Brotherly Love, 1880-1910\)\(City of Courts: Socializing Justice in Progressive Era\)](#)

- **Autor:** Trost, Jennifer
- **Assuntos:** Criminology ; Race relations ; Review articles ; U.S.A ; United States of America ; Urban communities ; Urban Crime ; Urban history ; Violence
- **É parte de:** Journal of Urban History, 2010-07, Vol.36 (4), p.537-542
- **Descrição:** A review essay on a book by Kali N. Gross, Colored Amazons: Crime, Violence and Black Women in the City of Brotherly Love, 1880-1910 (Durham & London: Duke U Press, 2006); & (2) Michael Willrich, City of Courts: Socializing Justice in Progressive Era Chicago (New York: Cambridge U Press, 2003).
- **Editor:** Sage Publications, Inc
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0096-1442; EISSN: 1552-6771; DOI: 10.1177/0096144210363066; CODEN: JUHIDV

- **Fonte:** Sage Journals

### [AmazonCRIME: a Geospatial Artificial Intelligence dataset and benchmark for the classification of potential areas linked to Transnational Environmental Crimes in the Amazon Rainforest](#)

- **Autor:** Jairo J. Pinto-Hidalgo ; Jorge A. Silva-Centeno
- **Assuntos:** crímenes ambientales trasnacionales ; inteligencia artificial geoespacial ; inteligencia geoespacial ; selva amazónica ; sentinel-2
- **É parte de:** Revista de teledetección, 2022-01 (59), p.1-21
- **Descrição:** In this article the challenge of detecting areas linked to transnational environmental crimes in the Amazon rainforest is addressed using Geospatial Intelligence data, open access Sentinel-2 imagery provided by the Copernicus programme, as well as the cloud processing capabilities of the Google Earth Engine platform. For this, a dataset consisting of 6 classes with a total of 30,000 labelled and geo-referenced 13-band multispectral images was generated, which is used to feed advanced Geospatial Artificial Intelligence models (deep convolutional neural networks) specialised in image classification tasks. With the dataset presented in this paper it is possible to obtain a classification overall accuracy of 96.56%. It is also demonstrated how the results obtained can be used in real applications to support decision making aimed at preventing Transnational Environmental Crimes in the Amazon rainforest. The AmazonCRIME Dataset is made publicly available in the repository: <https://github.com/jp-geoAI/AmazonCRIME.git>.
- **Editor:** Universitat Politècnica de Valencia
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1133-0953; EISSN: 1988-8740; DOI: 10.4995/raet.2022.15710
- **Fonte:** Alma/SFX Local Collection; DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [Deforestation Crimes and Conflicts in the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Boekhout van Solinge, Tim
- **Assuntos:** Criminology ; Criminology and Criminal Justice ; Deforestation ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental justice ; Law and Criminology ; Native peoples ; Rainforests ; Victimization
- **É parte de:** Critical criminology (Richmond, B.C.), 2010-12, Vol.18 (4), p.263-277
- **Descrição:** This article explores and explains deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon rainforest. It primarily takes a green criminological perspective and looks at the harm that is inflicted on many of the Amazon's inhabitants, including indigenous populations such as 'uncontacted' tribes of hunters-gatherers, the oldest human societies. The green criminological perspective also implies that the definition of victimisation is being enlarged: not only (future) humans, but also non-humans can be considered victims. Being the most biodiverse place on the planet, deforestation of the Amazon leads to threats and extinctions of animal and plant species. The main causes of deforestation in the Amazon are land conversion for agriculture (mainly cattle, also soy), practices that are mostly illegal. As the products of the (illegally) deforested rainforest in the Brazilian Amazon are mainly for export markets, western societies with large ecological footprints could be held responsible for deforestation of the Amazon.
- **Editor:** Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1205-8629; EISSN: 1572-9877; DOI: 10.1007/s10612-010-9120-x
- **Fonte:** SpringerLink (Online service)

## [Colored Amazons: crime, violence, and black women in the city of brotherly love, 1880-1910](#)

- **Autor:** Marshall, Courtney Denine
- **Assuntos:** 19th century ; 20th century ; Blacks ; Crime ; Review articles ; South Amerindians ; Violence ; Women
- **É parte de:** Women's studies, 2008-04, Vol.37 (3), p.317-319
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0049-7878; EISSN: 1547-7045; DOI: 10.1080/00497870801917267
- **Fonte:** Taylor & Francis Journals Complete

## [Kali N. Gross, Colored Amazons: Crime, Violence, and Black Women in the City of Brotherly Love, 1880-1910](#)

- **Autor:** Cash, Floris Barnett
- **É parte de:** The Journal of African American history, 2007-10, Vol.92 (4), p.580-582
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1548-1867; EISSN: 2153-5086; DOI: 10.1086/JAAHv92n4p580
- **Fonte:** JSTOR

## [Anatomy of a crime: the network of actions that threaten the conservation of the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Coelho, Carolyn Almeida ; Maciel, Jefferson Rodrigues ; Cabral, Fernanda Nunes ; Amorim, Bruno Sampaio
- **Assuntos:** Angiosperms ; Biodiversity ; Biological diversity conservation ; Biomedical and Life Sciences ; Climate Change/Climate Change Impacts ; Commentary ; Conservation ; Conservation Biology/Ecology ; Crime ; Ecology ; Economics ; Environmental law ; Environmental legislation ; Environmental policy ; Environmental protection ; Expeditions ; Exploitation ; Laws, regulations and rules ; Legislation ; Life Sciences ; Multiship expeditions ; Natural resources ; Wildlife conservation
- **É parte de:** Biodiversity and conservation, 2022-05, Vol.31 (5-6), p.1755-1763
- **Descrição:** The Amazon is under threat due to an unprecedented attack on environmental legislation. The municipality of Manicoré, Brazil, is an example of how the weakening of laws affect the conservation of biodiversity in the region. Manicoré is characterized as a scientifically understudied area, with high biodiversity potential and is likely to contain many species not yet described. Recently, 801 species of angiosperms were listed for this municipality, and during the collection expeditions it was possible to verify the effects of the weakening of environmental policies and laws. In this work, we show how a set of local actions can affect the balance of power and economic exploitation in a region in the Amazon. The examples we highlight here help to understand the entire current context of conservation in the Amazon, as we dissect the details of the political dynamics that weaken the biodiversity protection network and accelerate the exploitation of natural resources in the region.
- **Editor:** Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0960-3115; EISSN: 1572-9710; DOI: 10.1007/s10531-022-02424-7
- **Fonte:** SpringerLink (Online service)

## [More Amazon than Mafia: analysing a DDoS stresser service as organised cybercrime](#)

- **Autor:** Musotto, Roberto ; Wall, David S.
- **Assuntos:** Criminology and Criminal Justice ; Cybercrime ; Data security ; Denial of service attacks ; Electronic commerce ; Evaluation ; Law and Criminology ; Methods ; Organized crime ; Political Science ; Safety and security measures ; Sociology ; Technology application
- **É parte de:** Trends in organized crime, 2022-06, Vol.25 (2), p.173-191
- **Descrição:** The internet mafia trope has shaped our knowledge about organised crime groups online, yet the evidence is largely speculative and the logic often flawed. This paper adds to current knowledge by exploring the development, operation and demise of an online criminal group as a case study. In this article we analyse a DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) stresser (also known as booter) which sells its services online to enable offenders to launch attacks. Using Social Network Analysis to explore the service operations and payment systems, our findings show a central business model that is similar to legitimate e-commerce websites in the way product, price and customers are differentiated. It also illustrates that its organisation is distributed and not hierarchical and the overall income yield is comparatively low, requiring further organisational activity to make it pay. Finally, we show that the users of the service (mainly offenders) are not only a mixed group of actors, but that it is also possible to discriminate between different levels of seriousness of offending according to the particular service they purchased.
- **Editor:** New York: Springer US
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1084-4791; EISSN: 1936-4830; DOI: 10.1007/s12117-020-09397-5
- **Fonte:** SpringerLink (Online service)

#### [Brazil: Burning the Amazon is a crime against humanity](#)

- **Assuntos:** Communities ; Effect of fires on ; Forest biodiversity ; Indigenous peoples ; Land tenure ; Political aspects ; Social aspects ; Social movements ; Sustainable development
- **É parte de:** Green left weekly, 2019-09 (1235), p.15
- **Descrição:** La Via Campesina is a global social movement that unites 148 groups representing small farmers, peasants, rural workers and indigenous communities around the world. It fights for food sovereignty and ecologically sustainable agriculture.
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1036-126X; EISSN: 1036-126X
- **Fonte:** Alma/SFX Local Collection

#### [The Amazon in the Crossfire. Review of the Special Chapter of the UN World Drug Report 2023 on the Amazon Basin](#)

- **Autor:** Brombacher, Daniel ; Santos, Hector Fabio
- **É parte de:** Journal of illicit economies and development, 2023-11, Vol.5 (1), p.13-18
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2516-7227; EISSN: 2516-7227; DOI: 10.31389/jied.218
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [Who is going to save the Brazilian Amazon forest? Reflections on deforestation, wildlife eviction, and stewardship behavior](#)



- **Autor:** Silva, Marianny J. B. ; Costa, Marconi F. da ; Farias, Salomão A. ; Wanderley, Lilian S. O.
- **Assuntos:** Agribusiness ; Brazilian Amazon ; crime ; Deforestation ; Environmental stewardship ; marketers ; Rainforests ; stewardship behavior ; wildlife
- **É parte de:** Psychology & marketing, 2020-12, Vol.37 (12), p.1720-1730
- **Descrição:** The Brazilian Amazon deforestation is the context for this article, approached as a crime against humanity and wildlife. Recently, Amazon forest fires have also worried most of the economically developed nations, generating criticism and demanding that the Brazilian Government be more active in preventing fires and deforestation. It is necessary to guarantee the wellbeing and health of millions of animal species that live in this habitat, avoiding their extinctions and encouraging the preservation of the forest and its inhabitants. Agribusiness, together with illegal timber trade, are blamed for most of the deforestation. In this paper, we present and discuss Brazilian Amazon deforestation data, addressing the role of agribusiness as dependent on good environmental governance. We argue how stewardship behavior needs to become a path to stop deforestation and wildlife eviction and we reflect on what marketers in Brazil and the world can do to better protect the Amazon rainforest. We conclude that the Government, companies, and society must be coresponsible for the protection of the Amazon rainforest through conservation transparency, dialogue, environmental awareness, and sustainability in production and consumption practices.
- **Editor:** Hoboken: Wiley Periodicals Inc
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0742-6046; EISSN: 1520-6793; DOI: 10.1002/mar.21418
- **Fonte:** Wiley Online Library All Journals; Wiley Journals; Wiley-Blackwell Full Collection 2013

#### [JOURNALISTIC NARRATIVES ABOUT THE “DAY OF FIRE”: a Luso-Brazilian perspective on the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Braga, Thaís Luciana Correa ; Marinho, Sandra
- **Assuntos:** COMMUNICATION
- **É parte de:** Brazilian journalism research, 2023-04, Vol.19 (1), p.e1582
- **Descrição:** ABSTRACT – The “day of fire” in the Amazon refers to forest fires allegedly caused by farmers in the state of Pará, Brazil, in 2019. This article aims to identify and understand the strategies for constructing journalistic narratives about this event. Folha de S.Paulo (Brazil) and Público (Portugal) were the newspapers selected for the observation and analysis of the case. As data collection techniques/tools, an analysis grid was used (direct observation), and semi-structured interviews with journalists involved in the case coverage (indirect observation). The pragmatic analysis of the journalistic narrative was applied to the discursive analysis. The results show that, in the Brazilian newspaper, the conflict was structured with a beginning, middle, and end, and produced the sense that environmental crimes in the Amazon remain unpunished. In the Portuguese newspaper, the conflict ended in anticlimax and created the feeling that it was necessary to save the Amazon for the next generations. RESUMO – O “dia do fogo” na Amazônia refere-se aos incêndios florestais alegadamente provocados por agropecuaristas do Estado do Pará, no Brasil, em 2019. Neste artigo pretende-se identificar e compreender as estratégias de construção das narrativas jornalísticas sobre este acontecimento. Foram selecionados os jornais Folha de S.Paulo (Brasil) e Público (Portugal) para a observação e análise do caso. Como técnicas/instrumentos de recolha dos dados, recorreu-se a uma grelha de análise (observação direta) e entrevistas semiestruturadas com jornalistas envolvidos na cobertura do caso (observação indireta). Para a análise discursiva, operacionalizou-se a análise pragmática da narrativa jornalística. Os resultados revelam que, no jornal brasileiro, o conflito foi

estruturado com começo, meio e fim, bem como produziu o sentido de que os crimes ambientais na Amazônia ficam impunes. Já no jornal português, o conflito terminou em anticlímax e produziu o sentido de que é preciso salvar a Amazônia para as próximas gerações. RESUMEN – El “día del fuego” en la Amazonía se refiere a los incendios forestales supuestamente provocados por agricultores en el estado de Pará, Brasil, en 2019. Este artículo tiene como objetivo identificar y comprender las estrategias para construir narrativas periodísticas sobre este evento. Folha de S.Paulo (Brasil) y Público (Portugal) fueron los periódicos seleccionados para la observación y análisis del caso. Como técnicas/herramientas de recolección de datos se utilizó una matriz de análisis (observación directa) y entrevistas semiestructuradas a periodistas involucrados en la cobertura del caso (observación indirecta). El análisis pragmático de la narrativa periodística se aplicó al análisis discursivo. Los resultados muestran que, en el diario brasileño, el conflicto se estructuró con un principio, un medio y un final, y produjo la sensación de que los crímenes ambientales en la Amazonía quedan impunes. En el diario portugués, el conflicto terminó en anticlímax y creó la sensación de que era necesario salvar la Amazonía para las próximas generaciones.

- **Editor:** Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores em Jornalismo (SBPJor)
- **Idioma:** Inglês; Português
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1808-4079; ISSN: 1981-9854; EISSN: 1981-9854; DOI: 10.25200/BJR.v19n1.2023.1582
- **Fonte:** SciELO Brazil; DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [IoT forensic analysis: A family of experiments with Amazon Echo devices](#)

- **Autor:** Lorenz, Scott ; Stinehour, Stanley ; Chennamaneni, Anitha ; Subhani, Abdul B. ; Torre, Damiano
- **Assuntos:** Amazon echo ; Experiments ; Forensics analysis ; Internet of things
- **É parte de:** Forensic Science International: Digital Investigation, 2023-06, Vol.45, p.301541, Article 301541
- **Descrição:** Criminal Investigations involving digital devices often focus on the analysis of mobile phones, tablets, and computers associated with the suspect or the victim. The connection of IoT devices to criminal investigations may not always be considered or understood by professionals handling the crime scene. The language, experience, and understanding needed to articulate the appropriate causes required to include IoT devices in search warrant affidavits are not always known or available to case agents overseeing the evidence-gathering portion of the investigation. For this reason, we introduce a novel methodology that shows how to locate and identify IoT device owner account information, device specifications and configurations, and the location of user activity on the device. We use this methodology to carry out a family of eight experiments on IoT devices that can assist law enforcement professionals in the construction of search warrant affidavits with information that will help satisfy the legal requirement to show evidence of a crime is likely contained on IoT devices. In this paper, we focus on Amazon Echo Show IoT devices and the legal justification for seizing and examining the devices, methods of extraction, and location of user-related artifacts on IoT device hardware. Overall, the implications of our study offer law enforcement professionals specific, practical instructions on how to deal with Amazon IoT devices involved in a crime scene. The analysis of data related to these devices is presented through practical demonstrations of these devices in action. •A novel methodology that shows how to locate user activity on IoT devices which can contain evidence. •Eight experiments on IoT devices that help law enforcement in the construction of search warrant affidavits. •A set of device diagrams that help law enforcement personnel to understand how evidence are stored on the IoT hardware. •A background analysis of IoT forensics discussing the reasons for seizing digital evidence. •Practical instructions for the law enforcement on how to extract data from the Amazon IoT devices.

- **Editor:** Elsevier Ltd
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2666-2817; DOI: 10.1016/j.fsidi.2023.301541
- **Fonte:** Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals

### [Ecocide in the Amazon: the contested politics of environmental rights in Brazil](#)

- **Autor:** Raftopoulos, Malayna ; Morley, Joanna
- **Assuntos:** Amazon ; Brazil ; Climate change ; Crime ; Criteria ; Destruction ; ecocide ; Ecosystems ; Environmental degradation ; environmental rights ; Exploitation ; Genocide ; Governance ; Impact damage ; Imperialism ; Industrialization ; Natural environment ; natural resource ; Natural resources ; Politics ; Presidents ; Rainforests ; Resource exploitation ; Sovereignty ; Sustainability ; Sustainable development
- **É parte de:** The international journal of human rights, 2020-11, Vol.24 (10), p.1616-1641
- **Descrição:** Though a discussion of the 2019 Brazilian Amazon fires, this article examines the contested politics of environmental rights in Brazil. It analyses how the concept of ecocide can offer a useful lens with which to articulate the socio-ecological consequences of President Bolsonaro's extractive imperialism, and the persistent failure of current international governance frameworks to address the continuing widespread destruction of the natural environment. Firstly, the article places the concept of ecocide within the context of the international governance framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the challenges that natural resource exploitation presents to the achievement of sustainable development in Latin America. Secondly, it presents an overview of the concept of ecocide that includes cultural genocide as a method for undermining a way of life and a technique for group destruction. Lastly, through an analysis of Brazil's environmental politics, contested claims of sovereignty and the recent push for the industrialisation of the Amazon, the article considers whether claims of ecocide in the Brazilian Amazon can be substantiated when using the criteria for the crime of ecocide - namely the size, duration and impact of the extensive damage to, destruction of or loss of ecosystems in the Amazon rainforest.
- **Editor:** Abingdon: Routledge
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1364-2987; EISSN: 1744-053X; DOI: 10.1080/13642987.2020.1746648
- **Fonte:** Taylor & Francis Journals Complete

### [Amazon protector](#)

- **Autor:** Rodrigues, Meghie
- **Assuntos:** Climate change ; Deforestation ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental policy ; Natural resources ; Rainforests ; Renewable resources ; Satellite imagery ; Satellites ; Space research
- **É parte de:** Nature (London), 2023-12, Vol.624 (7992), p.498-498
- **Descrição:** Brazil's environment and climate-change minister announced that there had been a 43% drop in deforestation alerts on the basis of satellite images of the Amazon rainforest between January and July 2023, compared with the same period in 2022. Between January and July, the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) issued 147% more fines for environmental crimes than it had averaged during similar months between 2019 and 2022. According to data from Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE), deforestation in the Amazon from August 2022 to July 2023 is estimated to be 22% below what it was in the previous 12 months.
- **Editor:** London: Nature Publishing Group



- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0028-0836; EISSN: 1476-4687; DOI: 10.1038/d41586-023-03921-7
- **Fonte:** Nature

[The mass incarceration and the increase of violence in the states of the Brazilian Western Amazon, 2005-2017: analysis and perspectives/O encarceramento em massa e o aumento da violencia nos estados da Amazonia Ocidental, 2005-2017: analise e perspectivas](#)

- **Autor:** Jacaranda, Rodolfo ; Flores, Lucas Niero ; Feitoza, Mateus
- **É parte de:** Revista de Direito da Cidade, 2019-09, Vol.11 (3), p.636
- **Descrição:** In the last two decades imprisonment and violence have grown sharply in the states of the Brazilian Western Amazon, comprising Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas and Roraima. This article aims to analyze the increase in those numbers between 2005 and 2017. The research uses statistical data analysis and compares the variations of these data over the period, in search of meaningful associations that help to understand why, at the same time that the states of the region became the largest mass incarcerated in the country, crime has not stopped increasing. The results show that increased incarceration has not diminished crime and that without an urgent review of the criminal policy imposed by all institutions of the justice system violence must continue to increase in prisons and on the streets. Keywords: Mass Incarceration; Amazon; Brazilian Western Amazon; Crime; Criminal Policy Nas ultimas duas decadas o encarceramento e a violencia cresceram acentuadamente nos estados da Amazonia Ocidental brasileira, composta por Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas e Roraima. Este artigo tem o objetivo de analisar o aumento desses numeros, entre 2005 e 2017. A pesquisa utiliza analise de dados estatisticos e compara as variacoes desses dados ao longo do periodo, em busca de associacoes significativas que ajudem a entender por que, ao mesmo tempo em que os estados da regioao se tornaram os maiores encarceradores em massa do pais, a criminalidade nao parou de aumentar. Os resultados mostram que o aumento do encarceramento nao diminuiu o crime e que sem uma revisao urgente da politica penal imposta por todas as instituicoes do sistema de justica a violencia deve continuar aumentando, nas prisoes e nas ruas. Palavras-chave: Encarceramento em massa; Amazonia; Amazonia Ocidental Brasileira; Crime; Politica Criminal;
- **Editor:** Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro- Uerj
- **Idioma:** Português
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2317-7721; EISSN: 2317-7721; DOI: 10.12957/rdc.2019.44025
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

[Wood volume is overestimated in the Brazilian Amazon: Why not use generic volume prediction methods in tropical forest management?](#)

- **Autor:** Cardoso, Rodrigo Montezano ; Miguel, Eder Pereira ; de Souza, Hallefy Junio ; de Souza, Álvaro Nogueira ; Nascimento, Rodrigo Geroni Mendes
- **Assuntos:** Brazil ; Conservation of Natural Resources - methods ; Forestry - methods ; Forests ; Illegal timber ; Mixed effect modeling ; Model validation ; Sustainable forest management ; Trees ; Wood
- **É parte de:** Journal of environmental management, 2024-01, Vol.350, p.119593-119593, Article 119593
- **Descrição:** The Amazon has a range of species with high potential for sustainable timber harvesting, but for them to be utilized globally, the merchantable wood volume must be accurately quantified. However, since the 1950s, inadequate methods for estimating merchantable timber volumes have been employed in the Amazon, and Brazilian Government agencies still require some of them. The natural

variability of the Amazon Forest provides an abundance of species of different sizes and shapes, conferring several peculiarities, which makes it necessary to use up-to-date and precise methods for timber quantification in Amazon Forest management. Given the employment of insufficient estimation methods for wood volume, this study scrutinizes the disparities between the actual harvested merchantable wood volume and the volume estimated by the forest inventory during the harvesting phase across five distinct public forest areas operating under sustainable forest management concessions. We used mixed-effect models to evaluate the relationships between inventory and harvested volume for genera and forest regions. We performed an equivalence test to assess the similarity between the volumes obtained during the pre-and post-harvest phases. We calculated root mean square error and percentage bias for merchantable volume as accuracy metrics. There was a strong tendency for the 100% forest inventory to overestimate merchantable wood volume, regardless of genus and managed area. There was a significant discrepancy between the volumes inventoried and harvested in different regions intended for sustainable forest management, in which only 22% of the groups evaluated were equivalent. The methods currently practiced by forest companies for determining pre-harvest merchantable volume are inaccurate enough to support sustainable forest management in the Amazon. They may even facilitate the region's illegal timber extraction and organized crime. •Inventoried and harvested wood volumes were compared in managed Amazon Forest areas. •Volume data from sixty-five thousand trees of ten botanical genera were used. •Wood volume estimates and mistaken modelling approaches were discovered. •Quantified merchantable wood volume overestimates the harvested in the Amazon Forest. •The estimated wood volume is not accurate enough to promote legal forest management.

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- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0301-4797; EISSN: 1095-8630; DOI: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.119593; PMID: 38016237
- **Fonte:** Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals; PubMed

### [Characterization of technical and legal irregularities in management plans in the Brazilian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Costa, Vinicius Otavio Benoit ; Koehler, Henrique Soares ; Robert, Renato Cesar Gonçalves
- **Assuntos:** Environmental offenses ; Forest control ; Forestry exploitation ; Single APU
- **É parte de:** Trees, Forests and People (Online), 2024-06, Vol.16, p.100548, Article 100548
- **Descrição:** •Amazonian forest management plans may hide illegal logging. •72.8 % of these plans show fraudulent movement of credits. •Most issues in management plans occur during the exploratory phase. •Failures in forest control in the Brazilian Amazon threaten sustainability. A Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) is essential for promoting the appropriate use of forest resources in the Brazilian Amazon. However, in contrast to technical and legal precepts, some plans can be used to hide environmental crimes. Therefore, based on 184 administrative processes, this study aimed to analyze the main technical and legal irregularities found in the SFMP filed by the Federal Environmental Agency between 2006 and 2021. These plans are located in eight states of the Brazilian Legal Amazon, covering an area of 746 thousand hectares of forest management and involving the authorization of 4.1 million cubic meters of round wood. It was found that 82.3 % of these SFMPs were authorized by single annual production units (APU), which contradicted the precepts of forest management and tended to facilitate the commission of illegal acts. The analysis identified 27 variables, resulting in 1,003 technical and legal nonconformities identified by the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), a federal agency responsible for environmental protection. Multivariate cluster analysis demonstrated the relevance of the main factors throughout the analyzed period, highlighting problems in the chain of custody, irregular forestry transport, unauthorized forestry exploitation, and fraudulent movement of credits; the latter was present in 72.8 % of the SFMP

analyzed. The factor analysis grouped ten factors that explained 74.3 % of the total variance. The importance of forest management and the sustainable use of forests in the Amazon is irrefutable; however, the results suggest that SFMPs, when misused, can act as vectors for environmental crimes, mainly by incorporating and hiding wood without legal origin. Addressing these deficiencies may contribute to improvements in forest control mechanisms to curb unfair competition and ensure the sustainability of this activity.

- **Editor:** Elsevier B.V
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2666-7193; EISSN: 2666-7193; DOI: 10.1016/j.tfp.2024.100548
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [Deforestation and Forest Degradation Due to Gold Mining in the Peruvian Amazon: A 34-Year Perspective](#)

- **Autor:** Caballero Espejo, Jorge ; Messinger, Max ; Román-Dañobeytia, Francisco ; Ascorra, Cesar ; Fernandez, Luis ; Silman, Miles
- **Assuntos:** Air pollution ; artisanal-scale gold mining ; Classification ; Clouds ; commodity ; Contamination ; Datasets ; Deforestation ; Economic factors ; Emissions ; Environmental impact ; Forest degradation ; Forests ; Geography ; Geomorphology ; Gold ; Gold mines & mining ; Identification methods ; Infrastructure ; Land cover ; Land tenure ; Land use ; Landsat ; Landsat satellites ; Landscape ; Mercury ; Organized crime ; Poverty ; protected areas ; Public health ; Remote sensing ; Rivers ; Roads & highways ; Sediments ; Social factors ; Socioeconomic factors ; Socioeconomics ; Surface water ; Trends
- **É parte de:** Remote sensing (Basel, Switzerland), 2018-12, Vol.10 (12), p.1903
- **Descrição:** While deforestation rates decline globally they are rising in the Western Amazon. Artisanal-scale gold mining (ASGM) is a large cause of this deforestation and brings with it extensive environmental, social, governance, and public health impacts, including large carbon emissions and mercury pollution. Underlying ASGM is a broad network of factors that influence its growth, distribution, and practices such as poverty, flows of legal and illegal capital, conflicting governance, and global economic trends. Despite its central role in land use and land cover change in the Western Amazon and the severity of its social and environmental impacts, it is relatively poorly studied. While ASGM in Southeastern Peru has been quantified previously, doing so is difficult due to the heterogeneous nature of the resulting landscape. Using a novel approach to classify mining that relies on a fusion of CLASlite and the Global Forest Change dataset, two Landsat-based deforestation detection tools, we sought to quantify ASGM-caused deforestation in the period 1984–2017 in the southern Peruvian Amazon and examine trends in the geography, methods, and impacts of ASGM across that time. We identify nearly 100,000 ha of deforestation due to ASGM in the 34-year study period, an increase of 21% compared to previous estimates. Further, we find that 10% of that deforestation occurred in 2017, the highest annual amount of deforestation in the study period, with 53% occurring since 2011. Finally, we demonstrate that not all mining is created equal by examining key patterns and changes in ASGM activity and techniques through time and space. We discuss their connections with, and impacts on, socio-economic factors, such as land tenure, infrastructure, international markets, governance efforts, and social and environmental impacts.
- **Editor:** Basel: MDPI AG
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2072-4292; EISSN: 2072-4292; DOI: 10.3390/rs10121903
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [Political activity in social media induces forest fires in the Brazilian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Caetano, Marco Antonio Leonel
- **Assuntos:** Amazon forest ; Cross correlation ; Deforestation ; Digital media ; Fires ; Forest & brush fires ; Forest fires ; Google Trends ; Keywords ; Mass media ; Outbreaks ; Presidents ; Social media ; Social networks ; Space research ; Trends
- **É parte de:** Technological forecasting & social change, 2021-06, Vol.167, p.120676, Article 120676
- **Descrição:** •Increase of the fire outbreaks in Amazon. •The rainfall index is statistically the same of others winters in Amazon. •The influence of Brazilian President Bolsonaro in increase of the fire outbreaks. •Cross-correlations between the President's speech with keywords in Google Trends and current data of fires in Brazilian Amazon. •Decrease of reported infractions on environmental crimes due cut of budget. Authors have presented several discussions and they suggest that Google Trends data did not only reflect the current state of events, but may have also been able to anticipate certain future trends. A major peak of devastation and fire occurred on August-2019 in Brazilian Amazon forest and messages were spread out in social media and on the Internet announcing protests over “the day of fire”. Investigations of journalists indicate that a group formed by producers, land grabbers and prospectors set fire to roads in the Brazilian Amazon. Social media is part of the routine of statements by presidents and political representatives with a high impact on actions that directly affect the population. Our goal is to use Google Trends as an indicator or predictor of actions as that were part of the fires in the Amazon in 2019. In this article we investigate what is a possible influence of President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro in the increase of fire outbreaks due their speeches, using cross-correlations between the President's speech with keywords in Google Trends and current data of fires alerted by INPE– Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Space Research Institute). We found a cross-correlation of 55.73% that support this fact after looking up keywords related in Goggle Trends. The cross-correlation indicates that the maximum value is seven days from the peak of the search for the keyword, on the same date of "day of fire". When data are observed hour by hour, the cross-correlation between keywords and the beginning of "day of fire" is 53.96%, with a lag between 10 h and 32 h until the increase of fires in Legal Amazon. The cross-correlation for Google Trends between the keyword “Germany” and the keyword “Altamira+Fires+BR-163” was of 72.87%, showing high relationship in the attacks to Mrs. Angela Merkel (Germany) and Altamira (region of Amazon) with highest fires outbreaks appearing along the BR-163 highway.
- **Editor:** New York: Elsevier Inc
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0040-1625; EISSN: 1873-5509; DOI: 10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120676
- **Fonte:** Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals

## [HOW TO SAVE THE AMAZON: WHY THE FOREST HAS MORE VALUE STANDING THAN CUT DOWN/ COMO SALVAR A AMAZONIA: POR QUE A FLORESTA DE PE VALE MAIS DO QUE DERRUBADA](#)

- **Autor:** Barroso, Luis Roberto ; Mello, Patricia Perrone Campos
- **Assuntos:** Deforestation ; Protection and preservation
- **É parte de:** Revista de Direito da Cidade, 2020-06, Vol.12 (2), p.1262
- **Descrição:** This paper discusses the importance of the Amazon to the global ecosystem, the reduction and the advance of deforestation of the forest in Brazilian territory, as well as the escalation of environmental crimes, with emphasis on illegal logging, land grabbing and unauthorized mining, including in indigenous lands. The text points to public policies that have been successful in containing the destruction of the forest and the setback they have suffered in recent times. In the final part, the article describes the forest exploitation models adopted so far, with their limited economic social

results, and presents an alternative model, which combines the Fourth Industrial Revolution and forest bioeconomy. Finally, the paper also presents contributions that international agents can offer to the preservation of the forest, through financing (REDD+ mechanisms), as well as conditionalities formulated by consumer and financing markets. Keywords: Amazon, deforestation, environmental crime, economic exploitation models, fourth industrial revolution, financing (REDD+). O presente artigo expoe a importancia da Amazonia no ecossistema global, o recuo e o avanco do desmatamento da floresta situada em territorio brasileiro, assim como a dinamica da escalada dos crimes ambientais, com destaque para a extracao ilegal de madeira, a grilagem de terras e o garimpo nao autorizado, inclusive em reservas indigenas. O texto aponta as politicas publicas governamentais que tiveram sucesso em conter a destruicao da floresta e o retrocesso que sofreram nos ultimos tempos. Na parte final, sao descritos os modelos de exploracao da floresta adotados ate aqui, com limitados resultados economicos e sociais, e apresenta-se o modelo alternativo que vem sendo proposto, combinando a Quarta Revolucao Industrial com a bioeconomia da floresta. Apresentam-se, ainda, as contribuicoes que os atores internacionais podem oferecer a preservacao da floresta, atraves de financiamento (REDD+), bem como da formulacao de exigencias dos mercados consumidores e financiadores das atividades desenvolvidas na Amazonia Legal. Palavras-chave: Amazonia, desmatamento, crime ambiental, modelos de exploracao economica, quarta revolucao industrial, financiamento (REDD+).

- **Editor:** Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro- Uerj
- **Idioma:** Espanhol
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2317-7721; EISSN: 2317-7721; DOI: 10.12957/rdc.2020.50890
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [Infrastructure-Driven Development: The Local Social Impact of a Large Hydropower Plant in the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Schmutz, Rita
- **Assuntos:** Amazon ; Cities ; Construction ; Dam construction ; Dams ; Drug trafficking ; Economic development ; Homicide ; Human capital ; hydropower ; Infrastructure ; infrastructure-driven development ; Murders & murder attempts ; Regions ; Social costs ; Social development ; Social impact ; Timing ; Urbanization ; Victims ; Violence ; Violent crime
- **É parte de:** The Journal of development studies, 2023-08, Vol.59 (8), p.1123-1143
- **Descrição:** The Brazilian Amazon is marked by attempts at infrastructure-driven development. The construction of the Belo Monte dam, the third-largest in the world, brought chaotical and rapid urbanization to surrounding cities. This paper answered whether the Belo Monte dam impacted the level of violent crime in the region after Altamira was ranked as the most violent city in Brazil in 2015. Following a difference-in-difference approach, I explore the timing of the Belo Monte dam construction and the distance from the construction site to identify the causal effect of unplanned urbanization on homicide rate. In two exogenous shocks, the beginning (2011) and the end of the construction (2015), I estimated a significant rise in the homicide rate in closer cities. The results are driven by criminal activity, with drug trafficking being one of the channels behind the rising homicide rate during construction. The homicide victims are mainly the young male population causing a significant loss of human capital. The increasing homicide rate after the end of the construction indicates that the Belo Monte dam may have a long-term effect on the violence level in the region. Violence imposes high social costs and may jeopardize future growth in the Amazon.
- **Editor:** Abingdon: Routledge
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0022-0388; EISSN: 1743-9140; DOI: 10.1080/00220388.2023.2197545
- **Fonte:** Taylor & Francis Journals Complete

#### [HOW TO SAVE THE AMAZON: WHY THE FOREST HAS MORE VALUE STANDING THAN CUT](#)



## DOWN/ COMO SALVAR A AMAZONIA: POR QUE A FLORESTA DE PE VALE MAIS DO QUE DERRUBADA

- **Autor:** Barroso, Luis Roberto ; Mello, Patricia Perrone Campos
- **Assuntos:** Analysis ; Deforestation ; Ecosystems ; Protection and preservation
- **É parte de:** Revista de Direito da Cidade, 2020-06, Vol.12 (2), p.1379
- **Descrição:** This paper discusses the importance of the Amazon to the global ecosystem, the reduction and the advance of deforestation of the forest in Brazilian territory, as well as the escalation of environmental crimes, with emphasis on illegal logging, land grabbing and unauthorized mining, including in indigenous lands. The text points to public policies that have been successful in containing the destruction of the forest and the setback they have suffered in recent times. In the final part, the article describes the forest exploitation models adopted so far, with their limited economic social results, and presents an alternative model, which combines the Fourth Industrial Revolution and forest bioeconomy. Finally, the paper also presents contributions that international agents can offer to the preservation of the forest, through financing (REDD+ mechanisms), as well as conditionalities formulated by consumer and financing markets. Keywords: Amazon, deforestation, environmental crime, economic exploitation models, fourth industrial revolution, financing (REDD+). O presente artigo expoe a importancia da Amazonia no ecossistema global, o recuo e o avanco do desmatamento da floresta situada em territorio brasileiro, assim como a dinamica da escalada dos crimes ambientais, com destaque para a extracao ilegal de madeira, a grilagem de terras e o garimpo nao autorizado, inclusive em reservas indigenas. O texto aponta as politicas publicas governamentais que tiveram sucesso em conter a destruicao da floresta e o retrocesso que sofreram nos ultimos tempos. Na parte final, sao descritos os modelos de exploracao da floresta adotados ate aqui, com limitados resultados economicos e sociais, e apresenta-se o modelo alternativo que vem sendo proposto, combinando a Quarta Revolucao Industrial com a bioeconomia da floresta. Apresentam-se, ainda, as contribuicoes que os atores internacionais podem oferecer a preservacao da floresta, atraves de financiamento (REDD+), bem como da formulacao de exigencias dos mercados consumidores e financiadores das atividades desenvolvidas na Amazonia Legal. Palavras-chave: Amazonia, desmatamento, crime ambiental, modelos de exploracao economica, quarta revolucao industrial, financiamento (REDD+).
- **Editor:** Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro- Uerj
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- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

## A classification model for municipalities in the paraense Amazon regarding the risk of violence against women: A multicriteria approach

- **Autor:** de Souza, João Lúcio ; Costa, Saulo William da Silva ; Costa, Fernando Augusto Ribeiro ; Medeiros, Alana Miranda ; DeSouza, Guilherme N ; Seruffo, Marcos César da Rocha
- **Autor:** Walker, Blake Byron
- **Assuntos:** Abused women ; Crimes against ; Decision-making ; Demographic aspects ; Earth Sciences ; Economic aspects ; Engineering and Technology ; Health aspects ; Medicine and Health Sciences ; People and places ; Psychological aspects ; Regional disparities ; Social aspects ; Social Sciences ; Strategic planning (Business) ; Violence
- **É parte de:** PloS one, 2023-10, Vol.18 (10), p.e0292323-e0292323
- **Descrição:** Violence against women (VAW) is a serious violation of the rights to life, health, and physical integrity. Recent studies point out that social, economic, and demographic factors directly

impact the advance of this type of violence. In view of these facts, the state has its responsibility increased when it cannot provide the public equipment necessary for management strategies that collaborate with the confrontation of violence. This project aims to develop a multicriteria decision analysis model (MCDA) to classify Pará municipalities with regard to the propensity for VAW crime, based on the mapping of assistance and protection equipment, as well as socioeconomic indicators of each municipality. The model developed and the research findings represent an important step in elaboration. In turn, this model demonstrates its ability to be a possible instrument that decision makers and implementers of public policies aimed at protecting and supporting women victims of violence in order to anticipate new occurrences.

- **Editor:** San Francisco, CA USA: Public Library of Science
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1932-6203; EISSN: 1932-6203; DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0292323; PMID: 37871047
- **Fonte:** PubMed Central; DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [A conspiracy of silence: Subsistence hunting rights in the Brazilian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Antunes, André Pinassi ; Rebêlo, George Henrique ; Pezzuti, Juarez Carlos Brito ; Vieira, Marina Albuquerque Regina de Mattos ; Constantino, Pedro de Araujo Lima ; Campos-Silva, João Vitor ; Fonseca, Rogério ; Durigan, Carlos César ; Ramos, Rossano Marchetti ; Amaral, João Valsecchi do ; Camps Pimenta, Natalia ; Ranzi, Tiago Juruá Damo ; Lima, Natália Aparecida Souza ; Shepard, Glenn Harvey
- **Assuntos:** Animals ; Arms control & disarmament ; Autonomy ; Conspiracy ; Diet ; Disarmament ; Empowerment ; Environmental Brazilian legislation ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental law ; Feasibility studies ; Food ; Food security and sovereignty ; Food sovereignty ; Hunger ; Hunting ; Indigenous lands ; Indigenous peoples ; Indigenous rights ; International agreements ; Land reform ; Land use ; Legislation ; Offenses ; Populations ; Reserves ; Rural areas ; Rural populations ; Sovereignty ; Sustainability ; Sustainable use ; Sustainable use reserves ; Traditional people rights ; Training ; Wild animals ; Wildlife ; Wildlife conservation ; Wildlife management ; Wildlife use and management
- **É parte de:** Land use policy, 2019-05, Vol.84, p.1-11
- **Descrição:** •Subsistence hunting is crucial for Amazonian culture and local food security. •Subsistence hunting occupies a controversial legal status in Brazil. •A regulatory framework for subsistence hunting is urgent in Brazil. •Wildlife co-management is imperative to promote subsistence hunting rights. Subsistence hunting is an important cultural activity and a major source of dietary protein and other products for indigenous and non-indigenous populations throughout Amazonia. Nonetheless, subsistence hunting occupies an uncertain legal status in Brazil, leaving many traditional and rural Amazonian populations subject to arbitrary interpretation and enforcement of contradictory laws. The Brazilian Wildlife Protection Act of 1967, which helped to stem the slaughter of wild animals for the international hide market, made the hunting of all wild animals illegal. Later, only indigenous peoples had their rights to hunting explicitly recognized in Brazilian laws. Exceptions for other traditional and rural populations were then introduced, allowing subsistence hunters to own and license guns and hunt with them in a “state of necessity” or “to quench hunger” through the Brazilian Disarmament Statute and Environmental Crimes Law. These legal inconsistencies mean that there is no single regulatory framework for subsistence hunting in Brazil. This scenario of uncertainties jeopardizes the establishment of consistent sustainable hunting management practices across Brazilian indigenous lands, sustainable use reserves and agrarian reform settlement areas. This article analyzes the relevant legislation and examines evidence from key studies with a view towards implementing robust, scientifically informed and practically feasible co-management strategies for indigenous and

sustainable use reserves in the Brazilian Amazon. By focusing on subsistence rights, food sovereignty and organizational autonomy as guaranteed in international agreements ratified in Brazil, the framework presented here involves empowerment and technical training of local people in Amazonia to monitor and manage their own resource base.

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- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0264-8377; EISSN: 1873-5754; DOI: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.02.045
- **Fonte:** Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals

### [Science-based planning can support law enforcement actions to curb deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Mataveli, Guilherme ; de Oliveira, Gabriel ; Chaves, Michel E. D. ; Dalagnol, Ricardo ; Wagner, Fabien H. ; Ipia, Alber H. S. ; Silva-Junior, Celso H. L. ; Aragão, Luiz E. O. C.
- **Assuntos:** Amazonia ; Biodiversity ; Deforestation ; Emissions ; Enforcement ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental law ; environmental policy ; Law enforcement ; Legislation ; Municipalities ; Prediction models ; Public lands ; Strategy ; tropical forests
- **É parte de:** Conservation letters, 2022-11, Vol.15 (6), p.n/a
- **Descrição:** While Brazil publicly committed to reduce deforestation in Amazonia at the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26), the Brazilian parliament is moving toward weakening environmental laws. Deforestation rates continue ascending, reaching in 2021 the highest value since 2006 (13,235 km<sup>2</sup>). To overcome this paradox, strategies to curb deforestation are mandatory. The current strategy, “Plano Amazônia 21/22,” prioritizes law enforcement actions to curb illegal deforestation in only 11 Amazonian municipalities. Here, we show that this prioritization is likely to be insufficient since these municipalities account for just 37% of the current deforestation rate. This strategy may also be undermined by the leakage of deforestation actions to unmonitored municipalities. Using a set of spatially explicit datasets integrated into a deforestation-prediction modeling approach, we propose a science-based alternative method for ranking deforestation hotspots to be prioritized by law enforcement actions. Our prioritization method accounts for more than 60% of the deforestation, detecting larger deforested areas in both private and public lands, while covering 27% less territory than “Plano Amazônia 21/22.” Optimizing the detection of priority areas for curbing deforestation, as proposed here, is the first step to reducing deforestation rates and comply with the Brazilian legal commitment of 3925 km<sup>2</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>.
- **Editor:** Washington: John Wiley & Sons, Inc
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1755-263X; EISSN: 1755-263X; DOI: 10.1111/conl.12908
- **Fonte:** Wiley-Blackwell Open Access Collection; Wiley Journals; DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [The effect of offender race/ethnicity on public opinion of appropriate criminal sentences](#)

- **Autor:** Forney, Mia A. ; Lacy, Joyce W.
- **Assuntos:** Appropriateness ; Community psychology ; Crime ; Criminal justice system ; Criminal sentences ; Criminals ; Defendants ; Ethnicity ; Experiments ; guidelines ; Imprisonment ; Murders & murder attempts ; Offenders ; Public opinion ; Punishment ; Race ; sentencing ; Undergraduate students ; Vignettes
- **É parte de:** Legal and criminological psychology, 2022-09, Vol.27 (2), p.283-296
- **Descrição:** Purpose There has been a long history of sentencing disparities in the United States

criminal justice system, in particular amongst defendants of different races or ethnicities. The most commonly noted disparity is that Black defendants are typically sentenced more harshly than White defendants. This study analysed the relationship between an offender's racial/ethnic status and the layperson's opinion of an appropriate sentence by investigating an array of racial/ethnic categories amongst a variety of crimes. Method Undergraduate students (Experiment 1, N = 594; Experiment 3, N = 263) recruited from introductory psychology courses and a community sample (Experiment 2, N = 124) recruited via Amazon MTurk were presented with crime vignettes and photos of offenders and asked to assign a punishment that they deem appropriate (operationalized as number of months of imprisonment). Participants were also randomly assigned to either receive the 2018 Federal Guidelines' recommended sentence for each crime or not. Results Two findings were the most striking: 1) White offenders were sentenced significantly more harshly than any other race/ethnicity for assault crimes and 2) significant differences in sentencing due to offender race/ethnicity were only apparent when participants were exposed to all five race/ethnicity categories (Experiments 1 and 2) rather than just one race/ethnicity (Experiment 3). Conclusions The results of the present study may be time-sensitive and reflective of the current sociopolitical climate following the murder of George Floyd in 2020. Future research may benefit from replicating this study longitudinally to assess the longevity of these results.

- **Editor:** Leicester: British Psychological Society
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1355-3259; EISSN: 2044-8333; DOI: 10.1111/lcrp.12210
- **Fonte:** Wiley Online Library All Journals; Wiley Journals; Wiley-Blackwell Full Collection 2013

#### [Conflicts over Land as a Risk for Social-Ecological Resilience: A Transnational Comparative Analysis in the Southwestern Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Froese, Rebecca ; Pinzón, Claudia ; Aceitón, Loreto ; Argentim, Tarik ; Arteaga, Marliz ; Navas-Guzmán, Juan Sebastian ; Pismel, Gleiciane ; Scherer, Sophia Florence ; Reutter, Jannis ; Schilling, Janpeter ; Schönenberg, Regine
- **Assuntos:** Biodiversity ; Bolivia ; Brazil ; Comparative analysis ; Crime ; Ecological risk assessment ; Ecology ; Germany ; Gold mines & mining ; Institutions ; Israel ; Land tenure ; Land use ; Literature reviews ; Natural resources ; Organized crime ; Protected areas ; Protection and preservation ; Ranching ; Reflexivity ; Resilience ; Sustainability ; Timber
- **É parte de:** Sustainability (Basel, Switzerland), 2022-06, Vol.14 (11), p.6520
- **Descrição:** People in the department of Madre de Dios/Peru, the state of Acre/Brazil, and the department of Pando/Bolivia experience similar conflicts over land, land use, and access to resources. At the same time, each conflict reveals distinct characteristics and dynamics, arising from its history, legal regulation, institutional (in-)capacities, and culturally diverse local populations. The aim of this paper is to better understand the main drivers of social-ecological conflicts over land in and around three protected areas in this transboundary region, known as MAP, and to analyze how (environmental) institutions influence these drivers. The paper is based on a literature review and expert interviews; it focuses on conflicts around (1) gold mining in Madre de Dios, (2) extensive cattle ranching in Acre, and (3) access to communal land in Pando. Using theories of conflict research, expanded by a political ecology perspective and insights from stakeholder and expert interviews, we find that the major conflict drivers are (1) land tenure and access to land and natural resources, (2) identity and lifestyle driven transformations, (3) state and market driven agendas, and (4) networked illegal and criminal activities. Through a comparative conflict analysis, we develop four recommendations to strengthen the creation of reflexive institutions that may be able to foster social-ecological resilience in the region: (1) The clarification of responsibilities between governance institutions and their financing; (2) the awareness raising for existing power structures and opening spaces for enhanced local participation; (3) the

breaking of corruptive cycles while developing economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable livelihood opportunities; and (4) taking the continuous reproduction of illegal activities into account while clarifying responsibilities, raising awareness, and breaking corruptive cycles. The results of our research therefore not only contribute to a better understanding of conflicts in the MAP region and the wider scientific literature on social-ecological conflicts and governance, but it is also the first paper that identifies entry points and prerequisites for the transformation from reactive to reflexive institutions in Amazonian societies.

- **Editor:** Basel: MDPI AG
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2071-1050; EISSN: 2071-1050; DOI: 10.3390/su14116520
- **Fonte:** Alma/SFX Local Collection

### [Legal Amazon, sustainable use and environmental surveillance “systems”: historical legacy and future prospects](#)

- **Autor:** Oliveira, Eduardo Frederico Cabral de ; Oliveira, José Francisco de ; Silva, José Augusto Ferreira da
- **É parte de:** Revista Brasileira de Ciências Ambientais (Online), 2021-03, Vol.56 (1), p.49-64
- **Descrição:** Tropical rainforests are among the most endangered biomes on the planet. They have become the new frontiers for capital expansion, both for the production of agricultural commodities and the exploitation of their natural resources. This article seeks to analyze how the command and control system is being practiced on one of such tropical rainforests, namely the Brazilian Amazon. To achieve the objectives set in the research, exploratory/descriptive methods of qualitative and quantitative approach were carried out through field research and literature review on the subject. In addition, we evaluated the publications that best described the “state of the art” of the theme, always aiming at the quality and comprehensiveness of research by bibliometric mining and field survey through questionnaires administered to military police corporations. While examining the environmental protection agencies and law enforcement agencies, both from Union and the states that make up the Legal Amazon, the conclusion was that all of them devote very little material resources to effective forest protection, and that human resources are infinitely smaller than those recommended by other international nature protection organizations. Moreover, the structure in charge of investigating environmental crimes in the states is either poor or non-existent, and distant from the main regions of deforestation and other environmental crimes, something which favors impunity. It is concluded that the lack of structure of command and control bodies in the Amazon threatens the sustainability of the ecosystem, the economy and the society on local, regional, and global levels.
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2176-9478; EISSN: 2176-9478; DOI: 10.5327/Z2176-947820200680
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

### [Automated Security Assessments of Amazon Web Services Environments](#)

- **Autor:** Engström, Viktor ; Johnson, Pontus ; Lagerström, Robert ; Ringdahl, Erik ; Wällstedt, Max
- **Assuntos:** Applied computing ; Computer crime ; Computing methodologies ; Domain-specific security and privacy architectures ; Enterprise modeling ; Security and privacy ; Simulation languages ; Social and professional topics
- **É parte de:** ACM transactions on privacy and security, 2023-03, Vol.26 (2), p.1-31, Article 20
- **Descrição:** Migrating enterprises and business capabilities to cloud platforms like Amazon Web



Services (AWS) has become increasingly common. However, securing cloud operations, especially at large scales, can quickly become intractable. Customer-side issues such as service misconfigurations, data breaches, and insecure changes are prevalent. Furthermore, cloud-specific tactics and techniques paired with application vulnerabilities create a large and complex search space. Various solutions and modeling languages for cloud security assessments exist. However, no single one appeared sufficiently cloud-centered and holistic. Many also did not account for tactical security dimensions. This article, therefore, presents a domain-specific modeling language for AWS environments. When used to model AWS environments, manually or automatically, the language automatically constructs and traverses attack graphs to assess security. Assessments, therefore, require minimal security expertise from the user. The modeling language was primarily tested on four third-party AWS environments through securiCAD Vanguard, a commercial tool built around the AWS modeling language. The language was validated further by measuring performance on models provided by anonymous end users and a comparison with a similar open source assessment tool. As of March 2020, the modeling language could represent essential AWS structures, cloud tactics, and threats. However, the tests highlighted certain shortcomings. Data collection steps, such as planted credentials, and some missing tactics were obvious. Nevertheless, the issues covered by the DSL were already reminiscent of common issues with real-world precedents. Future additions to attacker tactics and addressing data collection should yield considerable improvements.

- **Editor:** New York, NY: ACM
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2471-2566; EISSN: 2471-2574; DOI: 10.1145/3570903
- **Fonte:** ACM Digital Library Complete

#### [How to See a Scar: Humanitarianism and Colonial Iconography in the Putumayo Rubber Boom](#)

- **Autor:** Sá Carvalho, Carolina
- **Assuntos:** 20th century ; Amazon ; Colonialism ; Humanitarianism ; Indigenous peoples ; Photography ; rubber boom ; Torture
- **É parte de:** Journal of Latin American cultural studies : travesía, 2018-07, Vol.27 (3), p.371-397
- **Descrição:** This paper examines Irishman and British consul Roger Casement's photographs of Indigenous people of the Putumayo Amazonian region. Casement traveled to the Putumayo in 1910 to investigate the crimes committed by the British-registered Peruvian Amazon Company. I argue that both Casement's photographs and his writings on the role of visual perception in his travel diaries shed light on a crucial concept of visual evidence often eclipsed in scholarship on early photography and the desire for empirical proof. Although Casement insisted that it was necessary to register, in writing and photography, the marks of torture on the bodies of Huitoto and Bora people, he also declared that seeing their scars was a question of 'point of view.' In analyzing Casement's concept of point of view and its relation to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century debates on the role of experience in the production of knowledge, I argue that photography, for Casement, not only shows, but also teaches the public how to see the indigenous body. I examine Casement's negotiations with various iconographic traditions - like the anthropometric and the picturesque - and demonstrate how the British consul used the indigenous body to impart upon the public a specific pedagogy of the gaze.
- **Editor:** Abingdon: Routledge
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1356-9325; EISSN: 1469-9575; DOI: 10.1080/13569325.2018.1432479
- **Fonte:** Taylor & Francis Journals Complete; Alma/SFX Local Collection

#### [POLITICAL INTERACTIONS IN DEFORESTATION DYNAMICS IN THE BRAZILIAN AND COLOMBIAN AMAZON \(2016-2022\)](#)

- **Autor:** Escucha, Luis Alberto Galeano ; Chelala, Charles Achcar ; Chelala, Cláudia Maria do Socorro Cruz Fernandes
- **Assuntos:** Deforestation ; Economic activity ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental impact ; Environmental protection ; Farming ; Impeachment ; Literature reviews ; Policies ; Politics ; Public policy ; Rubber
- **É parte de:** RGSA : Revista de Gestão Social e Ambiental, 2024-01, Vol.18 (4), p.1-17
- **Descrição:** Objective: This article examines how the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in Brazil, and the Peace Agreement between the government and the FARC in Colombia in 2016, contributed to the alarming deforestation rates in the Amazon. Methodology: A thorough review of the literature on the history of the occupation of the Brazilian and Colombian Amazon territories was conducted, as well as of reports, statements, news articles, and other related documents. Results: It was concluded that, in the Brazilian case, there was an intentional dismantling of the Amazon's protection policies. In Colombia, the demobilization of the FARC represented a green light for the expansion of the forest clearing process. The spread and overlap of various environmental crimes committed by criminal organizations in the region were observed, notably the illegal extraction of wood, minerals, and fish, associated with the strengthening of drug trafficking and the increase in the number of people murdered. Originality and relevance: This is the first study that establishes political comparisons between the causes of the increase in deforestation and other associated environmental crimes in Brazil and Colombia. This is a topic that occupies the global environmental agenda, as well as the public security policies of both countries.
- **Editor:** São Paulo: Centro Universitário da FEI, Revista RGSA
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** EISSN: 1981-982X; DOI: 10.24857/rgsa.v18n4-041
- **Fonte:** Alma/SFX Local Collection

### JOURNALISTIC NARRATIVES ABOUT THE “DAY OF FIRE”

- **Autor:** Thaís Luciana Correa Braga ; Sandra Marinho
- **Assuntos:** Amazon ; Brazil ; Journalistic narratives ; Portugal ; Pragmatic analysis of the journalistic narrative
- **É parte de:** Brazilian journalism research, 2023-04, Vol.19 (1)
- **Descrição:** ABSTRACT – The “day of fire” in the Amazon refers to forest fires allegedly caused by farmers in the state of Pará, Brazil, in 2019. This article aims to identify and understand the strategies for constructing journalistic narratives about this event. Folha de S.Paulo (Brazil) and Público (Portugal) were the newspapers selected for the observation and analysis of the case. As data collection techniques/tools, an analysis grid was used (direct observation), and semi-structured interviews with journalists involved in the case coverage (indirect observation). The pragmatic analysis of the journalistic narrative was applied to the discursive analysis. The results show that, in the Brazilian newspaper, the conflict was structured with a beginning, middle, and end, and produced the sense that environmental crimes in the Amazon remain unpunished. In the Portuguese newspaper, the conflict ended in anticlimax and created the feeling that it was necessary to save the Amazon for the next generations. RESUMO – O “dia do fogo” na Amazônia refere-se aos incêndios florestais alegadamente provocados por agropecuaristas do Estado do Pará, no Brasil, em 2019. Neste artigo pretende-se identificar e compreender as estratégias de construção das narrativas jornalísticas sobre este acontecimento. Foram selecionados os jornais Folha de S.Paulo (Brasil) e Público (Portugal) para a observação e análise do caso. Como técnicas/instrumentos de recolha dos dados, recorreu-se a uma

grelha de análise (observação direta) e entrevistas semiestruturadas com jornalistas envolvidos na cobertura do caso (observação indireta). Para a análise discursiva, operacionalizou-se a análise pragmática da narrativa jornalística. Os resultados revelam que, no jornal brasileiro, o conflito foi estruturado com começo, meio e fim, bem como produziu o sentido de que os crimes ambientais na Amazônia ficam impunes. Já no jornal português, o conflito terminou em anticlímax e produziu o sentido de que é preciso salvar a Amazônia para as próximas gerações. RESUMEN – El “día del fuego” en la Amazonía se refiere a los incendios forestales supuestamente provocados por agricultores en el estado de Pará, Brasil, en 2019. Este artículo tiene como objetivo identificar y comprender las estrategias para construir narrativas periodísticas sobre este evento. Folha de S.Paulo (Brasil) y Público (Portugal) fueron los periódicos seleccionados para la observación y análisis del caso. Como técnicas/herramientas de recolección de datos se utilizó una matriz de análisis (observación directa) y entrevistas semiestruturadas a periodistas involucrados en la cobertura del caso (observación indirecta). El análisis pragmático de la narrativa periodística se aplicó al análisis discursivo. Los resultados muestran que, en el diario brasileño, el conflicto se estructuró con un principio, un medio y un final, y produjo la sensación de que los crímenes ambientales en la Amazonía quedan impunes. En el diario portugués, el conflicto terminó en anticlímax y creó la sensación de que era necesario salvar la Amazonía para las próximas generaciones.

- **Editor:** Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores em Jornalismo
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1808-4079; EISSN: 1981-9854; DOI: 10.25200/BJR.v19n1.2023.1582
- **Fonte:** SciELO Brazil; DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [Geointelligence against Illegal Deforestation and Timber Laundering in the Brazilian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Perazzoni, Franco ; Bacelar-Nicolau, Paula ; Painho, Marco
- **Assuntos:** amazon ; Benford's law ; deforestation ; forestry management ; geointelligence ; organized crime
- **É parte de:** ISPRS international journal of geo-information, 2020-06, Vol.9 (6), p.398
- **Descrição:** Due to the characteristics of the Southern Amazonas Mesoregion (Mesorregião Sul do Amazonas, MSA), conducting on-site surveys in all licensed forestry areas (Plano de Manejo Florestal, PMFS) is an impossible task. Therefore, the present investigation aimed to: (i) analyze the use of geointelligence (GEOINT) techniques to support the evaluation of PMFS; and (ii) verify if the PMFS located in the MSA are being executed in accordance with Brazilian legislation. A set of twenty-two evaluation criteria were established. These were initially applied to a “standard” PMFS and subsequently replicated to a larger area of 83 PMFS, located in the MSA. GEOINT allowed for a better understanding of each PMFS, identifying illegal forestry activities and evidence of timber laundering. Among these results, we highlight the following evidences: (i) inconsistencies related to total transport time and prices declared to the authorities (70% of PMFS); (ii) volumetric information incompatible with official forest inventories and/or not conforming with Benford's law (54% of PMFS); (iii) signs of exploitation outside the authorized polygon limits (51% of PMFS) and signs of clear-cutting (43% of PMFS); (iv) no signs of infrastructure compatible with licensed forestry (24% of PMFS); and (v) signs of exploitation prior to the licensing (19% of PMFS) and after the expiration of licensing (5%).
- **Editor:** MDPI AG
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2220-9964; EISSN: 2220-9964; DOI: 10.3390/ijgi9060398
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [Ameaça e caráter transnacional do narcotráfico na Amazônia brasileira](#)

- **Autor:** Couto, Aiala Colares
- **Assuntos:** Narcotraffick. Transnational. Amazon
- **É parte de:** Confins : revue franco-brésilienne de géographie, 2020-03, Vol.44 (44)
- **Descrição:** In this second decade of the 21st century, drug trafficking networks have weakened national defense policy on the frontiers, especially in the Amazon region, which places Brazil in a prominent position as a primary route of distribution of cocaine with Andean origin towards Europe and Africa, as well as, makes it a prominent consumer market for this drug occupying the second position in the world ranking. The aim of this article is to analyze the trans national character of drug trafficking in Brazilian Amazon, highlighting the existence of a geography crime based on regional-global connections that occur over the region. The research methodology used bibliographical and documentary analysis based on the or etical references that address the theme of drug trafficking and reports on drug seizure by the Federal Police and on UNODC (united nations office on drugs and crime) global crimes. Finally, field work was carried out in cities such as Belém, Cametá, Redenção, Marabá, Palmas and Santarém, where interviews and systematic observations were carried out. The results of thes cientific research point to the existence of a transnational dynamic of organized crime in the region that incorporates in its networks some strategic cities for the spatial organization of cocaine flows.
- **Editor:** Confins
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1958-9212; EISSN: 1958-9212; DOI: 10.4000/confins.25852
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [Amazon is coming to town: Sequential information revelation in the housing market](#)

- **Autor:** Chen, Yifan ; Wilkoff, Sean ; Yoshida, Jiro
- **Assuntos:** difference-in-differences ; Housing ; housing prices ; information revelation ; office locations ; Real estate
- **É parte de:** Real estate economics, 2024-03, Vol.52 (2), p.277-323
- **Descrição:** This study demonstrates that the housing market can incorporate information quickly instead of slowly over time, using Amazon's gradual revelation of its new headquarters locations in Virginia and New York. Spatial difference-in-differences analysis shows that housing prices near the Virginia headquarters exhibit 4.9%\$4.9\%\$ premia months before the decision, while price premia for New York reach 17.5%\$17.5\%\$ before the decision but disappear upon cancellation. The absence of significant effects on transaction volume, construction, or price premia for other finalist cities rules out the possibility of speculation. Overall, this study provides a counterpoint to the commonly held belief that the real estate market is always slow to respond to information about future demand shocks.
- **Editor:** Bloomington: Blackwell Publishing Ltd
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1080-8620; EISSN: 1540-6229; DOI: 10.1111/1540-6229.12457
- **Fonte:** Wiley Online Library All Journals; Wiley Journals; Wiley-Blackwell Full Collection 2009; Wiley-Blackwell Full Collection 2013

#### [Crimes Florestais em Rondônia: Diagnóstico da Atuação do Sistema Punitivo Estadual](#)

- **Autor:** De Souza Ferreira, Júlio Cesar

- **É parte de:** Revista da Emeron, 2021-06 (28), p.119-121
- **Descrição:** A Amazônia é hoje a maior cobertura florestal tropical do planeta e sua preservação é tema debatido nos maiores e mais importantes foros da comunidade internacional. Infelizmente a devastação da Amazônia tem aumentado nos últimos anos, principalmente devido a ação criminosa de grupos que a exploram ilegalmente. A falta de dados sobre estes crimes impede que políticas públicas eficientes de combate ao crime florestal sejam elaboradas. Assim, o objetivo desta pesquisa foi realizar um diagnóstico quanto ao crime florestal em Rondônia para suporte ao desenvolvimento de políticas públicas e desenvolvimento da justiça. O estado de Rondônia é relevante neste cenário, já que está totalmente incluído no arco de desmatamento. Como metodologia, foi realizada pesquisa quantitativa e qualitativa acerca dos crimes contra a flora dentro do estado de Rondônia, apresentando números de ocorrências por localidade e ano, bem como comparando os registros com as demais fases de persecução criminal, demonstrando a ação dos diferentes órgãos de fiscalização e repressão. Os procedimentos técnicos adotados foram a pesquisa bibliográfica, pesquisa documental e o levantamento por meio de entrevista semiestruturada. O pesquisador também se colocou na condição de observador participante quanto às apurações de crimes ambientais. Para tal, foram coletados dados constantes de documentos oficiais, especialmente de (i) registros de ocorrência policiais sobre crimes contra a flora, no período entre 2013 e 2018 no estado de Rondônia, (ii) dados estatísticos de ações penais e inquéritos policiais em tramitação e (iii) dados coletados em entrevistas com policiais civis de Rondônia, lotados em várias unidades policiais. Como resultado, tem-se os dados sobre a ineficiência do estado no trato com a questão dos crimes florestais, desde o baixo índice de elucidação até a baixa punição e consequente aumento desse tipo de delito. Os resultados obtidos poderão subsidiar políticas públicas para melhor enfrentamento do desflorestamento na região, reduzindo consequentemente o desmatamento na Amazônia legal. **ABSTRACT** Amazon is the most extensive tropical forest cover on the planet, and its preservation is a topic debated in the largest and most important forums of the international community. Unfortunately, the devastation of the Amazon is increasing in the last years, due to the criminal activities of groups that exploit it illegally. The lack of data on these environmental crimes makes it difficult to make decisions regarding the development of effective public policies to combat deforestation. Thus, the goal of this research was to realize a diagnosis regarding forest crime in Rondônia to support the development of public policies and justice development. Rondônia is relevant in this scenario since the state is fully included in the deforestation arc of the Amazon rainforest. As methodology, quantitative and qualitative study was carried out on crimes against flora within the state of Rondônia, presenting numbers of occurrences by location and year, as well as comparing the records with the other phases of criminal prosecution, demonstrating the action of the different organs of investigation and repression. The procedures adopted were bibliographic and documentary research, and survey through semi-structured interviews. The researcher also placed himself in the condition of a participating observer concerning investigations of environmental crimes. Data were collected from official documents, like (i) police records of crimes against flora, in the last decade (2013-2018) in the state of Rondônia, (ii) statistical data on criminal proceedings and police investigations in progress and (iii) data collected in interviews with police officers of Rondônia. As a result, it was found a state inefficiency in dealing with the issue of forest crimes, from the low level of elucidation to the weak punishment and the consequent increase in this type of crime. The results obtained could subsidize public policies to better combat deforestation in the region, consequently reducing deforestation in the legal Amazon. **Keywords:** Environmental crimes. Forest Crimes. Amazon. Rondônia. Criminal Organizations. Indexes. Mapping. Deforestation. Development of Justice. **Texto completo em PDF:** Crimes Florestais em Rondônia: Diagnóstico da Atuação do Sistema Punitivo Estadual
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1983-7283; EISSN: 2764-9679; DOI: 10.62009/Emeron.2764.9679n28/2021/99/p119-121
- **Fonte:** Alma/SFX Local Collection



## [Regulatory Rollbacks in the Amazon Rainforest: A Nuanced Look into the Effects of Environmental Victimization](#)

- **Autor:** Saad-Diniz, Eduardo ; Gianecchini, João Victor
- **Assuntos:** Accountability ; Agribusiness ; Amendments (Parliamentary practice) ; Authoritarianism ; Bolsonaro, Jair ; Brazil ; Capitalism ; Community ; Criminal liability ; Criminology ; Deforestation ; Deregulation ; Economic development ; Environmental crimes ; Environmental law ; Environmental policy ; Exploitation ; Indigenous peoples ; Latin America ; Laws, regulations and rules ; Mercantilism ; New York ; Rain forests ; Rainforests ; Social control ; Victimization ; White, Rob
- **É parte de:** State crime, 2021-01, Vol.10 (2), p.257-283
- **Descrição:** Since the beginning of Jair Bolsonaro's presidential mandate, existing Brazilian environmental regulations started being rolled back to benefit a small, but powerful, Brazilian bourgeoisie, the so-called “Brazilian agribusiness.” The process of deregulation in Brazil (regulatory rollback) is responsible for significant environmental and social harm, which affects largely marginalized peoples and indigenous communities in the Brazilian Amazon rainforest. It is also responsible for operating, and maintaining, dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion which are deepening the democratic deficit in Brazil, which is here denominated as the “mechanisms of environmental victimization.” To demonstrate the Brazilian regulatory rollback the authors analyse legislative and regulatory amendments since the beginning of Jair Bolsonaro's mandate. Through this analysis, the authors seek to demonstrate how the symbiosis between state and corporate interests can promote significant social and environmental victimization.
- **Editor:** London: Pluto Journals
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2046-6056; EISSN: 2046-6064; DOI: 10.13169/statecrime.10.2.0257
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

## [Rethinking the Amazon Frontier in the Seventeenth Century: The Violent Deaths of the Missionaries Luis Figueira and Francisco Pires](#)

- **Autor:** Ibáñez-Bonillo, Pablo
- **Assuntos:** 17th century ; Brazil ; Colonialism ; Communication ; Death & dying ; Deaths ; Ethnohistory ; European cultural groups ; History ; Interpersonal communication ; Interpersonal relations ; Latin American Studies ; Missionaries ; Native and Indigenous Studies ; Negotiation ; Peace ; Social relations ; Violent crime
- **É parte de:** Ethnohistory, 2018-10, Vol.65 (4), p.575-595
- **Descrição:** This article analyzes the violent deaths of two Jesuit missionaries in the regions of Marajó (Pará) and the Itapecuru River (Maranhão). Their tragic end serves as a starting point through which one can explore the social relations that took place between Europeans and native peoples on the Amazonian frontier during the mid-seventeenth century. Although colonial records suggest the presence of inevitable conflicts and cultural division within these regions, this article instead emphasizes the long-standing communication between Europeans and natives at the frontier. Their multifaceted interactions included violence and negotiations for peace, a social dynamic that is also explored in this article in order to offer new insights on the deaths of the Jesuit missionaries.
- **Editor:** Durham: Duke University Press
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0014-1801; EISSN: 1527-5477; DOI: 10.1215/00141801-6991229
- **Fonte:** Duke University Press journals

## Crimes de Ecocídio na Floresta Amazônica: O Pacto Ecológico Europeu como uma Alternativa Contra Crimes Ambientais

- **Autor:** Vecchia, Daiana Dalla ; Moura da Costa, Amanda ; Assunção, Fernanda
- **É parte de:** Campo Jurídico, 2021-09, Vol.9 (2), p.e0737
- **Descrição:** Objetivo do estudo: O artigo científico objetivou analisar os desmatamentos e queimadas ocorridas na floresta amazônica nos últimos anos, desde o início do mandato do atual governo federal, aqui entendidos como crimes contra a humanidade e como o Pacto Ecológico Europeu poderá influenciar essa realidade. Metodologia: Efetuou-se uma revisão bibliográfica em artigos científicos e livros que tratassem da questão dos crimes de ecocídio no Brasil e a competência do Tribunal Penal Internacional para julgar tais crimes, alinhado aos estudos sobre o Pacto Ecológico Europeu, além do levantamento de dados estatísticos. Originalidade/Relevância: Esta pesquisa parte do pressuposto de que o Pacto Ecológico Europeu poderá impactar positivamente para uma mudança climática e socioambiental no Brasil, se tornando uma maneira de enfrentamento aos crimes de ecocídio ocorridos na amazônia nos últimos anos. Principais resultados: A pesquisa observou como as queimadas e os desmatamentos na Amazônia se enquadram dentro do conceito de ecocídio e como o Tribunal Penal Internacional aborda e atua diante do tema. O estudo concluiu, que a falta de tipificação do crime impossibilita a sua responsabilização seja no âmbito nacional ou internacional, razão pela qual foi observado como políticas do Pacto Ecológico Europeu podem ser favoráveis para a situação ambiental brasileira atual. Contribuições teóricas: A pesquisa contribui demonstrar a necessidade de uma tipificação do crime de ecocídio a fim de barrar a degradação ambiental no país. Além disso, o estudo relevou que o Pacto Ecológico Europeu possui ferramentas auxiliaadoras para que o Brasil, através da pressão externa, corrija suas políticas ambientais.
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 2317-4056; EISSN: 2317-4056; DOI: 10.37497/revcampojur.v9i2.737
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

## Seeing the broader picture: Stakeholder contributions to understanding infrastructure impacts of the Interoceanic Highway in the southwestern Amazon

- **Autor:** Perz, Stephen G. ; Mendoza, Elsa R.H. ; dos Santos Pimentel, Alan
- **Assuntos:** Amazon ; Development ; Environment ; Governance ; Infrastructure ; Stakeholder
- **É parte de:** World development, 2022-11, Vol.159, p.106061, Article 106061
- **Descrição:** •Stakeholders highlighted economic benefits, environmental harms, and social problems, along with infrastructure complications. •Stakeholders indicated a broader array of impacts of infrastructure than those featured in previous research. •Stakeholders highlighted various forms of crime, including violent crime, drug trafficking and human trafficking as infrastructure impacts. •Stakeholders reported numerous economic, environmental and social proposals to improve planning and governance of infrastructure. There is a large research literature on the impacts of roads and other infrastructure, which highlights the economic benefits, environmental harms and social problems. Most previous research on infrastructure impacts adopts a top-down approach, such as via the use of governmental or remotely-sensed data. This paper argues that a bottom-up approach that features stakeholder perspectives offers complementary advantages to understanding infrastructure impacts that can support improved planning and governance. We conducted stakeholder workshops about impacts of the Interoceanic Highway in the tri-national “MAP” frontier of the southwestern Amazon. The findings confirm previous research in several respects, but also indicate several contrasts. The range of impacts is much broader than topics featured in previous research, and some of the most

commonly reported problems, such as diverse forms of crime, have been rarely studied as infrastructure impacts. We conclude by discussing the implications, in terms of criminological research on infrastructure impacts, synergies among diverse impacts of infrastructure, and improved planning of infrastructure for better governance of impacts.

- **Editor:** Elsevier Ltd
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0305-750X; EISSN: 1873-5991; DOI: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.106061
- **Fonte:** Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals

#### [Análise dos crimes ambientais registrados nas regiões do Baixo Amazonas e Tapajós, Pará, no período de 2012 a 2015](#)

- **Autor:** Azevêdo, Áurea Siqueira de Castro ; Vieira, Thiago Almeida
- **É parte de:** Desenvolvimento e meio ambiente, 2018-08, Vol.46
- **Descrição:** Previstos na Lei Federal nº 9.605/1998, a Lei de Crimes Ambientais-LCA, ou em outra norma esparsa, os crimes ambientais são atos ilícitos que provocam resultado danoso ao meio ambiente. O objetivo deste estudo foi diagnosticar e analisar as infrações ambientais cometidas em 19 municípios das regiões do Baixo Amazonas e Tapajós, no Estado do Pará, registradas no período de 2012 a 2015, pela Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (SEMAS). Foram realizadas pesquisas bibliográfica e documental nos autos de infração de 598 processos formalizados pelo órgão de fiscalização ambiental estadual, cujos dados foram agrupados nas cinco categorias de crimes ambientais previstas na LCA e em uma categoria para os crimes previstos em outras leis. Dos processos analisados, 69% versavam sobre infrações contra a flora, com maior ocorrência nos municípios de Santarém, Monte Alegre e Novo Progresso. O desmatamento/destruição da vegetação foi a tipologia infracional mais cometida contra a flora, especialmente em Santarém, Monte Alegre e Prainha. Dos demais processos, 11% versavam sobre crimes de poluição, 10% sobre crimes contra a administração ambiental, 6% sobre crimes previstos em outras leis e 4% sobre crimes contra a fauna, não sendo verificados crimes contra o ordenamento urbano e o patrimônio cultural. Santarém foi o município que liderou o quantitativo de crimes em 4 categorias. Conclui-se que o desmatamento, incitado pela potencialização dos interesses privados da exploração dos recursos, indica para onde devem ser convergidos os esforços do Poder Público para a sensibilização e disciplina da sociedade.
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 1518-952X; EISSN: 2176-9109; DOI: 10.5380/dma.v46i0.54483
- **Fonte:** DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals

#### [The Logic of “War on Deforestation”: A Military Response to Climate Change in the Colombian Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Corredor-Garcia, Juan ; López Vega, Fernando
- **É parte de:** Alternatives: global, local, political, 2023-06
- **Descrição:** The renewed global efforts to contain climate change have meant a gateway for some Latin American countries to declare new military actions. The “war on deforestation,” announced in 2021 by Iván Duque, the former president of Colombia, is a paradigmatic example. Through Operation Artemis (Operación Artemisa), the Colombian armed forces were assigned to protect the forests against threats from armed non-state actors (ANSAs) predominantly located in the country’s Amazon rainforests. We argue that this war was a rhetorical and political model of the Duque government that sought, based on the re-elaboration of the counterinsurgent categories shared with the United States for half a century, to implement in the Amazon the first state military strategy to reach global agreements against climate

change. Why does a state wage war in the name of protecting forests? We argue that in this novel rhetorical, military, and criminal framework, the war on deforestation encouraged the renewal of the war on drugs and the transformation of the internal enemy. Drawing on analyses of presidential policies passed since 1970 and, more recently, green crime law, this article showcases a new chapter on the state's goal of achieving territorial control through green militarization.

- **Editor:** Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0304-3754; EISSN: 2163-3150; DOI: 10.1177/03043754231181741
- **Fonte:** Sage Journals

### [Femicide Narratives in the Amazon](#)

- **Autor:** Cynthia, Mara Miranda ; de Carvalho, Carlos Alberto
- **Assuntos:** Discourses ; Equality ; Feminism ; Gender inequality ; Gender relations ; Gender studies ; Homicide ; International organizations ; Murders & murder attempts ; Narratives ; News ; Social inequality ; Social reality ; Violence against women ; Women ; Womens studies
- **É parte de:** Estudos feministas, 2022-01, Vol.30 (2)
- **Descrição:** This article analyzes journalistic narratives of femicide in the Amazon based on the conceptual contribution from gender studies. The starting point of the research was the collection of news in newspapers of the states belonging to the Amazon Region that presented in their text the words 'femicide', 'murdered' and 'dead', in which this insertion had a direct relationship with the crimes, their developments, investigation, trial and conviction. The study pointed out that journalistic narratives can symbolically colonize women, from the moment they build a version of social reality anchored in inequality between genders installed in the country. In the construction of the narratives, judgments and silences emerged that directly affect women and which differ from the breadth of discourses in favor of gender equality present in society, and which effectively mask asymmetries in the context of the Amazônia.
- **Editor:** Florianopolis: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, CFH/CCE - Revista Estudos Feministas
- **Idioma:** Inglês
- **Identificador:** ISSN: 0104-026X; EISSN: 1806-9584; DOI: 10.1590/1806-9584-2022v30n276976
- **Fonte:** SciELO Brazil; Alma/SFX Local Collection

### [Malaria in Gold Miners in the Guianas and the Amazon: Current Knowledge and Challenges](#)

- **Autor:** Douine, Maylis ; Lambert, Yann ; Musset, Lise ; Hiwat, Helene ; Blume, Liana Reis ; Marchesini, Paola ; Moresco, Gilberto Gilmar ; Cox, Horace ; Sanchez, Juan F. ; Villegas, Leopoldo ; de Santi, Vincent Pommier ; Sanna, Alice ; Vreden, Stephen ; Suarez-Mutis, Martha
- **Assuntos:** Amazonian Diseases in Isolate Populations (M Nacher ; Behavioral Sciences ; Human health and pathology ; Infectious Diseases ; Life Sciences ; Medicine ; Medicine & Public Health ; Microbiology and Parasitology ; Parasitology ; Santé publique et épidémiologie ; Section Editor ; Topical Collection on Amazonian Diseases in Isolate Populations ; Tropical Medicine
- **É parte de:** Current tropical medicine reports, 2020-06, Vol.7 (2), p.37-47
- **Descrição:** Purpose of Review Following Paraguay and Argentina, several countries from the Amazon region aim to eliminate malaria. To achieve this, all key affected and vulnerable populations by malaria, including people working on gold mining sites, must be considered. What is the situation of malaria in these particular settings and what are the challenges? This literature review aims to compile

knowledge to answer these questions. Recent Findings The contexts in which gold miners operate are very heterogeneous: size and localization of mines, links with crime, administrative status of the mines and of the miners, mobility of the workers or national regulations. The number of malaria cases has been correlated with deforestation (Brazil, Colombia), gold production (Colombia), gold prices (Guyana), or location of the mining region (Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana). The burden of malaria in gold mines differs between territories: significant in Guyana, French Guiana, or Venezuela; lower in Brazil. Although *P. falciparum* causes 75% of malaria cases in the Americas, *P. falciparum* is predominant in several gold mining regions, especially in the Guiana Shield. Because of the remoteness from health facilities, self-medication with under-the-counter antimalarials is frequent. This constitutes a significant risk for the emergence of new *P. falciparum* parasites resistant to antimalarial drugs. Summary Because of the workers' mobility, addressing malaria transmission in gold mines is essential, not only for miners, but also to prevent the (re-)emergence of malaria. Strategies among these populations should be tailored to the context because of the heterogeneity of situations in different territories. The transnational environment favoring malaria transmission also requires transborder and regional cooperation, where innovative solutions should be considered and evaluated.

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### [‘A film that will rock you to your core’: Emotion and affect in Dear Zachary and the real crime documentary](#)

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- **Assuntos:** Anxiety ; Crime ; Documentary films ; Emotions ; Families & family life ; Media ; Social values ; Websites
- **É parte de:** Crime, media, culture, 2014-08, Vol.10 (2), p.151-167
- **Descrição:** This essay explores the affective impact of contemporary real crime documentaries through an examination of Kurt Kuenne's 2008 documentary *Dear Zachary: a letter to a son about his father*. In its dramatic use of home video footage in the context of crime reconstruction, *Dear Zachary* exemplifies the contemporary crime documentary and its mediated re-enactment of the past. Looking at the deployment of real crime images across different platforms, the author analyses how the crime documentary circulates as a cultural object, and explores how the emotional and affective attachments it solicits from viewers foregrounds the new contexts in which questions about judgement and the law, crime and ethics are being formed. Exploring its online reception on websites such as IMDB.com and Amazon, the essay considers how *Dear Zachary* calls upon the affective labour of spectators to reaffirm dominant social values regarding crime, victimhood and the family. Tracing the affectivity of the crime image as it is routed through the remediated home video footage in *Dear Zachary* and then, through the 'extras' on the DVD format, the essay suggests that the vehemence of the emotional response to *Dear Zachary* is ultimately not only about the horrible crimes it reveals but about the anxieties it raises regarding what is at stake in the public circulation of 'private' family images.
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### [Mapping Spaces of Environmental Dispute: GIS, Mining, and Surveillance in the Amazon](#)



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- **Assuntos:** Advocacy ; Amazon ; Amazonia Brasileira ; Amazonian Basin ; America ; Bgi / Prodig ; Brazil ; Brazil. Amazonian Basin ; Brazilian Amazon ; Brazilians ; cartografía criminal ; Climate ; Conflict resolution ; crime mapping ; critical GIS ; ecología política ; Environment ; Environment and politics ; environmental monitoring ; Environmental protection ; Environmental technology ; Forest management ; Forests ; Geographic information systems ; Geographical information systems ; Geography ; geospatial technologies ; Gold mining ; Governance ; Government and politics ; International cooperation ; Land utilization ; Law ; Mapping ; Methods, Models, and GIS ; Miners ; minería de pequeña escala ; Mining ; monitoreo ambiental ; Political ecology ; Protected areas ; Radar ; SIG crítico ; small-scale mining ; Surveillance ; Technology ; tecnologías geoespaciales ; United Nations ; Watersheds ; 关键的GIS ; 地理空间技术 ; 小规模开采 ; 巴西亚马逊河流域 ; 政治生态 ; 犯罪图绘 ; 环境监测
- **É parte de:** Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 2012-03, Vol.102 (2), p.320-349
- **Descrição:** Recent scholarship has urged increased attention to how advances in geographical information systems (GIS) technology can more equitably help to bridge gaps between the theory and practice of environmental protection and dispute resolution. This study brings new evidence to burgeoning debates in the Amazon, examining how a United Nations (UN) development initiative developed mapping systems in a shifting political climate for environmental governance while conducting campaigns with peasant miners to address environmental management. Amendments made in 2002 to the Brazilian Forest Code established natural preserves according to the geographic features of watersheds. The laws deter commercial land use on preserves, imposing strict penalties where artisanal mining is widely prevalent as a livelihood. The UN program utilized GIS and Shuttle Radar imagery to map the contested areas according to legal definitions and engaged stakeholders to discuss political implications. In 2006, new reforms made such mapping tools even more controversial-and urgent-with amendments that created opportunities for bringing "informal" mining into the legal sphere, theoretically allowing "spaces of exception" where mining can be legitimated. Our multimethod study underscores the need for appreciating diverse understandings of ecologically sensitive zones and empowering rural communities to take ownership over geospatial technologies in addressing environmental challenges. Although maps produced using the proposed methods could be useful, dominant advocacies that champion GIS as an enforcement tool often undermine local trust, inflame tensions, and render alternative "grassroots GIS" strategies impracticable. We examine the contexts, powers, limitations, and risks of the UN's technical intervention, exploring how competing views of environmental controversy lead to divergent perspectives on the politics of GIS "knowledge translation" and mapping itself.
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