

GOVERNO FEDERAL
MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA
FUNDAÇÃO NACIONAL DO ÍNDIO
TERRA PROTEGIDA

ACESSO INTERDITADO A PESSOAS ESTRANHAS
ARTIGO Nº 231 DA CONSTITUIÇÃO FEDERAL
ARTIGO Nº 18 § 1º LEI Nº 6001/73
ARTIGO Nº 161 DO CÓDIGO PENAL

ClimateQuickie

Partnerships for Climate Justice: Supporting indigenous communities in protecting their local land rights

Who is most affected by the climate crisis?

- People in low-lying, small island states and desert areas
- People in less "developed" countries and socially disadvantaged population groups
- **Indigenous peoples & traditional communities**
- Women & Single Parents
- Elderly and chronically ill people
- People with disabilities
- People with a migration background

**Climate Crisis as a
Social & Justice Crisis**

Extreme droughts increase the risk of forest fires, severely restrict movement and transport and endanger agricultural production. When the river dries up, people often can't go to the doctor or school.

VISIBLE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON THE RIO NEGRO

Flooded cassava crop (2022) to be salvaged by boat. Due to such floods, the seed bank is also lost for the following years. This threatens people's livelihoods.



The same beach in Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira, top 2018, bottom 2021



Real climate change on the Rio Negro

Lack of drinking water vs. flooded fields

2023



2022





FOIRN –

Umbrella Association of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro

Since 1987 representation of the interests of indigenous peoples on the Rio Negro

Balance

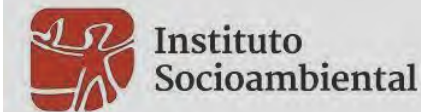
- Strong Indigenous Movement
- Cultural recognition
- Conservation of the rainforest

Challenges:

- Implementation of indigenous rights according to the constitution
- Improvements in the areas of education, health, transport and energy supply to prevent emigration, strengthening women's rights, promoting regional products

ISA –

Institute for Social and Environmental Affairs



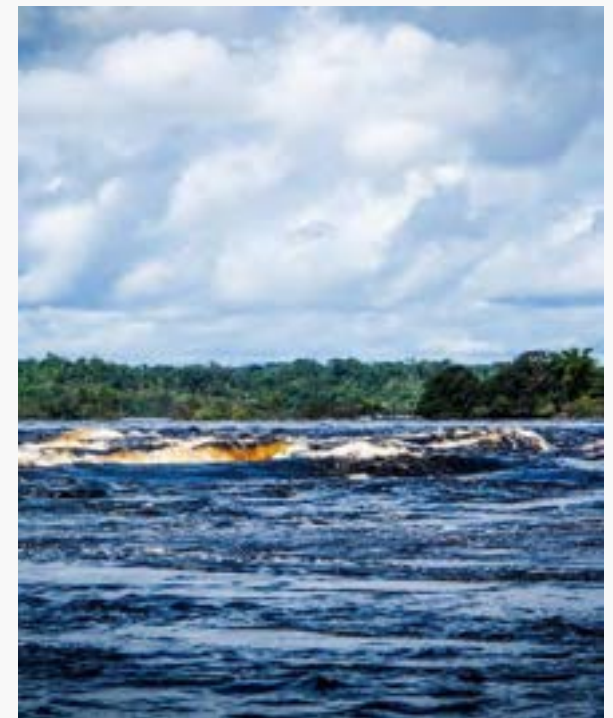
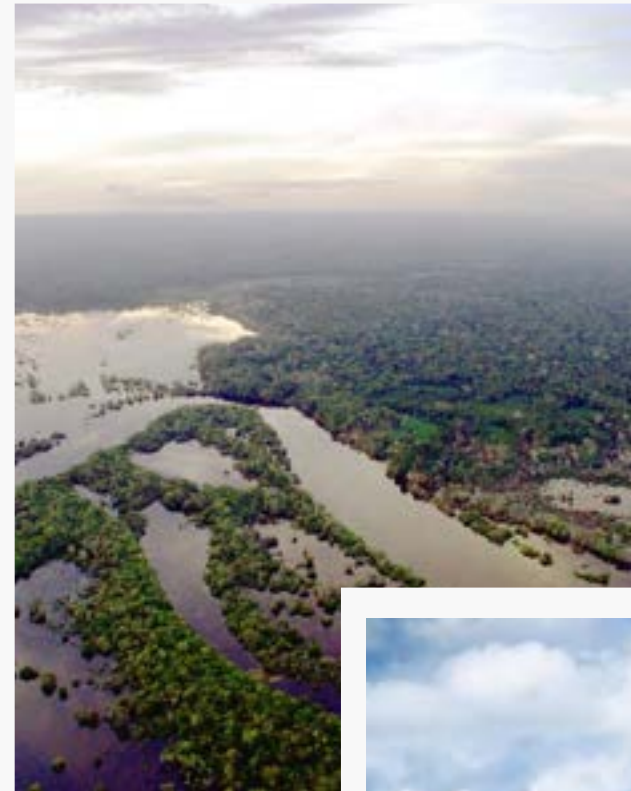
- Founded in 1994
- **Headquarters** in São Paulo
- **Branch offices** in Brasilia, Manaus, Boa Vista, São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Canarana, Eldorado & Altamira
- **Fields of action**
 - Defending social and environmental rights
 - **Monitoring** and area management
 - **Research**, dissemination and documentation on socio-environmental issues
 - Development of participatory models for socio-environmental sustainability
 - **Institutional strengthening** of local project partners

The Rio Negro is the largest blackwater river basin in the world with

- ❖ 700 tributaries,
- ❖ 8,000 streams,
- ❖ 500 lakes and
- ❖ 118 different landscape types

18 languages spoken, main language tribes:

- ❖ Tukano
- ❖ Aruak
- ❖ Hupda
- ❖ Yanomami
- ❖ Nhengatú = planned language



MINING AS A MAJOR THREAT



Small-scale gold mining at Rio Negro in the 1990ies

Foto: Georg Grünberg

MAPA 10

Requerimentos minerários incidentes em território indígena no alto e médio rio Negro



Fonte: Base de dados do IICA, 2012. Atlas Petrográfico do Veneçuelano (DINVE, 2010) (2012).
Cartografia e localização: ICA/COL, 2010.

Proporção 1:100000
Escala 0 50 km

Fase		
	Autorização de pesquisa	45
	Disponibilidade	2
	Licenciamento	14
	Requerimento de lavra garimpada	55
	Requerimento de licenciamento	5
	Requerimento de pesquisa	581
	Requerimento de registro de extração	1
Total		703

Back then: more than 700 mining projects , at times even more

THE IMPORTANCE OF RIVERS

“Rivers are sacred places integrated into the indigenous worldview and are the scene of various myths and tales about the origins of the different peoples in the region.” (Marivelton Baré)



(Ilha Diawi'i – Birthplace of the Tukano peoples of Tiquié)

“Rivers are essential for the productive activities of indigenous peoples. They obtain water and food from them, move around in them, thereby maintaining their practical and symbolic relationships with the other indigenous peoples of the region. Rivers are an inseparable element of the physical and cultural identity of the indigenous people.” (From the action paper against mining on the Rio Negro)



WHY PROTECT INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES?

MILLENNIA-OLD LIVING AND CULTURAL SPACES,

HOTSPOTS OF BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY



Amazonia alone is home to 60% of all animal and plant species in the world

Around 300 indigenous peoples still live in the Amazon

SECURING LAND RIGHTS – PROTECTING THE RAINFOREST



Indigenous peoples make up just about **5%** of the world's population, but secure **82%** of the world's biodiversity in their territories.

Less than **5%** of the Rio Negro area has been cut down so far.

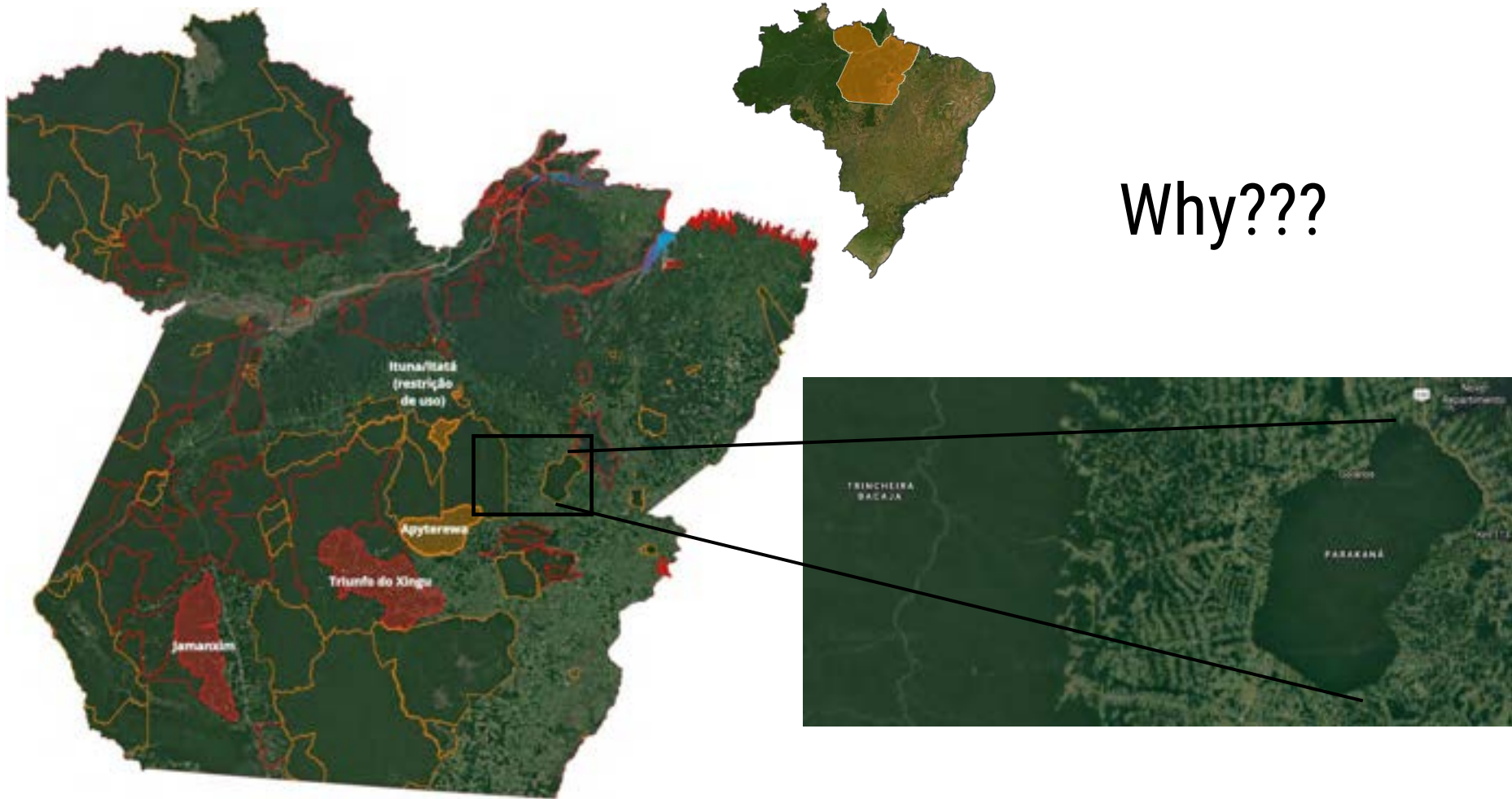
In the Indigenous Territories (ITs), less than **0.06%** was cleared.

Illegal gold and mineral mining are the greatest threat to the people of the Rio Negro.

Securing land rights for the indigenous population has therefore been a central concern of the partnership from the very beginning.

By self-governing its territories, FOIRN guarantees the preservation of the rainforest in the region.

Indigenous Lands – one of the main barriers against deforestation



Pará is 3,5 times the size of Germany!

(Inter)national Policies for indigenous land right protection



National borders contradict the societal organisation of indigenous peoples

- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** – focused on indigenous peoples' right to self determination
 - “The UNDRIP articulates Indigenous Peoples’ rights and unique relationships with their lands, territories, and resources, including rights to maintain traditional connections to lands and territories; to redress for lands that have been taken; and to prevent the storage of hazardous waste or military activities on Indigenous land, among many others. These rights are affirmed to be held by Indigenous Peoples.” (Cultural Survival)
- **ILO 169:** „ secure the rights of Indigenous Peoples to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use.

PNGATI: DECREE No 7,747, FROM 5 JUNE 2012

Brazilian Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands

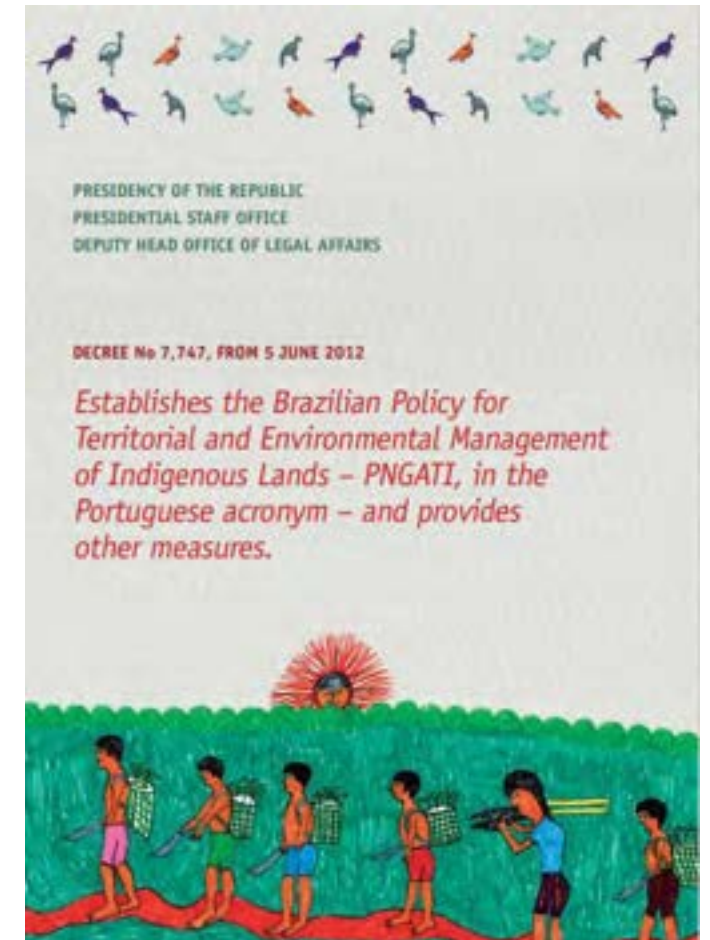
Article 1:

the objective of ensuring and promoting the **protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous territories and lands**. It also aims to ensure the integrity of indigenous assets, improve quality of life and guarantee that the current and future generations of indigenous peoples are fully capable of physical and cultural reproduction, respecting their socio-cultural autonomy, in the terms of the legislation in force.

Article 2:

I – Ethno-mapping: participatory mapping in areas of environmental, socio-cultural and productive relevance for indigenous peoples, based on their knowledge; and

II – Ethno-zoning: participatory planning instrument aimed at categorising areas of environmental, socio-cultural and productive relevance for indigenous peoples, developed from ethno-mapping.



INSTRUMENTS TO SECURE LAND RIGHTS

PGTAs = Territorial & Environmental Management Plans

- Already exist for 9 territories as well as for the entire region (PGTA Wasú)

As of 2024 PGTAs are being developed for:

- I.T. Uneuixi & I.T. Jurubaxi Teá on the Lower Rio Negro

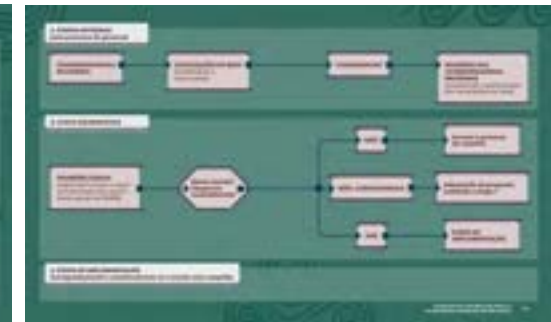
Accompanying work for the completion of the demarcation process at the Lower Rio Negro:

- I.T. Uneuixi (homologation 28.04.2023)
- I.T. Jurubaxi Teá
- I.T. Cué Cué Marabitanas (already has PGTA)

Consultation protocols (ILO 169) for all 5 regions and the entire area

In it, indigenous peoples inform the State and private companies about who they are, how they are organised, and how to consult them in the event of projects that could affect their territories and way of life.

INSTRUMENTS TO SECURE LAND RIGHTS



**PGTAs =
Territorial- und
Umweltmanagementpläne
&
Konsultationsprotokolle**

<https://pgtas.foirn.org.br>

<https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/protocolo-de-consulta-dos-povos-e-comunidades-indigenas-do-rio-negro>

MOST IMPORTANT MILESTONE SO FAR



1998:
Recognition of land rights
for over 114,000 km²



Recognised Territories



Ever since **135.000 km²** (=1,6x Austria) have
been declared indigenous territories

CONSULTATION PROTOCOL(S) for all 5 regions & the entire territory

“The Consultation Protocol is an instrument for the protection of indigenous territories and for safeguarding cultural diversity and traditional ways of life. Through this document, indigenous peoples inform the State and private companies about who they are, how they are organized and how to consult them in the event of projects that could affect their territories and way of life. The consultation must take place voluntarily, in advance, in good faith and in a culturally appropriate form – this is what the ILO 169 Convention, to which Brazil is a signatory, provides for.” (*Marivelton Baré*)

