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We, leaders and representatives of 69 indigenous peoples of Brazil, met in Luziânia, Goiás (GO), on April 29 to May 1, to analyze the reality of our peoples under the current model of development imposed by the Brazilian government; facing the ongoing disputes that involve our lands; facing the persecution and criminalization of leaders and peoples who are in struggle for the guarantee our rights.

On the first day of the meeting, we presented for the sub-prosecutors of the Republic, Dr. Deborah Duprat and Dr. Rachel Dodge, coordinators of the 6th and 2nd Chambers of the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), the most serious of our problems. At the same time, we requested that the MPF intervene together with public authorities - especially the Ministry of Justice and its indigenous body, the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) – so that that these seek to solve the problems, those related fundamentally to non-compliance with constitutional provisions that assure us the demarcation and exclusive usufruct of our lands.

Together with the sub-prosecutors of the Republic, we evaluate with concern that the disregard for our constitutional rights generates other grave matters such as invasion of the lands, depredation of the environment, the implementation of projects and economic enterprises in the indigenous areas that negatively impact our traditional organizations, the judicialization of land demarcations, the persecution and criminalization of hundreds of our leaders across the country.

During the second day of our meeting, we conducted a survey on the enterprises that threaten - directly and indirectly - our communities and peoples; on the tenure situation of our lands; on the persecutions, arrests and assaults committed against our leaders. The preliminary data we collected provided a count of 434 enterprises impacting our territories. The developmental programs of the federal government - linked or not to the Program for Acceleration of Growth (PAC) - will generate impacts on 182 indigenous lands, affecting 108 peoples [ethnicities].

The InfoPen / MJ registers 748 indigenous prisoners across the country, and in this meeting, we identified that many of these prisoners, as well as cases in which

they are defendants, are indigenous, the result of our struggle. We believe that leaders are persecuted and suffer violence, including being committed by agents of the Federal Police. In many regions there are judges occupying indigenous lands, or who defend the interests of ranchers [fazendeiros] and even land grabbers settled in areas demarcated or revindicated as being of traditional indigenous occupation. Such judges cannot judge the actions pertaining to our land and should be prevented, in that they parties of interest in the actions.

A cause of concern for us is the performance of the Judiciary. In the vast majority of the regions, the Judiciary has adopted procedures and decisions contrary to our constitutional rights, especially in cases of writs of repossession actions against the land demarcations, expelling us from our territories, and prison sentences and condemnation of our leaders who claim the guarantee, possession and enjoyment of usufruct of our lands. As for the trial of actions that are favorable to indigenous interests, the Judiciary has procrastinated making decisions for decades - as for example in the case of the Pataxo-Hã-Hã-Hãe awaiting the judgment of the Supreme Court.

We are very concerned about the lack of initiative of the federal government to structure an indigenist policy that addresses and attends to the different realities and demands of Indigenous Peoples. The matters that we have highlighted in this document are constantly denounced to government agencies in order for them to take measures capable of resolving them. However, the Ministry of Justice – by means of its indigenist organ - does not provide answers. There is no action, it is slow, bureaucratic and seeks only to accommodate the conflicts, without seeking to resolve them.

This has been happening most seriously in relation to the demarcation of lands in Mato Grosso do Sul. Despite Funai having been committed in a Term of Adjustment of Conduct it has not demarcated the lands of the Guarani Kaiowá people, who are suffering a process of genocide. Throughout the Region of the Northeast, the lands are affected by large sugar cane plantations, by the construction of hotel chains (*resorts*) and by large scale projects like the transposition of the waters of the São Francisco River and the construction of the Transnordestino railway. In the South and Southeast of Brazil, our peoples live in camps on the edges of roads or in small areas that do not guarantee even

minimum conditions for life.

In the states of the North and Central-West, the Funai has been omitted in the completion of demarcation procedures and protection of our lands, especially in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso and Maranhão. Furthermore, it permits large business enterprises to be structured that will devastate indigenous lands, including areas of those peoples living without contact with Brazilian society. We do not lack examples of this, such as the Rio Madeira hydroelectric complex, the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant, the hydroelectric complexes designed for the Tapajós, Juruena, Teles Pires and others under construction or planned, such as Estreito, Serra Quebrada, Santa Izabel, Marabá, on the Tocantins, Araguaia and Tapajós rivers.

To aggravate this situation, FUNAI has given approval for the opening of new highways and railways that will tear through indigenous lands; has given its assent to the construction of small central hydropower plants on rivers that cross the indigenous areas, as is occurring in the Rio Branco indigenous land; it does not oppose the planting of GM monocultures of soy, sugar cane, eucalyptus, pine or livestock on lands that are undergoing demarcation. And here we remember that there was no positioning by the FUNAI in opposition to the construction of nuclear plants in the northeastern Region of Brazil, and these may affect our lands and the entire indigenous population.

In this meeting, we also discussed the indigenous movement, our organizations, and associations [articulações] and councils. We realize that difficulties exist and that these will be overcome if we succeed in strengthening the organizations in the local, regional and national spheres. We also need to monitor and participate together with our leaders, in the meetings of the National Commission on Indigenist Policy (CNPI). We seek for this to be effectively transformed into a council with status and capacity to discuss, propose and create an indigenous policy that meets attends to our necessities, rights and cultural differences.

The indigenous movement needs to be directed to our realities and out of these to intervene together with public authorities, charging and demanding that our rights be guaranteed.

Today the organ that should care for our rights has provided greater service to the interests of those who attack us or intend to exploit our lands. We are tired of this.

We want a FUNAI that ceases from attending to the economic and political interests of the large scale landholder [latifúndio], and desists from being the licensing agency of projects that tear our lands apart. We want a FUNAI with sufficient resources to remove the invaders from our territories and, at the same time, to be able to complete the demarcation procedures of our lands.

Demarcations have become paralyzed. We want a FUNAI with the capacity to defend our collective and individual rights, especially of our leaders who are being criminalized.

In closing this document, we call upon all indigenous peoples of Brazil to unite against the projects of the federal government and of the state and municipal governments that seek only and exclusively to gain money and power with the destruction of our Mother Earth. Mother who nourishes us, protects and guarantees our life and our future, who are our children and grandchildren.

We are, as one of our relatives so well recalled, the peoples of tomorrow, because just think not only about today. We want the Earth and Nature to remain alive forever!

Luziânia, Goiás, Brazil, May 1, 2011.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PRESENT:

Anacé
Apinajé
Apolima-Arara
Apurinã
Arara – Mato Grosso
Arara - Pará
Arara - Rondônia
Atikum
Bakairi – MT
Bororo
Cinta Larga

Cujubim
Djoromitxi
Gavião
Geripankó
Guarani
Guarani Mbya
Hunikuĩ
Jaminawa
Juruna
Kaingang
Kaiowá
Kambeba
Kambiwá
Kanoé
Karajá
Karuazu
Kassupá
Katokinn
Kayabi
Kayapo
Koiwpanká
Krahô
Krahô-Kanela
Makuxi
Mamaindê
Mayuruna
Mura
Myky
Nambikwara
Nawa
Orowari
Pakaiuká
Pankará
Pankararu
Pataxó
Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe
Pipipã
Potiguara - PB

**Puruborá
Rikbaktsa
Sakyrabiat
Suruí
Tabajara
Terena
Terena
Tinguí-Botó
Truká
Tumbalala
Tupari
Tupari
Tupinambá
Wajuru
Wapixana
Xakriabá
Xerente
Xukuru
Xukuru-Kariri
Zoró**