

ANNEX: Amazonian peoples protect the Amazon for all humanity – The EU is called to support and protect the people defending the region.

1. Violence against indigenous peoples in Brazil led to 118 murders in 2016, according to a report of the CIMI

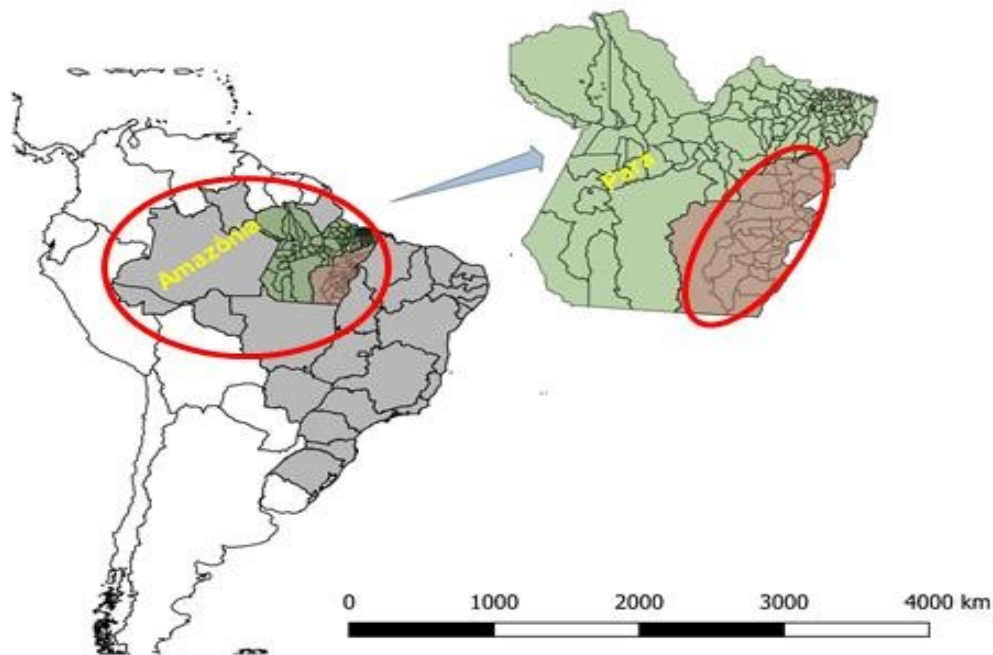
https://cimi.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Report-Violence-against-the-Indigenous-Peoples-in-Brazil_2016-Cimi.pdf

2. The Land Pastoral Commission (CPT) of Marabá, Pará, Brasil

The struggle in defense of the Amazon Rainforest, its peoples and those who defend it

South and southeast region of Pará

Amazon region: 289 799 km² in extent



Human settlement in Pará State, Amazon region

- Until the 1960s:
 - Indigenous people, extractivists, fishermen, small farmers (tenure regime).
 - Occupation on the banks of rivers.
 - Rich families that controlled Brazil nut production
 - The military and subsequent government's economic development policies for the region:
 - Logging, extensive cattle ranching and mining.

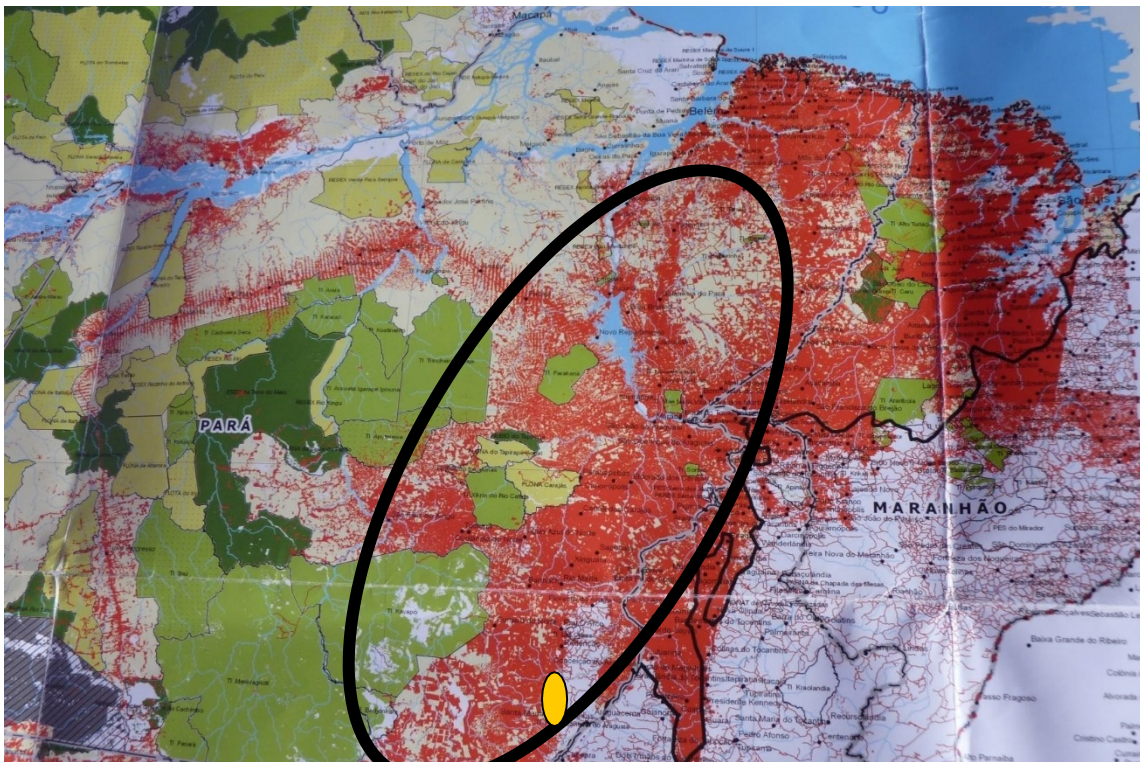
- Highways, railroads, ports and tax and financial incentives.



1Amazon Riverbank Peoples1



2Amazon Riverbank Peoples2



3Map of Deforestation in South and Southeast of Pará state

The link between land grabbing, and violence towards rural land and forest defenders in the Amazon



4 José Claudio e Maria - environmentalists murdered in 2011 for defending the forest.

Murders of land and forest rights defenders in Pará state 1975 - 2018¹

- 965 rural workers murdered between 1975 - 2018
- 686 killed in south and south-eastern Pará alone
- 53 Human Rights and Forest Defenders murdered (trade union, political and religious leaders):
- 38 Human Rights and Forest Defenders murdered in south and south-eastern Pará alone

¹ CPT researchdatabase

Modern day slavery in Brazil and Pará²

Between 1995 and 2018:

- 54,798 people rescued from modern day slavery in Brazil
- 13,517 people living in modern day slavery were rescued in Pará (25% of Brazil's total)

70% of those rescued in Pará were found on estates in the south and southeast of Pará

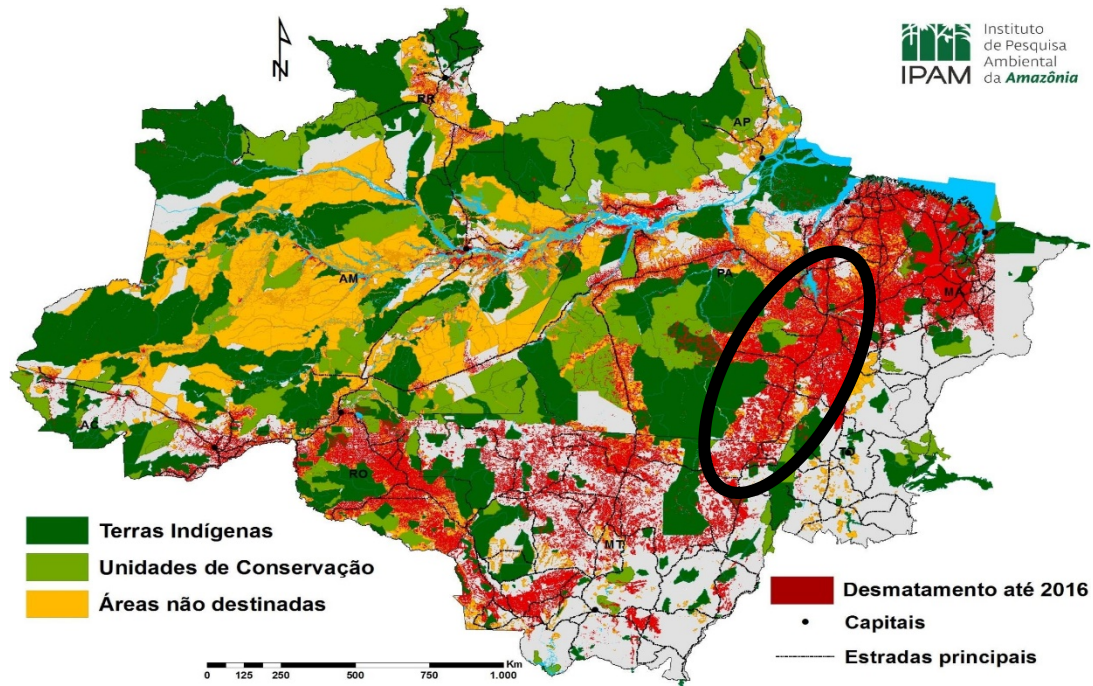
Overview of environmental protection in the Brazilian Amazon

- Recognized indigenous lands
- Areas of environmental preservation
- Riverbank and quilombo territories
- Family farming settlements (assentamentos) have helped contain the expansion of deforestation and agribusiness
- 53% of the Brazilian Amazon is currently protected (indigenous lands, nature reserves and preserves, quilombos, traditional communal territories).

Agenda of Bolsonaro's Government

- The power of the ruralist bench in Parliament
- Ending the demarcation of indigenous lands, the recognition of quilombola territories and new environmental protection areas, and reviewing units already created
- Curbing inspection powers and budget of environmental protection agencies
- Permission to mine on indigenous lands
- Loosening of gun laws

² CPT: Overview of modern day slavery in Brazil (1995- 2018), 10/01/2019.



What CPT does

- Supports the struggles of those defending human rights and the forest
- Supports families to stay on the land, gain formal land title, and to farm productively and sustainably using agroecological and agroforestry approaches
- Supports communities negatively affected by mining projects to access justice
- Fights against modern day slavery

CPT works alongside and in collaboration with many other organizations defending the Amazon peoples, their human rights and the environment.

AMAZONIA: the greatest source of biodiversity on the planet. It generates global benefits. Everyone needs to help protect it.

Work of the Land Rights Commission (CPT)



Access to land rights



Commercialization of production



Accompaniment of communities struggling for their land rights



Social policies



Human rights violations



Combating impunity



Fighting against modern-days slavery

