

URGENT ACTION

BILL THREATENS INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN BRAZIL

Bill 2903/2023 is set to be voted in coming days by the Senate. The bill - approved on May 30 by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies - seeks to make profound changes in the demarcation process of indigenous lands, and legitimize the “Temporal Landmark thesis”, whereby Indigenous peoples would only have the right to claim territories that were in their possession when the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1988. The content of this bill impacts the rights of Indigenous peoples, particularly regarding the right to self-determination and traditional territory and reinforces the systemic human rights violations suffered by Indigenous peoples in Brazil who for centuries have been expelled from their territories. Amnesty International calls on the Senate to immediately reject this bill.

TAKE ACTION:

1. Write a letter in your own words or using the sample below as a guide to one or both government officials listed. You can also email, fax, call or Tweet them.
2. [Click here](#) to let us know the actions you took on **Urgent Action 57.23**. It's important to report because we share the total number with the officials we are trying to persuade and the people we are trying to help.

Rodrigo Pacheco, President of Senate

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Brazil

Email: sen.rodrigopacheco@senado.leg.br

Ambassador Nestor Forster Jr.

Embassy of Brazil

3006 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington, DC 20008

Email: ambassador_dc@itamaraty.gov.br

Phone: (202) 238-2700

Dear Senator,

We are deeply concerned with Bill 2903/2023, that reforms the Indigenous Peoples Statute (“Estatuto do Índio”) including the rules of demarcation of Indigenous lands guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. This Bill could legitimize the “Temporal Landmark thesis”, whereby Indigenous Peoples would only have the right to claim territories that were in their possession when the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1988.

The Temporal Landmark thesis will reiterate the systemic human rights violations suffered by Indigenous peoples in Brazil, who for centuries have been expelled from their territories by the Brazilian government and by farmers and landowners. Our country has 285 stalled demarcation processes, which contributes to thousands of communities being still exposed to violent land conflicts that, in 2022 alone, killed 176 people, according to data from the Indigenous Missionary Council (Cimi).

Additionally, with the approval of the bill, there could be an increase in deforestation, land invasions and violence against Indigenous peoples since consolidated demarcation processes could be annulled. The protection of this right is necessary to guarantee the survival of Indigenous peoples.

The rights of Indigenous peoples cannot be put at risk. Brazil has international obligations ratified by treaties and the Constitution for protection that must be respected. We therefore ask you to immediately reject this bill, voting in favor of the Brazilian population, the protection of Indigenous peoples, all native communities, the fragile ecosystems, and the world's last carbon sinks that contribute to mitigating global warming.

I urge you and all Senate members to reject this bill.

Yours sincerely,

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Bill 2903/2023 represents profound threats to the rights of Indigenous peoples, particularly regarding the right to self-determination and traditional territory. The Temporal Framework thesis ignores the systemic human rights violations suffered by Indigenous peoples in Brazil, who for centuries have been expelled from their territories by the Brazilian government, farmers, agrobusiness and illegal miners for energy exploitation, illegal goldmining, and road construction.

In 1988, many Guarani Kaiowá, Avá Guarani, and other communities were living outside their territories because they had been occupied by ranchers, landowners, miners, or transformed into government construction sites. In Brazil, 285 processes of demarcation of Indigenous lands are stalled, and only 6 Indigenous lands were demarcated in 2023.

The slow pace of demarcation processes for Indigenous lands is at the heart of numerous land conflicts, which have victimized hundreds of Indigenous people. Between 2019 and 2022, no Indigenous territory was demarcated and, according to data from the Indigenous Missionary Council, more than 470 Indigenous people were murdered because of land conflicts. Also, in the year 2022, 176 people were killed due to conflicts involving land disputes.

Altogether, the areas of the 734 Indigenous lands are 117,537,905 hectares, or 13.8% of the national territory, according to FUNAI. While 67.57% of the areas are already reserved or homologated, a little more than 32% are still in some of the phases of the long demarcation process, 16% are in the initial phases, the identification studies.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Portuguese

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL July 31, 2023:

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUN: Indigenous