

PERMANENT PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL

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SESSION IN DEFENSE OF THE CERRADO TERRITORIES

Thematic hearing on water

30 November 2021- 1 December 2021

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INDEX

1. Introduction	3
2. Cases presented	4
3. General considerations	8
4. Annexes	
Program	11
Members of the panel of judges	15
Requesting organizations	18
Agenda of the session	20

1. Introduction

According to the program presented on the occasion of the Opening session of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal (PPT), in response to the indictment submitted by a wide and representative spectrum of peoples, communities, organizations and individual members of civil society in Brazil, the first of the three planned thematic hearings was held on November 30 and December 1, 2021.

The panel of judges for this session includes: **Antoni Pigrau Solé**, professor of international law at the Rovira i Virgili University of Tarragona, Spain; **Deborah Duprat**, jurist and former Deputy Attorney General of the Republic of Brazil; **Mgr. José Valdeci** from the Diocese of Brejo, Brazil; **Eliane Brum**, Brazilian journalist; **Enrique Leff**, Mexican economist and environmental sociologist; **Rosa Acevedo Marín**, Venezuelan sociologist and professor at the Federal University of Pará; **Silvia Ribeiro**, Uruguayan journalist and researcher for the ETC Group; **Teresa Almeida Cravo**, professor of international relations at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, and **Philippe Texier**, French jurist and current president of the PPT.

The six cases chosen to illustrate the evidence related to the Water issue were carefully documented with a very effective articulation of data, audiovisual materials, community witnesses and analytical reports, highly coherent with the principal request of the indictment: ecocide and cultural genocide of the peoples of Cerrado. A relevant time was ensured for the exchange of questions and answers between the judges, the representatives of the communities and the experts.

The panel of judges expresses its very special gratitude to the communities of the Cerrado, for their courage, lucidity and richness of life, as well as for their efforts to respect the nature of which they are a part and protect the integrity of the biome on which the survival of humans and non-humans depends. Their testimony has provided full evidence also of the deep emotional involvement associated with the long struggles, the daily suffering and the cultural losses.

This statement, of course, does not want to, nor can it represent or advance a verdict on the crimes contemplated in the indictment, which will be formulated at the conclusion of the three thematic sessions. However, it is precise and timely, given the seriousness and urgency of the evidence already presented, to highlight the following points, which summarize the first reaction of the members of the jury:

1. With the complexity of its history, ancient and current, the Cerrado constitutes a context of priority interest not only for Brazil, but also for the spectrum of situations where plans declared as “development” are translated into projects that violate fundamental individual or collective rights, including the right to dignity, life and self-determination, while downplaying their loss as a “collateral effect” or “necessary sacrifices”.
2. The quality and articulation of the documentation that was presented directly, and made available to the PPT in written, oral and visual form, appear as the product of a long-term work, very coherent with the realities investigated. These characteristics correspond to the methodology and logic of the PPT, which conceives its own mission, above all, as a recognition of the rights of peoples to be visible subjects in the public space with the right to a fully free expression of their culture and their lives.

3. The methodological consistency of the materials made available to the PPT highlights the seriousness and nature of the facts that were presented in support of the indictment, whether in relation to human and peoples' rights, or in relation to the contexts of nature and traditions that appear to be specifically relevant.

4. Taking into account the objectives set out in the indictment, the panel of judges recognizes the strength of the concrete and doctrinal arguments that impose the consideration of the Cerrado peoples as a reality with cultural, work and civilization characteristics that must be considered inviolable, respected and autonomous, regardless of the "development" plans proposed by external agents, whether public or private, or the result of collusive alliances, targeted to the destruction or structural marginality of the Cerrado peoples.

5. The panel of judges understands the urgency and relevance of the recommendations presented by the communities and will take them into consideration.

6. The panel of judges also recognizes the fundamental role that women have played, in each of these communities, in this collective struggle.

7. The panel of judges was particularly impressed by the strength of the collective memory of the witnesses, which was expressed always with a perspective not only focused on what happened, but also on the possibility and obligation of a creative future. The capacity and experiences of resistance that were presented and commented on, with very precise references, are powerfully representative of the conflictive situation of recent years, and document ancient roots shared by the communities.

2. Cases presented

The **first case** refers to the traditional pastoralist and riverine communities of western Bahia, who denounce the expropriation of their territories, in addition to the domination and predatory use of water by agro-hydro-business ventures, all of them included in the MATOPIBA Agricultural Development Plan (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia states). It was explained at the hearing that these communities are part of the so-called Espigão Mestre, a great divider from which rivers and streams are born that feed the hydrographic basins of the São Francisco, Tocantins and Parnaíba rivers, and that this region is of fundamental ecological importance in the relationship Cerrado-Caatinga, being a producer of water for the Brazilian Semi-arid ecosystems. The expropriation of the traditional territories of these communities occurs through processes of "grilagem" (illegal appropriation of land) of thousands of hectares of public lands, as well as official support with public resources for the implementation of mega irrigation structures. The companies that violated the rights of the communities are clearly identified: in addition to the misappropriation of territories and waters, they hire gunmen and private security militias: to carry out all kinds of violence, such as death, destruction of the crops and goods, to restrict the right of free movement in the communities, mainly preventing them from accessing the fields, traditionally used for livestock. The huge extraction of water authorized by the environmental agency of the state of Bahia, there is associated with illegal extractive activities which threaten the destruction of the Corrente river basin: signs of death are clear in the Arrojado river, perennial streams become temporary, springs and trails that dry up, contamination and poisoning by pesticides are ubiquitous in the rivers. These communities

of these areas also denounced the legal and illegal deforestation of thousands of hectares of native vegetation by these projects, as well as the responsibility of the Instituto do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos (INEMA), in the state of Bahia, for the uncontrolled issuance of authorizations of deforestation and water donations. They also point to the omission of the local Judicial and Legislative Power and denounce the lack of consultation established by Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization.

The **second case** involves the indigenous peoples Krahô-Takaywrá and Krahô Kanela, whose territories are located in the basins of the Formoso and Javaés rivers, which are respected, esteemed and venerated by these peoples, who have an ancestral bond with their waters, associated to its creation myth and, therefore, sacred spaces where the *encantados* live. Since 1979, the federal and state governments started the R o Formoso Project, which involves the implementation of flood irrigation infrastructure for the development of monocultures of rice, watermelon and transgenic soybeans, based on the intense consumption of water and pesticides. Thousands of hectares of public lands were donated to agribusiness producers, thus removing them from the status of a common good, and transferring them to the negotiable stock of private lands. The irrigation infrastructure was financed with public resources from state resources and the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econ mico e Social (BNDES). These indigenous peoples, in addition to other traditional communities existing in the region, denounce the situation of water insecurity in which they live, as well as the enormous socio-environmental damage generated by the R o Formoso Project and many others that have been added, including the construction of dams. Also in this case, the appropriation of traditional territories intensified in the absence of any prior, free and informed consultations, as provided for in Convention 169-ILO. The specific responsibility of the State Secretariat for the Environment and Water Resources of Tocantins (Semarh) and the Institute of Nature of Tocantins (Naturatins) must be underlined: in addition to making the projects viable, they do not carry out the inspection and adequate monitoring of dams, canals, aqueducts and pumping stations illegally installed in rivers, thus allowing the predatory use of water resources. Naturatins also omits the guarantee of the multiple uses of water and the participatory management of this common good, as determined by Law 9,433, of January 8, 1997. The Formoso and Java s rivers had their flows seriously reduced and others are sedimented, streams and lakes reduced their amount of water and others dried up completely, with the death of fish and compromising the right to sovereignty and food and nutritional security of the peoples and communities of the region. Indigenous people, especially women, report that they have to walk miles in search of water to drink, cook, and do housework. Traditional reflux crops have become unviable due to changes in the dynamics of rivers, and the quantity and diversity of fish, the main source of protein for local communities, has been drastically reduced, in addition to their contamination by pesticides, producing food insecurity, and diseases until then non-existent.

The **third case** refers to the *veredeiras* communities in the north of Minas Gerais, concentrated in extensive areas of gerais (plateaus without fences, as an area of common use) on the left bank of the S o Francisco River. The paths (valleys where the water flows) are located in the middle of the closed areas and play a crucial role in the hydrological balance of the aquifers, since they regulate the flow of hundreds of streams that form the main rivers that flow into the S o Francisco river. The *veredeiros* developed an agro-extractivist production system, with itinerant crops in swamps and forests, collection and release of animals, with houses near the

waterways. However, in the late 1970s, their common areas began to be privatized for the planting of eucalyptus, which, in turn, drained swamps and roads for irrigation, while native vegetation began to supply the furnaces of the steel companies that settled in the region. By not being able to use the plateau and forest areas that were privatized, the *veredeiras* communities began to face another threat: environmental agencies, which created mosaics of conservation units formed by national and state parks, with restrictions on the traditional use of their resources and the criminalization of their practices. These communities are currently fighting for the assertion of their identity and for the recovery of at least part of their territory, by retaking the "Territory Veredeiro Berço das Águas". They accuse the Government of Minas Gerais (Instituto de Terras de MG and Instituto Estadual das Florestas) and the Federal Union (IBDF, extinct and incorporated by IBAMA- Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis) for the implementation of programs and projects that drove the process of expropriation of their traditional lands and territories, as well as environmental devastation.

The **fourth case** is related to the rupture of the toxic waste dam of the iron mining company Vale S / A, B1 in the Córrego do Feijão mine, in the municipality of Brumadinho-MG, which dumped tons of sludge with toxic substances into along the Paraopeba River, contaminating the entire hydrographic basin and causing the death of 272 people. The complaint presented to the PPT comes from the Cachoeira do Choro community, located on the banks of the Paraopeba River, which reports that this river, a tributary of the São Francisco River, is part of the history and regional memory, being fundamental for the constitution of cultural diversity and, therefore, allowing communities' socio-environmental, economic, spiritual and food relationships with water and nature. Due to the above-mentioned crime, Vale S / A became a defendant in several actions proposed by the Public Ministry (federal and state) and the Public Defender's Office of Minas Gerais. These actions were brought together and, in July 2019, they received a ruling determining full reparation to the families, communities and municipalities affected by the rupture of the dam. It was also determined that the scope and cause of the damages would be determined by judicial expert opinion. However, instead of advancing in full reparation, the justice institutions, the state of Minas Gerais and Vale S / A signed a judicial agreement in February 2021, without the communities having knowledge or any possibility of participation, while clearly suffering the consequences of the agreement. In addition, Vale S / A has supported the occurrence of the statute of limitations, stating that the damages cannot be repaired because three years have already elapsed since the disaster occurred. The community denounces severe water shortages, restricted access to it and insecurity in the use of water, generated by high water pollution. When COPASA and Vale perform analyses, the results are not disclosed. The impact of these events on the right to sovereignty, as well as on food and nutritional security, as well as the impacts on the generation of income from fishing, productive yards and tourism is highlighted.

The **fifth case** involves the Macaúba peasant community, located in Catalão de Goiás, where 40 families live. They have begun to see, since the 70s, the advance of mining (extractivist and chemical) in the Serra Quebrada, its waters and its territory, basically run by transnational companies that extract niobium and phosphate, raw materials destined exclusively for export. The companies Mosaic Fertilizers and CMOC (China Molybdenum Company) are identified as the main violators of the rights of the community, with public financing from the BNDES- National Bank for Economic and Social Development. Since the installation of the mining

companies in the municipality, there has been a chronic process of expropriation of the lands of peasant families, now intensified by the intention of Mosaic and CMOC to expand their exploration areas into the Macaúba community. In addition to the forced eviction of homes, schools were closed, prompting migration to the outskirts of Catalão. The 40 families that resist in Macaúba are victims of judicial processes to carry out their forced eviction, in addition to practices that constitute harassment, such as: individualizing negotiations with peasant families (affecting community management); cooptations and internal conflicts, which lead to the weakening of the social organization; an offer of negligible value that, once not accepted, is deposited in the courts, forcing farmers into a legal battle. With the loss of territory and the means of production, collective identity is seriously threatened, especially since more and more men and women from the countryside have become employees of mining companies in the region. In addition, Mosaic has two phosphate waste dams in the Catalão municipality, very close to the Macaúba community, one of which has 32 million cubic meters of waste (almost three times the capacity of the Brumadinho dam, which collapsed). The planting of eucalyptus along with the extraction of minerals has caused the springs located in the community to dry up, remain underground and are surrounded and contaminated with toxic waste. The corporations are creating a shortage of drinking water for human consumption and for the production of family agriculture, in addition to the destruction of the flora and fauna of the Cerrado. The community assigns responsibility to the state of Goiás, including its Judicial Branch, which issued decisions in favor of new expropriations of families in the Macaúba community, and to the State Secretary for the Environment and Sustainable Development, which issues environmental licenses and renews licenses and concessions contrary to legal norms and without adequate studies.

The **sixth case** refers to the *Geraizeira* communities of Vale das Cancelas, which have occupied this territory, located in the Serra da Bocaina in Minas Gerais, for at least seven generations, and which develop their economy based on complex knowledge about the cycles and dynamics of nature. In the higher plateaus, they carry out traditional livestock farming, in addition to hunting and gathering fruits and medicinal plants, and, in the ebb and low areas, they develop family farming. In the *tabuleiros* (intermediate zones), they build their houses and cultivate small gardens. However, from the end of the 70s, agribusiness dominated and began to destroy the plateaus, mainly through the monoculture of eucalyptus and pine trees. Since 2000, there has been a process of invasion by mining corporations in the traditional territory of *Geraizeiro*. The deterritorialization of the *Geraizeira* communities was supported by the judicial apparatus, through murky possession processes and registration of license plates without valid titles, in addition to an avalanche of individual processes against families in order to cover up the characteristics of conflicts and collective rights, weakening their fight. There are also reports of harassment, death threats and coercion by private security guards hired by companies. With the cornering (enclosure) of the *Geraizeira* communities in the caves - areas around the watercourses -, denying access to the *chapadas* (plateaus), together with the intensive use of pesticides, the communities have been losing productive autonomy due to the destructuring of their traditional way of life. Environmental crimes are numerous: deforestation, sedimentation of springs and watercourses; soil, air and water pollution; reduction of the diversity and quantity of fish due to the degradation of water quality; disappearance of animal and plant species; appearance of diseases in native fruits. All this could worsen if Block 8, an open-pit mining project, is implemented without any consultation process based on Convention 169 of the ILO, by including the construction of the second-largest

pipeline in the world. The communities accuse, in addition to the companies: the federal government, for coordinating the program that expropriated traditional lands; IBAMA, which in 2019 reviewed the decision on the environmental license of the pipeline in a fragmented manner; and the Agência Nacional de Águas, which granted a license to the mining company SAM (responsible for the pipeline) allowing the abusive consumption of water in a region with serious scarcity problems. As for the state of Minas Gerais, there is an omission in the face of violations of the rights of the communities, as well as an active contribution to the implementation of this predatory model. The processes of construction of Consultation Protocols in Minas Gerais are under pressure not to be carried out.

3. General considerations

All the cases that are submitted to consideration have common characteristics which are fully consistent with the competence of the PPT. All the complainants present themselves as “tribal peoples” under the terms of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization. After conceptualizing in its article 1, item 1, tribal peoples and peoples “considered indigenous”, the Convention establishes, in its item 2, that “Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply”. Two aspects need to be underlined: both the definition of indigenous peoples and that of tribal peoples are quite open, converging in a single vector: the social, cultural, economic and political organization that distinguishes them, totally or partially, from other sectors of the surrounding society; the central defining element is the consciousness of identity on the part of the group itself.

In Brazil, points I and II of article 3 of Decree 6040, of February 7, 2007, which establishes the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities, deserve to be transcribed:

“I - Traditional Peoples and Communities: culturally differentiated groups that are recognized as such, that have their own forms of social organization, that occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and transmitted by tradition;

II - Traditional Territories: the spaces necessary for the cultural, social and economic reproduction of traditional peoples and communities, whether for permanent or temporary use, observing, with respect to indigenous peoples and quilombolas, respectively, the provisions of arts. 231 of the Constitution and 68 of the Law of Transitory Constitutional Provisions and other regulations”.

Already in the Preamble of its Statute based on the Universal Declaration of Peoples' Rights proclaimed in Algiers on July 4, 1976, the PPT is clearly targeted to be “a tribune of visibility for the affirmation of the rights of peoples exposed to severe and systematic violations by public and private actors, at national and international levels”. As clearly shown in the above preliminary analysis all the cases involve alleged severe violations that have been practiced over a long period of time, by private, including transnational agents, supported by public actors, without the Brazilian Judicial Power having produced preventing protective or

comprehensive reparation regimes. The denounced conducts, which will be duly investigated by means of a contradictory procedure, are initially framed in articles 5 (ecological crimes, in particular ecocide provided for in article 5.1) and 6 (economic crimes) of the TPP Statute, both of which can be attributed to the State (art. 9) and companies (art. 10). Article 7 of the PPT Statutes regarding “system crimes” may also apply.

The complaints presented in the indictment must be admitted and processed regularly.

The panel of judges of this thematic session wishes to thank and recognize as a fundamental element of the documentary force the cultural and sacred expressions that allowed us to understand more deeply why the water and land of the Cerrado constitute common goods not only for Brazil, but also for humans and non-humans on the planet, who find in the future of the Cerrado their own guarantee of survival.

ANNEX 1

PERMANENT PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL

49th SESSION IN DEFENSE OF THE CERRADO TERRITORIES

Thematic hearing on water (30 /11-01/12/2021)

Statement of the panel of judges (10/12/2021)

PROGRAM

Day 1 - Appropriation and depletion of the waters of the Cerrado by agribusiness

Date: 30 November 2021

8:30 am-12:00 pm, Brazil

Cases of day 1:

- Traditional pastoralist and riverine communities in the Corrente river basin (Cerrado de Bahía) facing irrigated agribusiness in the Gerais
- The indigenous peoples Krahô-Takaywrá and Krahô Kanela in the Araguaia region (Tocantins) facing the Rio Formoso Project
- Veredeiros de Januária in Minas Gerais facing environmental and water degradation driven by companies from the steel / forestry complex

Part 1 - Opening (8:30-9:00)

Opening video

8:30 (5 min) – “Welcome and presentation of the proceedings”, Isolete Wichinieski, Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT) and Campanha em Defesa do Cerrado

8:35 (7 min) – “The role of thematic hearings in the session on Cerrado and presentation of the members of the panel of judges”, Gianni Tognoni, PPT Secretary General

8:45 (10 min) – “Inaugural Artistic Expression - Elegy / lament for the death of the Cerrado rivers”, Dominique Faison, on behalf of Colectivo de Fecho do Oeste da Bahia

Part 2 – Presentation of the cases and questions of the panel of judges (9:00-10:40)

A) 9:00 -10:00 (1 hour) Presentation of the cases

(20 min) - "Traditional Fecho de Pasto and Riverine Communities in the Corrente River basin (Cerrado de Bahía) facing irrigated agribusiness in the gerais"

Élia Sodré do Nascimento, Jamilton Magalhães, Marcos Rogério Beltrão and Mauricio Correia, from the Associação de Advogados / as de Trabalhadores / as Rurais no Estado da Bahia (AATR / BA)

(20 min) - "Krahô-Takaywrá and Krahô Kanela indigenous peoples in the Araguaia region (Tocantins) facing the Rio Formoso Project"

Davi Cramõc Krahô, Renato Pymcrê Pityj Cruz Lima Krahô, Wagner Krahô-kanela

(20 min) - "Veredeiros de Januária facing environmental and water degradation promoted by companies of the steel / forestry complex"

Jaime Alves and Breno Trindade, PhD student at the University of Brasilia (UNB) and collaborator of the veredeiras communities of Januária and Carlos Alberto Dayrell, from the Center for Alternative Agriculture of the North of Minas (CAA)

B) 10:00-10:40 (40 min) Questions from the panel of judges and answers from the representatives of the cases

Part 3 – Questions of the panel of judges to the Prosecutor and the Representative of the judicial system, and closing of the hearing(10:40-12:00)

10: 40-11: 00 (20 min) - "General comments of the Prosecutor", Carlos Walter Porto-Gonçalves, professor of the Interdisciplinary Program of Human Sciences of the Federal University of Santa Catarina

11: 00-11: 20 (20 min) - “Representative of the judicial system”, Luciana Khoury, prosecutor of justice in Bahia, substitute in the regional environmental prosecutor's office of Bom Jesus da Lapa (BA)

11: 20-11: 50 (30 min) - "Questions and answers"

(11: 50-12: 00) - “Closing mystique”, Veredeiros de Januária from Northern Minas Gerais

Day 2 - Appropriation and contamination of the waters of the Cerrado by mining industries

Date: 1 December 2021

8:30-12:00

Cases of day 2:

- Cachoeira do Choro riverine community in Minas Gerais facing the contamination of the river with waste from the broken dam of Vale S.A. in Brumadinho

- Geraizera communities of Vale das Cancelas, in Minas Gerais, facing the threat of the waste dump and the mining pipeline
- Peasant community of Macaúba in Goiás facing contamination from the niobium and phosphate mining projects of the Mosaic Fertilizantes company and the China Molybdenum Company-CMOC

Part 1 - Opening (8:30-9:00)

8:30 (5 min) – “Welcome and presentation of the proceedings”, Leila Lemes, Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT) and Campanha em Defesa do Cerrado

8:35 (7 min) – “Welcome and presentation of the panel of judges”, Simona Fraudatario, coordinator of the PPT

8:45 (10 min) – “Inaugural artistic expression”, Antônio Baiano, popular artist, advisor to the CEBs and CEBI

Part 2 - Presentation of the cases and questions of the panel of judges (9:00-10:40)

A) 9:00 -10: 00 (1 hour) Presentation of the cases

(20 min) - “Cachoeira do Choro riverine community facing the contamination of the river with waste from the broken dam of Vale S.A. in Brumadinho

Geneci Cristina Barrozo, Eliana Marques Barros and Ester Souza

(20 min) - "Geraizeira communities of Vale das Cancelas in Minas Gerais facing threat of waste dump and the pipeline"

Adair Pereira de Almeida, Carmen Dolores Gouveia, Marlene Ribeiro de Souza and Layza Queiroz Santos, from the Margarida Alves Collective of Assessoria Popular

(20 min) - “Macaúba peasant community facing contamination from niobium and phosphate mining companies by Mosaic Fertilizers and China Molybdenum Company CMOC”

Maria Isabel de Oliveira Borges, Edimar Borges da Silva, Luiza Virginia Duarte, José Borges and Marcelo Mendonça from the Federal University of Goiás.

B) 10:00-10:40 (40 min) Questions from the panel of judges and answers from the representatives of the cases

Part 3- Questions of the panel of judges to the Rapporteur of the Prosecutor's Office, the Representative of the Justice System, and closing of the hearing(10: 40-12: 00)

10: 40-11: 00 (20 min) - "General comments of the Rapporteur of the Accusation", Ricardo Assis Gonçalves, professor at the State University of Goiás and researcher of the POEMAS Group-Group of Politics, Economy, Mining, Environment and Society

11: 00-11: 20 (20 min) - "Representative of the judicial system", Ana Cláudia da Silva Alexandre Storch, Public Defender of the state of Minas Gerais

11: 20-11: 50 (30 min) - "Questions and answers"

- "Final considerations of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal". Gianni Tognoni, Secretary General of the PPT

(11: 50-12: 00) - "Closing Mystique", Sister Etelvina Arruda, Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT)

Day 3 – Statement of the panel of judges on the thematic hearing on water

Date: 10 December 2021

14:00-15:00

(20 min) – "Synthesis of the two days of Hearings", Maiana Maia, FASE and Campanha em Defesa do Cerrado

"Statement of the panel of judges of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, thematic hearing on water of the session in Defense of the Cerrado Territories"

ANNEX 2

PANEL OF JUDGES

Antoni Pigrau Solé

Professor of Public International Law at the Rovira i Virgili University of Tarragona. He has been director of the Tarragona Center for Environmental Law Studies (CEDAT) since December 2007, and director of the Catalan Journal of Environmental Law since 2009. Coordinator of the research group "Territory, Citizenship and Sustainability", recognized by the government of Catalonia. He is a member of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal.

Deborah Macedo Duprat by Britto Pereira

Graduated in Law from the University of Brasilia (UNB), she was Attorney General from 1987 to 2020; Deputy Attorney General since 2009; Vice-Deputy Attorney General of the Republic from 2009 to 2013, having held the interim position of Attorney General in 2009, when she acted in defense of the rights to freedom of expression related to Cannabis Sativa, the right to abortion, against the illegal appropriation of public lands (grilagem) and for homo-affective marriage. Widely recognized as a human rights defender, she chaired the Sixth Chamber of the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), which deals with the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities. Represented the MPF in the National Human Rights Council and the Federal Attorney for Citizen Rights.

Dom José Valdeci Santos Mendes

Dom Valdeci is a Brazilian Catholic bishop. He is the third bishop of the Diocese of Brejo, Maranhão. In 2019, he was elected president of the Commission for Liberating Social Action of the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil, a term that will end in 2023. He also serves as president of the Pastoral Council of Fishermen (CPP). During the process of listening to the Synod for the Amazon, Dom José Valdeci promoted two meetings aimed at the traditional populations of the region. In a first opportunity, he brought together fishermen from Amapá, Pará and Maranhão to study the preparatory document and answer the Synod questionnaire. At the beginning of 2019, he encouraged the Quilombola groups of Maranhão to also contribute to the reflections of the Synod, whose theme was "New paths for the Church and for an integral ecology."

Eliane Brum

Gaucha, born in 1966 in the municipality of Ijuí, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Eliane Brum is a journalist, writer and documentarian. Since 2018 she has maintained a fortnightly column in the printed newspaper El País, in Madrid. She is also a contributor to the British newspaper The Guardian and other European newspapers and magazines. She has won more than 40 national and international reporting awards, such as Esso, Vladimir Herzog, Ayrton Senna, Líbero Badaró, the Inter-American Press Association and the King of Spain. In 2008 she received the UN Special Press Trophy, "for everything he has done and has been doing in defense of Justice and Democracy." She was recognized three times, in a category vote, with

the *Comunique-se* Award. She won the Woman Journalism Trophy five times. On three occasions she received the Cooperifa Award "for helping, with his actions, to build a better periphery to live in", and the Orilaxé Award, from the AfroReggae group, awarded to people and entities that with their work have managed to "change reality, improving the quality of life of people and the planet".

Philippe Texier

Philippe Texier, president of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, is an honorary judge of the French Court of Cassation. He was also a member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1987 to 2008, and its president from 2008 to 2009. In addition, he was director of the Human Rights Division of the Mission of the UN in El Salvador (ONUSAL), from 1991 to 1992, and an independent specialist for the Human Rights Commission in Haiti from 1988 to 1990.

Enrique Leff

Enrique Leff is a Mexican environmental sociologist who works in the areas of Political Ecology, Epistemology and Environmental Philosophy, Ecological Economics, and Environmental Education. Doctor in Development Economics from the Sorbonne; From 1986 to 2008 he was coordinator of the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNEP (United Nations Environment Program). Leff is a professor of Political Ecology and Environmental Policy at UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico). He is considered one of the main environmental thinkers in Latin America.

Rosa Acevedo Marín

Rosa Elizabeth Acevedo Marín, Venezuelan. Graduated in Sociology from the Central University of Venezuela, Doctor in History and Civilization from the *École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*, Paris, France; postdoctoral studies at the *Université de Québec* in Montreal, Canada, and at the *Institut des Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine (IHEAL)*, France. She is currently a professor at the Federal University of Pará, linked to the Graduate Program in Sustainable Development in the Humid Tropics (PPGDSTU), at the *Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos (NAEA)*, and the Graduate Program in Anthropology (PPGA). She collaborates in the Postgraduate Program in Social and Political Cartography of the Amazon, at the State University of Maranhão (UEMA).

Silvia Ribeiro

Born in Uruguay and living in Mexico for two decades, Silvia Ribeiro is a journalist, researcher and director for Latin America of the international organization *Grupo de Acción sobre Erosión, Tecnología y Concentración (Grupo ETC)*, an independent research organization based in Canada and with consultative status in the United Nations (UN). Silvia researches and writes on issues of food sovereignty, biological and cultural diversity, biosecurity, intellectual property, corporate contexts, environmental and health impacts of transgenics. She also researches and writes about the contact and impact of other technological proposals, such as new biotechnologies, synthetic biology, nanotechnology and geoen지니어ing. She has produced more than 400 articles and contributed chapters to various books, including the recent "*Pluriverso: Um dicionário de POS-desenvolvimento*" (2019) and "*Geoen지니어ing: a grande*

fraude climatática" (2019). In 2020 she published the book "Corn, transgenics and transnationals".

Teresa Almeida Cravo

Teresa Almeida Cravo is an assistant professor of International Relations at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Coimbra and a researcher at the Center for Social Studies. She is currently head of the International Relations Department and Coordinator of the International Relations Degree at the University of Coimbra. She has a Ph.D. from the Department of Politics and International Studies at the University of Cambridge. In recent years, Teresa has been a visiting professor at the Center for African Studies at the University of Oxford and at the University of Westminster (both in the UK); at Monash University, Australia, and visiting pre-doctoral and later associate professor at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Her research topics include peace and violence, security and development, global interventionism and foreign policy, particularly in the Portuguese-speaking context.

ANNEX 3

REQUESTING ORGANIZATIONS

The session in Defense of the Cerrado Territories was requested by the Campanha em Defesa do Cerrado which is composed by the following groups and organizations:

1. 10envolvimento-Associação de Promoção do Desenvolvimento Solidário e Sustentável
2. AATR-Associação de Advogados de Trabalhadores Rurais
3. ABA-Associação Brasileira de Agroecologia
4. ACESA-Associação Comunitária de Educação em Saúde e Agricultura
5. ACEVER-Associação das Comunidades Veredeiras
6. ActionAid Brasil
7. AGB-Associação dos Geógrafos Brasileiros
8. ANA-Articulação Nacional de Agroecologia
9. ANQ-Articulação Nacional dos Quilombos
10. APA-TO- Alternativas para Pequena Agricultura no Tocantins
11. Apib-Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil
12. Articulação Pacari - Raizeiras do Cerrado
13. Articulação Rosalino do Norte de Minas
14. Associação Agroecológica Tijupá
15. ATA-Articulação Tocantinense de Agroecologia
16. CAA-Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
17. Campanha Permanente contra os Agrotóxicos e pela Vida
18. Cáritas
19. CEBI-Centro de Estudos Bíblicos
20. CESE-Coordenadoria Ecumênica de Serviço
21. CIMI-Conselho Indigenista Missionário
22. CNBB-Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil
23. COEQTO-Coordenação Estadual das Comunidades Quilombolas do Tocantins
24. Coletivo de Fundos e Fechos de Pasto do Oeste da Bahia
25. Coletivo Margarida Alves de Assessoria Popular
26. Comissão em Defesa dos Direitos das Comunidades Extrativistas (Codecex)
27. CONAQ-Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas
28. CPP-Conselho Pastoral dos Pescadores
29. CONTAG-Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura
30. CPT-Comissão Pastoral da Terra
31. FASE-Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional
32. FBSSAN - Fórum Brasileiro de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
33. Fian Brasil - Organização pelo Direito Humano à Alimentação e à Nutrição
34. GRAIN

35. Grupo Carta de Belém
36. GEMAP-Grupo de Estudos sobre Mudanças Sociais, Agronegócio e Políticas Públicas
37. GEDMMA-Grupo de Estudos: Desenvolvimento, Modernidade e Meio Ambiente
38. Grupo de Pesquisa ReExisTerra-Resistências e Reexistências na Terra
39. GWATÁ-Núcleo de Agroecologia e Educação Ambiental de la Universidade Estadual de Goiás
40. ISPN-Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza
41. MIQCB-Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu
42. MMC-Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas
43. MOPIC-Mobilização Povos indígenas do Cerrado
44. MOQUIBOM-Movimento Quilombola do Maranhão
45. MPA-Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores
46. MPP-Movimento de Pescadores e Pescadoras Artesanais do Brasil
47. NERA-Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas em Questões Agrárias e Rurais
48. Pempxà-Associação União das Aldeias Apinajé
49. RAMA-Rede de Agroecologia do Maranhão
50. Rede Cerrado
51. Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos
52. RedeSSAN-Rede de Mulheres Negras para Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
53. Retireiras do Araguaia
54. Serviço Pastoral dos Migrantes
55. Terra de Direitos
56. Via Campesina Brasil

ANNEX 4

AGENDA OF THE SESSION

- Opening hearing (09/10/2021)
- Hearing on water (30/11/12/21) and statement by the panel of judges (10/12/2021)
- Hearing on food sovereignty and socio-biodiversity (15-16/03/2022)
- Hearing on land and territories (06-07-09/2022)
- Final deliberative hearing (date to be determined)