

February 20, 2026

Call for input: Provide information on how States recognize, delimit, title and protect Indigenous peoples' lands, in law and in practice.

Dear Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the report for the UN General Assembly.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (ILO No. 169) establish the inherent, unconditional rights of Indigenous peoples.¹ Rights to land, territories and resources are fundamental to self-determination, cultural preservation, and the very existence of Indigenous peoples.²

Despite Brazil's legal obligations concerning Indigenous self-determination and land rights, private companies and state actors all too often violate these and other human rights in favor of extracting resources to their economic benefit. Megadevelopment and extractive projects that generate large profits continue to dispossess and displace Indigenous peoples from their lands, even in delicate biomes such as the Amazon rainforest.

Notably, Brazil has not made meaningful progress in resolving critical concerns that previous mandate holders have identified in 2009³ and in 2016.⁴ Indeed, the following concerns persist:

- Corporations and state actors in favor of development and extractive projects cause and contribute to excessive delays spanning decades for Indigenous land demarcation proceedings;
- Corporate actors retaliate against Indigenous peoples for asserting their land rights in response to harmful corporate activities encroaching on their lands;
- State actors refuse to conduct adequate investigations and block meaningful access to justice for serious violations of well-established Indigenous rights;

¹ Albert Kwokwo Barume, Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, U.N. Doc. A/80/181 (Jul. 17, 2025); U.N.G.A. Res. No. 61/295, [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), art. 25 (Sept. 13, 2007); [Constituição Federal](#) [C.F.] [Constitution] art. 231 (Braz.); [International Labour Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in independent countries](#), arts. 15, 6, 1650 U.N.T.S. 383 (Sept. 5, 1991) [hereinafter ILO Convention No. 169].

² Barume, *supra* note 1; U.N. Economic and Social Council, [Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Indigenous Peoples and Minorities](#), U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/21 (June 11, 2001).

³ James Anaya, [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous peoples](#), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/12/34 (July 15, 2009).

⁴ Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on her mission to Brazil](#), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/42/Add.1 (Aug. 8, 2016).

- State actors prioritize political interests by consciously disregarding their duty to hold good-faith prior consultations with Indigenous peoples; and
- State and private actors alike provide grossly insufficient remedies for Indigenous peoples suffering losses of traditional livelihoods due to harmful corporate activities on or near their territories.

Such violations are best illustrated through the ongoing case of the Mura people. In 2010, Canadian-owned mining company Brazil Potash Corp. (“Brazil Potash”) began exploratory drilling for sylvinitite—the mineral mined to make potash for plant fertilizer—on Mura territories near Autazes.⁵ Brazil’s delays in demarcation have led to conflicts and attacks on Mura resistance communities for seeking protections designed specifically for Indigenous peoples.

This resistance movement has gathered significant support outside of Mura communities, given that the Autazes Project implicates the greater rights of Indigenous communities across Brazil and threatens to set dangerous precedent for Indigenous rights nationally. Local Indigenous organizations such as the Indigenous Organization of Mura Resistance of Autazes (“OIRMA”), the Organization of Mura Indigenous Leaders of Careiro da Várzea (“OLIMCV”), and the Organization of Indigenous Mura Women (“OMIM”) have continued to fight against the mine to protect their future rights for self-determination. Further, various Brazilian organizations have joined the resistance including: the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Amazon (“APIAM”), the Deliberative Council of Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (“COIAB”), the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (“APIB”), the National Forum for Indigenous School Education (“FNEEP”), and the Observatory of Socio-Environmental law and Human Rights in the Amazon.

Legal Recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ Lands

Brazil is State Party to various international treaties⁶ with relevant applications to Indigenous land rights. Specific to Indigenous rights, Brazil has ratified ILO No. 169 and endorsed the UNDRIP and, thus, must ensure prior consultation and FPIC rights of Indigenous peoples.⁷

⁵ Mura resistance organizations consented to this submission; the content is taken from a recently published report on the Mura struggle against mining on their lands. For more details, see CLIHHR, PPGD/UFRGS, IHRP & ODS DH/UFAM, [RESISTANCE: THE MURA STRUGGLE AGAINST CANADIAN POTASH MINING IN BRAZIL’S AMAZON](#) (2025) [Hereinafter *Mura Human Rights Report*]; Brazil Potash Corp., [WHO WE ARE Learn About Brazil Potash](#), (last visited Oct. 18, 2025).

⁶ See International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 1 Mar. 23, 1976, 999 U.N.T.S. 171, acceded to 24 Jan. 1992, at arts. 1 (self-determination), 6 (life) & 9 (security of the person); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 1, Jan. 3, 1976, 993 U.N.T.S. 3., acceded to 24 Jan. 1992, at arts. 1, 11, 12, 15 (recognizing adequate food, water, housing, health, and culture are inextricable from Indigenous self-determination and survival); The ICESCR later recognized the right to water. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, [General Comment No. 17 \(2002\) on the right to water](#), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/2002/11, (Jan. 26, 2003); [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#), (adopted Dec. 21, 1965, entered into force Jan. 4, 1969) 660 U.N.T.S. 195, ratified Mar. 27, 1968; U.N.G.A. Res. No. 61/295 *supra* note 1; General Recommendation No. 23: Indigenous Peoples, U.N. Doc. CERD/C/51/Misc.13/Rev.4 (Aug. 18, 1997) (obligating states to recognize and respect Indigenous culture, history, language and way of life and promote its preservation).

⁷ ILO Convention No. 169, *supra* note 1, at art. 15.

Moreover, under Article 231 of the Brazilian Constitution,⁸ the government must protect Indigenous peoples against individual and collective rights violations.⁹ Further, the constitution guarantees Indigenous groups collective rights of return to—and occupation and use of—their traditional lands.¹⁰ These guarantees include the fundamental rights (1) to possess the lands permanently, and (2) to use surface resources without limitation.¹¹ Additionally, the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil recognizes that constitutional protection of an Indigenous territory does not depend on completing the demarcation process.¹²

At the same time, Brazil has enforced regressive policies that obstruct meaningful access to justice. Under the “*marco temporal*” doctrine, full realization of Indigenous rights is unattainable given its strict requirements for land possession at the time the 1988 Constitution was enacted without due consideration for those forcibly displaced. After the Supreme Court overturned the framework for its unconstitutionality, National Congress passed a bill re-establishing the doctrine by requiring physical possession of the land in October 1988 as a condition for demarcation.¹³ Similarly, under Brazil’s “security suspension” doctrine, courts allow otherwise illegal corporate activities to proceed by “suspending” Indigenous interests in favor of profitable projects, even where serious violations of Indigenous rights exist.¹⁴ Additionally, excessive delays to demarcation have prevented Indigenous communities from full realization of their rights, especially in contexts where the law has evolved in favor of non-Indigenous actors.¹⁵

Brazil’s demarcation process involves: (1) identification of the ancestral land by mapping boundaries; (2) response by interested third parties; (3) approval of the demarcation by the Ministry of Justice; (4) ratification of the decision by presidential decree; and finally, (5) formal registration of Indigenous territory.¹⁶ Additionally, Brazil’s National Mining Agency recently announced that mining titles are suspended for Indigenous lands undergoing demarcation studies.¹⁷ While mineral exploration and resource extraction on Indigenous lands were previously illegal,¹⁸ a recent ruling from Brazil’s highest court suggests that such activities may be possible with the consent of Indigenous communities.¹⁹ Against this confusing backdrop, Indigenous peoples who resist corporate development projects on their lands will likely face greater retribution and violence for asserting their land and cultural rights against both state and corporate interests.

⁸ [Constituição Federal](#) [C.F.] [Constitution] art. 231 (Braz.).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.* at art. 231(1). [“Indigenous people shall have their social organization, customs, languages, creeds and traditions recognized, as well as their original rights to the lands they traditionally occupy.”].

¹¹ *Id.* at art. 231.

¹² WWF-BRASIL, [Time Frame Judgment Is Suspended](#), WWF (Sept. 17, 2021) (last visited Nov. 17, 2025).

¹³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, [Brazil Must Abandon “Marco Temporal” Doctrine Once and for All, Says UN Expert](#) (June 11, 2025).

¹⁴ Tauli-Corpuz, *supra* note 4, at 10-11.

¹⁵ *Xucuru Indigenous People and its Members v. Brazil*, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, judgement, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) ¶ 149 (Feb. 5, 2018).

¹⁶ Fernanda Frizzo Bragato & Jocelyn Getgen Kestenbaum, *Recognizing and Reclaiming Indigenous Peoples’ Constitutional Land Rights in Brazil: Challenges and Opportunities*, in LAND RIGHTS NOW: GLOBAL VOICES ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LAND JUSTICE (William Nikolakis ed., 2025); *Xucuru v. Brazil*, *supra* note 15, at ¶ 63-70.

¹⁷ [Títulos minerários em terra indígena ficam suspensos até decisão sobre demarcação](#) [Mining titles on indigenous land are suspended until a decision is made regarding demarcation], GOV.BR (Nov. 27, 2025).

¹⁸ [Constituição Federal](#) [C.F.] [Constitution] art. 231(2) (Braz.); Human Rights Watch, [Brazil: Indigenous Rights under Serious Threat](#) (Aug. 9, 2022); Frizzo Bragato, *supra* note 16.

¹⁹ Public Civil Action, STF, Ação Civil Pública No. 2.200-2/2001, (Feb. 3, 2026).

Even where Indigenous lands are demarcated, Brazilian law fails to remedy losses resulting from nearby harmful corporate activity on lands outside the territory. For example, the Juruna peoples' traditional livelihoods were sacrificed for the construction of a nearby development project. Construction of a dam on non-demarcated territory prevented the Juruna peoples from depending on rivers and resources located within their demarcated territories.²⁰ Thus, Brazil must confront collateral damage harming demarcated territories to ensure the full realization of Indigenous rights.

Demarcation of Indigenous Peoples' Land Rights

Without formal demarcation, Indigenous communities are at greater risk of coercion and threats from outside organizations, limiting their ability to fully exercise their collective rights to land or their right to self-determination. This has been true throughout the country with communities such as the Guarani-Kaiowá, the Terena in Mato Grosso do Sul, the Pataxó and Tupinambá in Bahia, the Arara and Parakanã in Pará, the Ka'apor in Maranhão, and the Guarani Mbya and Kaingang in the southern states of Brazil.²¹

These facts are also evidenced in the Mura case. While Brazil's National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (*Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas* or *FUNAI*) initiated efforts to demarcate Mura lands in 2003, the delays have led to further encroachments.²² Thus, the Mura resistance communities have had to expose themselves to greater risk as they continue to oppose extractive mining and pressure the government for timely demarcation.²³ In 2014, threats of encroachment and drilling on Mura lands led the Mura Indigenous Council (*Conselho Indígena Mura* or *CIM*)—an organization of Mura Indigenous people across the Madeira River region—to reinstate the demarcation process to recognize Soares and Urucurituba.²⁴ *CIM*'s request for demarcation went unanswered and Brazil Potash began drilling one year later.²⁵

With the demarcation of their lands still incomplete, the Mura have been subjected to consistent coercion and threats to support the mine's construction. Even when judges have confirmed these threats, the Mura have still been left without the necessary government support for protection of their peoples and land. In 2022, a judicial inspection confirmed reports of coercion and threats against the Mura by Brazil Potash to sell land, including the coercion of a Mura elder to sell his plot of land on traditional Mura territory.²⁶ In fact, the judge considered the transaction so oppressive that she voided the sale and ordered the company to return the elder's land.²⁷

Without the protection of demarcation, the Mura lack support from the Brazilian government and are subject to significant duress from Brazil Potash as the company continues to divide their

²⁰ Tauli-Corpuz, *supra* note 4.

²¹ *Id.* at 7.

²² *FUNAI* is Brazil's government agency for the protection of Indigenous peoples. *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5.

²³ *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5; Ministério Público Federal, [Caso Potássio: Linha do Tempo](#) [*Potassium Case: Timeline*], (last visited Oct. 25 2025) [Hereinafter *Potassium Case: Timeline*].

²⁴ *Potassium Case: Timeline*, *supra* note 23.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5.

²⁷ Public Civil Action, TRF-1, [Ação Civil Pública No. 0019192-92.2016.4.01.3200](#), (Mar. 20, 2022).

community. “One of the greatest impacts that the company is causing is the division of our people,” says one Indigenous resistance leader.²⁸ As found by U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Victoria Tauli-Corpuz in 2016, the Brazilian government has failed to protect Indigenous communities from discrimination and violence allowing outsiders’ wrongful acts to be perpetrated without investigation.²⁹

Mura community members appear to have also faced intense coercion and bribery alleging that Brazil Potash offered to fund new schools and hospitals,³⁰ and even provide a car,³¹ if the mine was approved and the litigation dropped. It is similarly alleged that the company capitalized on the poverty and food insecurity brought by the COVID-19 pandemic and significant flood in 2021, using the communities’ desperation to bribe members in favor of the Autazes Project.³² Moreover, members of the Soares community have reported receiving frequent death threats causing fear to walk alone in their own community.³³

Balancing Economic Interests with Indigenous Peoples’ Interests

Brazil sources 85% of its fertilizer from foreign potash markets.³⁴ As the second largest producer of beef worldwide, Brazil is heavily reliant on agribusiness as a major export and significant driver of GDP with a herd of over 200 million cattle.³⁵ Consequently, in 2022, Brazil announced plans to prioritize reducing its dependence on foreign fertilizer from 85% to 45% by 2050.³⁶ Such reduction measures are favorable because it would lower costs for rural farmers while also allowing Brazil to expand its reach in foreign markets.³⁷ Brazil has repeatedly prioritized these political interests when reaching decisions regarding corporate activities on Indigenous lands. Brazil even ignored the Mundurucu peoples’ spiritual connection with the Tapajós river when issuing their environmental and social impact assessments for the Tapajós dam construction.³⁸

Brazil Potash has garnered significant support from the Brazilian government, presumably because it plans to sell its mined potash domestically.³⁹ Amazon State Governor Wilson Lima has publicly

²⁸ Interview with Filipe Gabriel Mura, Mura Leader, in Soares, Braz. (Mar. 26, 2025).

²⁹ Tauli-Corpuz, *supra* note 4, at 13-14.

³⁰ Fábio Bispo, [Mineradora canadense é acusada de subornar indígenas para desistirem da demarcação do território e explorar potássio na área](#) [Canadian mining company accused of bribing Indigenous people to abandon land demarcation and explore for potassium in the area], INFOAMAZONIA (Nov. 29, 2023); Thais Borges et al., [Amazon’s Mura indigenous group demands input over giant mining Project](#), MONGABAY (Dec. 27, 2019).

³¹ Interview with Filipe Gabriel, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28; Interview with Anonymous Community Member, Soares Community Members, in Soares, Braz. (Mar. 26, 2025).

³² Interview with Bruno Caporrino, Anthropologist, via Microsoft Teams, (Nov. 20, 2025).

³³ Interview with Anonymous Community Member, General Community Interview, *supra* note 31.

³⁴ Constanza Valdes, [Brazil’s Momentum as a Global Agricultural Supplier Faces Headwinds](#), U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC. (Sept. 27, 2022).

³⁵ Izquierdo, L., Agri Benchmark Beef, Menghi, A., CRPA, [Brazil: The Evolution of Evolution of Cattle Farming and the Sustainability Challenge](#), M.A.T.S., (Dec. 16, 2024).

³⁶ [Brazilian Government launches National Fertilizer Plan to reduce input imports](#), GOV.BR (Apr. 20, 2022).

³⁷ Gabriel Malheiros, [Brazilian Fertilizer Congress: Authorities Comment Sector Importance for Food Security](#), DATAMAR NEWS (Sept. 4, 2023).

³⁸ Tauli-Corpuz, *supra* note 4, at 6.

³⁹ Proactive Investors, [Brazil Potash’s Autazes Project fully permitted, poised for construction](#), at 1:18–1:34 (YouTube, Mar. 28, 2025).

supported the megadevelopment project⁴⁰ and has organized ceremonies celebrating the Canadian company's milestones.⁴¹ However, experts have clarified that mining on Indigenous lands in the Amazon is not the only cost-effective method available.⁴² Instead, Brazilian academic institutions and civil society organizations have endorsed the use of soil remineralizers (REM), derived from widely available silicate rocks throughout Brazil.⁴³ This sustainable alternative to mining in the Amazon would allow for the protection of Mura land and cultural rights while establishing a pathway for Brazil's independence from foreign markets.⁴⁴

Violations of Mura Indigenous Rights

Brazil's adoption of ILO No. 169 is intended to protect the Indigenous groups from these state interests requiring free, prior and informed consent.⁴⁵ In line with these international protections, the Mura community developed an FPIC protocol⁴⁶ to guide the community's consultation process with Brazil Potash pursuant to a court order that suspended mining operations during protocol development.⁴⁷ Community members, youth, and spiritual leaders worked in collaboration for nearly two years, consulting Brazil's Federal Public Ministry, anthropologists, and various Indigenous civil society organizations to develop a protocol that reflected the community values and needs.⁴⁸ The protocol requires holding internal community meetings to encourage Mura peoples to freely express themselves without fearing retribution from outsiders prior to moving forward with external meetings where non-Mura may be present.⁴⁹ Additionally, Brazil Potash must inform the Mura community of both the project's positive and negative impacts before construction and may only proceed if the Mura give their consent after being freely and fully informed.

According to Mura leadership, the FPIC protocol was not properly implemented. Instead, during the development of the protocol, Brazil Potash allegedly opened new drill holes, illegally surveyed the area, and deforested land despite ongoing demarcation processes.⁵⁰

⁴⁰ Brazil Potash Corp., [Brazil Potash Executive Chairman Mayo Schmidt and Leadership Team Met With Amazonas State Governor, Wilson Lima, Mayor Thomé Neto, and the Mura](#), Yahoo! Finance (Jan. 28, 2025).

⁴¹ Jack Roscoe, [Brazil Potash receives mine installation license to start project construction in Brazil](#), World Fertilizer (Apr. 15, 2024).

⁴² *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5, at 3.

⁴³ Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science ("SBPC") et al., Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência ("SBPC") et al., Nota Técnica Conjunta [Joint Technical Note] (May 2024).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has interpreted obligations of States parties, including Brazil, to the American Convention on Human Rights. *Kichwa Indigenous People of Sarayaku v. Ecuador*, Merits and reparations, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) No 245, (June 27, 2012); *Afro-descendant Communities Displaced from the Cacarica River Basin (Operation Genesis) v. Colombia*, Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) No. 270 (Nov. 20, 2013); *Indigenous Communities Members of the Lhaka Honhat Association (Our Land) v. Argentina*, Merits, Reparations and Costs, Judgment, Inter-Am. Ct. H.R. (ser. C) No. 400 (Feb. 6, 2020).

⁴⁶ [PROTOCOLO DE CONSULTA E CONSENTIMENTO DO POVO MURA DE AUTAZES E CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA TRINCHEIRAS: YANDÉ PEARA MURA](#) (2019).

⁴⁷ Interview with Filipe Gabriel, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28.

⁴⁸ *Id.*; Interview with Anonymous Community Member, Mura Leader, *supra* note 31.

⁴⁹ Interview with Bruno Caporrino, Anthropologist, *supra* note 32.

⁵⁰ Brazil Potash's drilling has reportedly desecrated a Mura cemetery, which a community elder likened to the physical violence of an act of rape against the community. *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5, at 20.

Further troubling is the allegation that Brazil Potash made donations and gave gifts to members of the Mura Indigenous Council (CIM),⁵¹ which many believe ultimately led CIM to unilaterally amend consultation rules, sidelining other critical Mura council members in Soares - the community most directly affected by the mine. The company reportedly contracted with CIM in January 2025⁵² and are allegedly paying the Council.⁵³ Notably, Brazilian courts have not upheld the amended protocol.⁵⁴ Using scare tactics and coercion to deprive the Mura people of their traditional lands violates the very concept of FPIC intended by ILO No. 169.

As found by Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Victoria Tauli-Corpuz in 2016, the Indigenous peoples of Brazil have consistently struggled to have their consultation rights with free, prior and informed consent protected under ILO No. 169 and the UNDRIP.⁵⁵ Much like Indigenous communities around the globe, the Mura contend to be subject to a “divide and rule” strategy implemented by the Canadian mining company, thereby placing “permanent pressure” on the communities to agree to the company’s demands.⁵⁶

The Autazes Potash Project and the displacement it threatens to cause also pose a serious obstacle to the Mura’s cultural revitalization. Mura leader Filipe Gabriel Mura identified language loss as another marker of cultural degradation: “We have not [spoken] our native tongue for a long time. First, they took our tongue, so we are pressured to speak Portuguese. Now, we are pressured to learn other languages like English ... but we want to rescue [our language] as a people, because it is our essence.”⁵⁷ If families are forced from their traditional lands and potentially resettled in urban areas, opportunities for intergenerational language transmission and collective cultural renewal will diminish.

Additionally, the Autazes Potash Project threatens to undermine the Mura peoples’ right to a healthy environment, protected under international law.⁵⁸ The Brazilian Constitution also provides the right to an “ecologically and balanced environment”⁵⁹ “defend and preserve it for present and future generations.” Among other things, the Autazes Potash Project threatens salt contamination of the river systems, which can poison drinking water and disrupt ecosystems, introducing toxins

⁵¹ Interview with Filipe Gabriel, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28.

⁵² Brazil Potash Corp., [Brazil Potash Subsidiary Potássio do Brasil, Signs Preliminary Agreement with Mura Indigenous People for Autazes Potash Project](#), BRAZIL POTASH CORP. (Jan. 13, 2025).

⁵³ Interview with Filipe Gabriel, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28.

⁵⁴ See *Mura Human Rights Report*, *supra* note 5, at 30-33; Tribunal Regional Federal da 1a Região. Embargos de Declaração no Agravo de Instrumento no 1037175-40.2023.4.01.0000 (Brasília, 2023).

⁵⁵ Tauli-Corpuz, *supra* note 4.

⁵⁶ Barume, *supra* note 1, at 13; Business and Human Rights Centre, [Argentina: Indigenous communities raise environmental & human rights concerns over lithium mining companies’ activities](#), THE GUARDIAN (Jun. 25, 2024).

⁵⁷ Interview with Filipe Gabriel Mura, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28.

⁵⁸ Organization of American States (OAS), [Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (“Protocol of San Salvador”) art. 10–11 (Nov. 17, 1988); ICESCR *supra* note 6, at art. 12. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that “a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is an essential precondition for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.” [Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 27 \(2025\) on economic, social and cultural rights and the environmental dimension of sustainable development](#), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/GC/27, ¶ 1 (Sept. 26, 2025).

⁵⁹ [Constituição Federal](#) [C.F.] [Constitution] art. 225 (Braz.).

into the food chain.⁶⁰ This will have adverse impacts on Mura communities who rely predominately on subsistence fishing, hunting, and farming. Their resulting displacement would lead to destruction of their social fabric as Indigenous peoples.

Despite the Brazilian government's failure to protect Indigenous peoples, they continue to fight for the protection of their land, ancestry, and culture. The Mura in Lago do Soares and Uricurituba refuse to acquiesce to the mine. "We are a warrior people. We are strong. We do not give up."⁶¹

Conclusion

Currently, Brazil is failing its international and domestic obligations to the Indigenous communities within the country, as specifically evidenced by the Mura case. To ensure the Mura's right to exist and self-determine as a people, the Brazilian government and corporations operating in the country must bolster the protection of timely demarcation and respect the established FPIC protocol toward fulfilling legal obligations under ILO No. 169 and commitments under the UNDRIP.

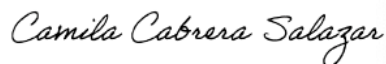
Please visit the following link for more information about the Mura peoples and ongoing resistance efforts: <https://sway.cloud.microsoft/5GkJSdmcal2pbRjw?ref=Link>

Should you have any questions, concerns, or require additional information regarding this submission, please contact any of the undersigned.

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⁶⁰ Miguel Cañedo-Argüelles et al., *Salinisation of Rivers. An Urgent Ecological Issue*, 173 ENV'T. POLLUTION 157, 159 (2013).

⁶¹ Interview with Filipe Gabriel Mura, Mura Leader, *supra* note 28.



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