

Introduction

This submission is presented in response to the Call for Inputs for the UN Thematic Report on Environmental Human Rights Defenders and the Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment, which seeks to gather information on the situation of environmental human rights defenders and the policies, legislation, and other measures in place for their protection.

The LACLIMA Network is the first community in Latin America bringing together lawyers, law graduates, and law students interested in climate change. It is dedicated to the study, development, exchange, and production of knowledge. The LACLIMA Network is an initiative supported by the LACLIMA Institute, which has its own formal structure and governance and is dedicated to strengthening the global climate framework. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the Institute connects knowledge, stakeholder engagement, and implementation to advance climate action in both international and domestic contexts. The LACLIMA Network is independent and volunteer-based, and its members work at the forefront of knowledge with the aim of fostering debate and research on a wide range of issues through a legal lens.

LACLIMA's Amazon Working Group (GT Amazônia) is a working group dedicated to discussing and proposing solutions to the climate and socio-environmental challenges confronting the Amazon region, integrating legal, political, and multidisciplinary perspectives. The group seeks to promote capacity-building, critical reflection, and concrete action for the protection of the Amazon, taking into account both its global impacts and the needs of local populations.

This submission examines the relationship between land conflicts and violence against environmental human rights defenders in the Brazilian Amazon, with a focus on the intersection between environmental and agrarian law. It also analyzes the impacts of the Brazilian Environmental Licensing Law on Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in territories that have not yet been formally demarcated or titled, as well as the risks these changes pose to environmental human rights defenders. Finally, it addresses the importance of Brazil's ratification of the Escazú Agreement as a means of strengthening access to information, public participation, access to environmental justice, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Institutional Affiliation and Team Responsible for the Submission

Coordination — Amazon Working Group

Indira Gabriela Pessoa de Oliveira
Márcia Cristina Ever de Almeida

Contributors — Amazon Working Group

Alexandre Costeira Frazão
Beatriz Borghi Cantelli
Bruna de Souza Assumpção
Flávia do Amaral Vieira
Francisco Manoel Nascimento Barbosa
Luciana Batista de Mello Tetenge
Manuella Gabrielly Oliveira de Oliveira
Mariana Maraschin
Maria Clara Fernandes
Tayná das Chagas Lemos

www.laclima.org/rede | redes@laclima.org | <https://www.instagram.com/laclima>

1) Context of agrarian conflicts and rural deaths in the Amazon, addressing the intersection of environmental law and agrarian law

Agrarian conflicts in the Brazilian Amazon reveal a persistent pattern of human rights violations and demonstrate the direct link between environmental and land-related issues, particularly for environmental human rights defenders. In this context, structural

challenges remain regarding the State's role in ensuring the protection of traditional territories, access to land, and the fulfillment of the socio-environmental function of property. In 2025, according to data from the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), 1,593 rural conflicts and 26 murders were recorded in Brazil — double the 13 deaths registered in 2024 — with a high concentration of these incidents occurring in the Legal Amazon¹.

Of the total conflicts recorded by the CPT, land disputes are the primary cause, accounting for 75% of cases (1,186 records). Maranhão leads in the number of land dispute-related incidents with 190 cases, followed by Pará (142), Rondônia (111), and Bahia (101)². These data underscore the central role of land issues in rural violence in Brazil, as well as the need to strengthen policies for territorial protection, conflict prevention, and the defense of environmental defenders, particularly in territories occupied by traditional peoples and communities.

Between 2023 and 2024, 486 cases of violence against human rights defenders were documented in Brazil; 80.9% of these involved defenders working on land, territorial, and environmental issues. During the same period, 40% of the cases occurred in states within the Amazon³. Characterized by land inequality, the region is a hotspot for violence linked to conflicts over land and natural resources, as well as invasions of protected areas and traditional territories, illegal deforestation, logging, and wildcat and industrial mining⁴. The expansion of the agrobusiness frontier and of infrastructure and mining projects also contributes to the incidence of land-related conflicts in the so-called "Arc of Deforestation."⁵

In this context, Indigenous peoples, peasant farmers, landless rural workers, *quilombolas*, and other traditional peoples and communities are among the primary defenders of the land, their territories, and the environment⁶. For these groups, territorial defense is directly linked to environmental defense, as protecting the spaces where they live also entails preserving forests, natural resources, and traditional ways of life — thereby addressing issues related to climate change and biodiversity conservation⁷.

Despite their importance to environmental protection, these defenders remain exposed to violence and impunity. International assessments point to delays in investigations, a lack of adequate accountability, and failures to consider human rights advocacy as a possible motive for these crimes⁸. In response to this situation, in June 2026, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office established a Working Group tasked with identifying gaps and bottlenecks in the reporting process and developing a protocol for investigating crimes and threats against human rights defenders⁹. Brazil also maintains nationwide coverage through the Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists (PPDDH)¹⁰ and, in 2025, established the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders¹¹. However, challenges remain regarding adequate measures, funding, implementation and the tailoring of measures to the specific needs of rural defenders and communities located in remote areas.

This situation highlights the need for an integrated approach to conflict prevention in the Amazon, linking the monitoring and remediation of environmental damage with territorial protection, the prevention of illicit occupation and economic exploitation of territories, the strengthening of protection mechanisms for environmental defenders, and greater capacity and resources for public services. Protecting the forest also entails protecting those who defend their territories and recognizing that environmental degradation can be one manifestation of broader processes of territorial appropriation.

2. Impacts of Brazil's General Environmental Licensing Law on Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in Undemarcated or Untitled Territories and Risks to the Protection of Environmental Human Rights Defenders

In Brazil, environmental human rights defenders, particularly those belonging to Indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities, and other traditional communities, playing a central role in challenging major infrastructure projects amid gaps in state protection and enforcement of national and international environmental and human rights standards. In the context of environmental licensing,

¹ Godoy, Yago. 'Number of Murders Related to Rural Conflicts Doubles in One Year, Reports Pastoral da Terra'. *O Globo*, 27 April 2026. Available at: <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2026/04/27/numero-de-assassinatos-por-conflitos-no-campo-dobra-em-um-ano-aponta-pastoral-da-terra.ghtml>

² Godoy, op. cit..

³ Justiça Global and Terra de Direitos. *On the Front Line: Violence against Human Rights Defenders in Brazil (2023–2024)*. 2025, pp. 3, 10–11. Available at: https://terradedireitos.org.br/uploads/arquivos/WEB_en_factsheet-na-linha-de-frente_tdd%281%29.pdf

⁴ Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT). 'Legal Amazon Concentrates More than Half of Rural Conflicts and Murders in 2025'. 21 May 2026. Available at: <https://cptnacional.org.br/2026/05/21/amazonia-conflitos-campo-2025/>

⁵ Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT), op.cit.

⁶ Justiça Global and Terra de Direitos. *On the Front Line: Violence against Human Rights Defenders in Brazil (2023–2024)*. 2025, p. 11.

⁷ United Nations Human Rights Council. *Visit to Brazil: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, Mary Lawlor*. A/HRC/58/53/Add.2, 6 January 2025, p. 5. Available at: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4076488?v=pdf>

⁸ United Nations Human Rights Council, op. cit.

⁹ Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Prosecutor's Office for Citizens' Rights. *Ordinance No. 49/PFDC/MPF, of 15 June 2026*. Available at: <https://biblioteca.mpf.mp.br/server/api/core/bitstreams/ab059d6b-1a24-4765-8205-41d7c3bbcd6a6/content>

¹⁰ Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). *Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH)*. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoas-ameaçadas-de-morte/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-aos-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-comunicadores-e-ambientalistas-ppddh>.

¹¹ Brazil. Decree No. 12,710, of 5 November 2025, art. 1. Available at: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/2025/decreto-12710-5-novembro-2025-798263-publicacaooriginal-176945-pe.html>.

these defenders are often compelled to advocate for the effective implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC), as established by ILO Convention No. 169, whenever administrative measures may directly affect Indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

As highlighted in the section above, the work of environmental human rights defenders takes place in a context of intense territorial disputes and increasing vulnerability, particularly for Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. These groups often have to mobilize their own institutions and resources to ensure that consultation processes are initiated and conducted in a culturally appropriate manner. In this regard, the existence of 171 Autonomous Community Protocols on Consultation and Consent reflects the exercise of these peoples' autonomy and right to self-determination in defining their own procedures for participation.¹²

It is in this context that Law No. 15,190/2025,¹³ which establishes the general rules governing environmental licensing in Brazil, has particularly serious impacts by restricting the participation of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI) and the Palmares Cultural Foundation (FCP), which are specialized government bodies responsible for protecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and Quilombola communities, only to licensing processes involving officially approved Indigenous Lands and titled Quilombola territories. This requirement is more restrictive than that previously established by Interministerial Ordinance No. 60/2015,¹⁴ which allowed institutional participation in relation to Indigenous Lands whose Circumstantial Identification and Delimitation Report (RCID) had been approved and published and Quilombola territories whose Technical Identification and Delimitation Report (RTID) had been published.

The consequences of this restriction are particularly concerning given the number of Indigenous and Quilombola territories that are still awaiting formal recognition by the Brazilian State. According to data presented in Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI) No. 7919, 288 Indigenous Lands are still awaiting approval and 2,014 Quilombola territories are still awaiting titling.¹⁵ As a result, projects capable of directly affecting Indigenous peoples and Quilombola communities may move forward without the specialized institutions even being formally notified, precisely in territories where the absence of formal state recognition makes communities more vulnerable to pressure from land grabbers, mining companies, construction companies, and large-scale agribusiness projects.

The problem is not only procedural. According to the ILO Convention No. 169, the duty to consult arises whenever a legislative or administrative measure may directly affect the indigenous peoples, regardless of whether the formal process of recognizing their territories has been completed.¹⁶ Therefore, limiting the participation of specialized institutions to territories that have already been officially approved or titled may prevent relevant territorial, cultural, and socio-environmental information from being considered from the outset of the licensing process. Although Law No. 15,190/2025 maintains general mechanisms of public notice, public hearings, and public consultation, these mechanisms do not replace the specific consultation of affected peoples through their own representative institutions.

In addition, Law No. 15,190/2025 weakens the weight of the formal statements given by the specialized institutions. Under the previous framework, the formal statements of FUNAI and FCP could guide the adoption of mitigation measures and conditions related to identified impacts. Under Articles 42 and 44(6) of the new law, however, these formal statements must be considered but do not bind the licensing authority with regard to the conditions imposed or the issuance of the license. In practice, this change places greater responsibility on the communities themselves and on environmental human rights defenders to identify, monitor, and challenge projects that may affect their territories, increasing their exposure to conflict and violence.

This institutional weakening occurs in the context of a long history of conflicts over territorial recognition. One of the most significant disputes concerns the so-called "temporal framework" (*marco temporal*), which conditions the recognition of Indigenous lands on proof that they were occupied by Indigenous peoples on October 5, 1988. The Brazilian Federal Supreme Court rejected this argument in its judgment of Extraordinary Appeal No. 1,017,365,¹⁷ but Congress subsequently incorporated it into Law No. 14,701/2023,¹⁸ keeping the issue subject to ongoing political and judicial controversy. Several legal proceedings related to the issue

¹² Community Protocols Observatory. *Autonomous Protocols for Free, Prior and Informed Consultation and Consent*. Available at: <https://observatorio.direitosocioambiental.org/protocolos/>

¹³ Brazil. *General Environmental Licensing Law* (Law No. 15,190, of August 8, 2025). Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2025/lei/l15190.htm

¹⁴ Brazil. *Interministerial Ordinance No. 60, of March 24, 2015*. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/m/malaria/legislacao/portaria-interministerial-no-60-2015/view>

¹⁵ Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 7919 (ADI 7919)*. Case No. 0126974-22.202.1.00.0000. Rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=7474918>

¹⁶ International Labour Organization (ILO). *Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples*. Geneva, 1989. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169

¹⁷ Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Extraordinary Appeal No. 1,017,365/SC*. General Repercussion Theme No. 1031. Rapporteur: Justice Edson Fachin. Judgment on the merits: September 21, 2023. Brasília, DF: Federal Supreme Court, 2023.

¹⁸ Brazil. *Law No. 14,701, of October 20, 2023*. Provides for the recognition, demarcation, use, and management of Indigenous lands. Official Gazette of the Federal Government, Brasília, DF, October 20, 2023. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14701.htm

remain pending,¹⁹ prolonging uncertainty regarding the recognition and protection of Indigenous territories. This instability makes it more difficult to protect these territories from encroachment by land grabbers, mining companies, and large-scale development projects. At the same time, the criminalization of territorial reclamations may affect defenders involved in the autonomous reoccupation of ancestral lands, exposing them to criminal proceedings.²⁰ In this context, restricting the participation of specialized institutions in environmental licensing further reduces the mechanisms available to communities and defenders to protect their territories and participate in decisions that may affect them, while increasing defenders' exposure to economic, political, and judicial pressure.

For the reasons outlined above, Law No. 15,190/2025 is currently the subject of Direct Actions of Unconstitutionality (ADIs) Nos. 7913,²¹ 7916²², and 7919.²³ The constitutional actions concern, among other issues, the compatibility of the new framework with the State's duty to protect the environment under Article 225 of the Constitution, as well as with the territorial and procedural rights guaranteed to Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. The joint hearing of these cases, scheduled for August 2026, was postponed without a new date being set.

The impacts on environmental human rights defenders should be considered an integral part of this controversy. When the State restricts institutional participation mechanisms precisely in territories that have not yet been formally recognized, communities and their defenders are left more exposed to projects that may conflict with their rights, while being forced to individually assume responsibilities for monitoring, gathering information, mobilizing, and pursuing legal challenges.

In light of this situation, it is recommended that international protection mechanisms urge the Brazilian State to: (i) ensure that procedural safeguards and the participation of specialized institutions extend to Indigenous and Quilombola territories regardless of the stage of demarcation or titling; (ii) ensure the implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) whenever there is a possibility of direct impact, in accordance with ILO Convention No. 169; (iii) strengthen the institutional capacity of FUNAI and the Palmares Cultural Foundation — the State institutions responsible for the protection of Indigenous Peoples and Quilombola communities — in environmental licensing processes; and (iv) recognize the backlog in the formal recognition of Indigenous and Quilombola territories and the criminalization of territorial mobilization as risk factors for the work of environmental human rights defenders, and incorporate these factors into prevention and protection policies.

3. National and International Mechanisms for the Protection of Environmental Human Rights Defenders and the Importance of Ratifying the Escazú Agreement

In Brazil, although institutional mechanisms are in place to protect human rights and environmental defenders, significant gaps remain in the prevention of violence, the investigation of crimes, the accountability of perpetrators, and the implementation of adequate protection measures, particularly in areas with high levels of conflict, such as the Amazon.

The main state mechanism is the Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH),²⁴ which currently provides protection to more than 1,400 human rights defenders, most of whom are engaged in the defense of the environment, land, and territory.²⁵ Despite its importance, the programme faces difficulties in operating in remote areas characterized by limited state presence, logistical constraints, and reliance on local security structures. These challenges are further intensified by the agrarian and territorial conflicts affecting the Amazon, where Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola communities, and traditional communities face pressures related to land grabbing, mining, logging, and large-scale development projects. In this context, defenders who denounce violations and protect their territories remain exposed to threats, criminalization, and violence.

In the case of *Sales Pimenta v. Brazil*,²⁶ the Inter-American Court of Human Rights recognized structural shortcomings in the investigation of crimes against human rights defenders and a context of impunity. The Court ordered, among other measures, the strengthening of protection policies, the adoption of investigation protocols, the collection of data, and the training of public officials.

¹⁹ Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Direct Actions of Unconstitutionality Nos. 7582, 7583, and 7586 and Declaratory Action of Constitutionality No. 87*. Rapporteur: Justice Gilmar Mendes. Brasília, DF: Federal Supreme Court, 2025.

²⁰ Brazil. Law No. 14,701, of October 20, 2023. Provides for the recognition, demarcation, use, and management of Indigenous lands. Official Gazette of the Federal Government, Brasília, DF, October 20, 2023. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/14701.htm

²¹ Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 7913*. Rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes. Brasília, DF: Federal Supreme Court, 2025. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=7468448>

²² Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 7916*. Rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes. Brasília, DF: Federal Supreme Court, 2025. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=7473191&>

²³ Brazil. Federal Supreme Court. *Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 7919*. Rapporteur: Justice Alexandre de Moraes. Brasília, DF: Federal Supreme Court, 2025. Available at: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=7474918>

²⁴ Brazil. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. Ordinance No. 892, of 9 June 2025. Provides for the regulation of procedures under the Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH). 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoas-ameacadas-de-morte/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-aos-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-comunicadores-e-ambientalistas-ppddh/portariano892de9dejunhode2025ppddh.pdf>

²⁵ Justiça Global. *Federal PPDDH includes 34 new human rights defenders at risk*. Rio de Janeiro, 2025. Available at: <https://www.global.org.br/blog/ppddh-federal-inclui-novos-34-defensores-as-de-direitos-humanos-em-situacao-de-risco/>

²⁶ Inter-American Court of Human Rights. *Case of Sales Pimenta et al. v. Brazil*. Judgment of 30 August 2022. Series C No. 455. San José: IACtHR, 2022.

The implementation of these measures is particularly important in contexts where fear of reprisals, distance from institutional centers, and limited state presence hinder reporting and investigations. These barriers are even greater for Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, who face geographic, linguistic, and institutional obstacles in accessing justice.²⁷

In this context, the Sales Pimenta Technical Working Group, established by Decree No. 11,562/2023,²⁸ contributed to the development of new protection measures. These include the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, established by Decree No. 12,710/2025,²⁹ as well as the establishment by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, through the Federal Prosecutor's Office for Citizens' Rights (PFDC), of a Working Group tasked with developing a protocol for investigating crimes and threats against human rights defenders.³⁰ Although these initiatives represent important advances, their effectiveness depends on their implementation, institutional coordination, and the State's capacity to act preventively, particularly in areas affected by territorial and environmental conflicts. Efforts to improve investigations through the incorporation of international standards, such as the La Esperanza Protocol, are also relevant.³¹

The Escazú Agreement,³² the first environmental treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean, represents a regional milestone for the protection of rights of access to information, public participation, and justice in environmental matters, as well as for the protection of environmental human rights defenders. By establishing specific guarantees for those engaged in environmental defense, the Agreement recognizes the importance of ensuring safe and enabling conditions for the exercise of this work. Despite its relevance to the Brazilian context, the Agreement has not yet been ratified by Brazil.³³

In this context, the ratification of the Escazú Agreement could strengthen access to environmental information, public participation, access to justice, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Although these guarantees already derive from the Brazilian Constitution, domestic legislation, and other international instruments binding on Brazil, ratification could provide greater coherence and consistency to the existing protection framework. It could also strengthen the Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH) institutionally by consolidating prevention and protection standards and reinforcing the need to ensure safe and enabling conditions for defenders to carry out their work, in accordance with the principle of human dignity, the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 5, *caput*, of the Federal Constitution, and the right to an ecologically balanced environment guaranteed by Article 225.^{34,35}

The ratification of the Escazú Agreement is not, however, a prerequisite for the enforceability of the obligations already assumed by Brazil. The duties to prevent violations, protect defenders, investigate crimes, and ensure access to justice arise, among other instruments, from the American Convention on Human Rights and ILO Convention No. 169. Ratification would therefore represent an important reinforcement of this framework of guarantees, particularly in light of the risks faced by defenders working in contexts of territorial and environmental conflicts.

Finally, the protection of environmental defenders should be integrated into climate justice and territorial protection policies. Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola communities, and traditional peoples and communities face disproportionate risks resulting from pressure on their territories and ways of life. Territorial protection, the guarantee of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation, in accordance with ILO Convention No. 169, and the prevention of violence against defenders should therefore be addressed as components of an integrated policy for the protection of human rights and the environment.

In summary, the effective protection of environmental human rights defenders in the Amazon requires responses that go beyond individual security measures and address the structural causes of violence, including territorial conflicts, impunity, and institutional weaknesses. Strengthening the Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH), implementing the measures ordered in the *Sales Pimenta* case, protecting territorial rights, and ratifying the Escazú

²⁷ Pastoral Land Commission (CPT). *Conflicts in the Countryside: Brazil* 2024. Goiânia: CPT, 2024. Available at: <https://cptnacional.org.br/documento/conflitos-no-campo-brasil-2024/>

²⁸ Brazil. Decree No. 11,562, of 13 June 2023. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11562.htm

²⁹ Brazil. Decree No. 12,710, of 31 July 2025. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2025/decreto/d12710.htm

³⁰ Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF). Ordinance No. 49/PFDC/MPF, of 15 June 2026. Available at: <https://biblioteca.mpf.br/server/api/core/bitstreams/ab059d6b-1a24-4765-8205-41d7c3bbcd6a6/content>

³¹ Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL). *La Esperanza Protocol: Guidelines for Investigating Crimes against Human Rights Defenders*. 2023. Available at: <https://esperanzaprotocol.net/es/>

³² United Nations. *Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Escazú (2018). Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2018/03/20180312%2003-04%20PM/CTC-XXVII-18.pdf>

³³ Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Pará (MPPA). *Technical Note on Climate Change*, 12 February 2025. Available at: https://www2.mppa.mp.br/data/files/71/F0/55/5F/4B40591004780E49180808FF/NT_Clima_12.02.2025_ULTIMOassinado_assinado.pdf

³⁴ Brazil. *Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988*, Articles 5 and 225. Brasília, DF: Presidency of the Republic, Civil House, Subchief of Legal Affairs. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicaocompilado.htm

³⁵ Oliveira, Indira Gabriela Pessoa de. *The Protection of Environmental Defenders and the Escazú Agreement*. In: Domingues, Jonathan. *Human Rights in Crisis and Resistance: Inequalities, Inclusion and Social Struggles in Contemporary Brazil*. 2026. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/399637880_Direitos_humanos_em_crise_e_resistencia_desigualdades_inclusao_e_lutas_sociais_no_Brasil_contemp_oraneo

Agreement are complementary measures to ensure a safe and enabling environment for those defending the environment and the rights of affected communities.