



# Recovery

FASE's proposals to rebuild Brazil

**NO MORE BIG PROJECTS, DEVASTATED  
NATURE AND EMPTY PLATES**

**For a social, economic and environmental  
recovery committed to overcoming hunger  
and inequalities, with the protection of life,  
rights and our socio-biodiversity**



Governments, party coalition and private interest groups have been forwarding proposals and economic recovery measures. Opposing to the urgent changes required for our country restoration, those only maintain production and consumption models already proven unsustainable, in what concerns today sanitary, social, environmental and food crisis.

Even the most attractive proposals, as the 'green restoration', keep this pattern's foundations unchanged, including: prioritizing corporate interest over public interest; agricultural production based on large-scale monocultures and on excessive use of agrochemicals, hormones and antibiotics; and expanding the so-called large 'development' projects, which promote environmental racism and poor social control of land expropriation process and of our common goods.

By acknowledging the limits of the current economic development model, we can seek options to promote environmental justice and to overcome social inequalities. The greatest challenge faced by Brazil to get back on track is structural racism. Fighting against this involves breaking with old structures of agro-export economy, which concentrate land ownership and influence public policy to serve the interests of business, mainly Agribusiness, Mining, Real Estate and Financial Market.

Brazil's recovery will not be effective if we cannot ban the ethnocide of our indigenous peoples – in place since colonization –; their lands robbery and grabbing; our nature and common goods looting and devastation; Brazilian black people genocide, persecution, incarceration and refusal of full citizenship; and all kinds of violence imposed to Brazilian girls and women.

## OUR COMMITMENT TO RECOVERY



- Any recovery proposal shall be based on the defense of subjects of law and democracy, including social effective involvement and control in public policies development, focused on overcoming hunger and on defending common goods.
- Recovery shall acknowledge Brazilian society's multiethnic dimension, guarantee indigenous peoples' rights and provide historical repair to black people enslaved during colonial period.
- It is mandatory to defend public policies engaged in controlling and regulating free market forces and in guaranteeing income distribution, committed to face our economy reprimarization and Brazilian early deindustrialisation; public lands looting; common goods privatization and exploitation; and merely financial-oriented proposals to reduce greenhouse effect gases emissions.
- It is mandatory to reverse the situation caused by regulatory frameworks in Brazil, which have led to: fast clearance of pesticides; expansion of mining in indigenous lands; increase of deforestation and arson fire in Amazon forest, Cerrado and Pantanal; and socioenvironmental conflicts and violence in rural areas.



## OUR COMMITMENT TO RECOVERY

- Social issues in urban areas and defense of rights are closely related to the confrontation of violence, militarization, land speculation, femicide and racism, which will only be possible through job creation, economic recovery and right to adequate and healthy food guaranteed.
- Policy making for cities must safeguard rights historically conquered by women, black people, indigenous people, LGBTQIA+ community and people living with deficiencies, also including people from urban, peri-urban, metropolitan, slum and suburb areas.
- Recovery must be committed to measures that strengthen democracy, including: Amnesty Law review for crimes committed during military dictatorship, their icons deconstruction, torturers punishment and confrontation of public security militarization, upon review of anti-drugs law and large-scale population incarceration.
- Regional integration initiatives must be based on solidarity and cooperation and on principles associated to defense of human rights, common goods and people who contribute to their protection.



# FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND FOR AN ADEQUATE AND HEALTHY FOOD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Food sovereignty and food and nutritional security for all Brazilian people

1. Restoring immediately SISAN (Brazilian System of Food Security and Nutrition) with CONSEA (Brazilian Council on Food Security and Nutrition) to its original form and legal backing (Law 11.346/2006) and implementation of Brazilian Policy of Food Security and Nutrition linked with Brazilian Policy of Agroecology and Organic Production (Dec.7.794/2012).
2. Ensuring: social security; greater income and access to adequate and healthy food; minimum wage appreciation; a review of social security and labor (anti)reform; revocation of Constitutional Amendment 95 – an austerity package to freeze social spending (compromising the budget intended to food policies); and to guarantee income transfer to people living in poverty and extreme poverty.
3. Spending public budget to invest in development policies, credit, technical support for diversifying farming systems based on agroecology, safeguard quotas to women from family and rural farming, and traditional communities and people.
4. Establishing National Policy of Food Supply with public regulation of food market, ensuring the access to family-based and agroecological adequate and healthy food, taking into account:
  - 4.1. Creation of public stocks with the strengthening of Brazilian National Supply Company (CONAB) and control of food inflation;
  - 4.2. Public budget for public procurement of food from indigenous people, communities living in Afro-Brazilian quilombo settlements, artisan fishermen and fisherwomen, traditional people and communities, family and rural farming with quotas to women through re-establishment of PAA (Food Acquisition Program) to their original categories; restitution of inflationary losses and per capita growth of the PNAE (Brazilian National Program of School Feeding); program of native food appreciation and development, such as PGPMbio (Policy of Guaranteed Minimum Prices for socio-biodiversity goods).

5. Promoting land and environmental management in cities, integrated to public programs of adequate and healthy food by:

5.1. Demarcating areas of urban agriculture and special areas of food security and nutrition in municipal masterplans;

5.2. Creating food public facilities, like low-budget restaurants, community kitchen;

5.3. Implementing local markets and small decentralized markets to sell agroecological food and to attend working class districts;

5.4. Encouraging and supporting productive gardens and backyards in public spaces of urban territories.

6. Stopping corporate control of food systems and discouraging agricultural production based on large-scale monocultures and on excessive use of agrochemicals, hormones and antibiotics.

6.1. Reviewing tax benefits and other incentives provided to agribusiness sectors and to ultra-processed food industry, utilizing funds for supporting the consumption of healthy food by low-income populations and the production of real food by family and rural farming.

6.2. Reviewing clearance of pesticides and of genetically modified seeds and trees. Revisiting the proposal of PNARA (Brazilian National Policy for Pesticide Reduction) – Bill 6.670/2016 and implementing PRONARA (Brazilian National Program for Pesticide Reduction) and rejecting Bill 6.299/2002, the so-called 'poison bill', as strategic and necessary measures to reduce pesticides use, strengthen agroecology and safeguard human right to food.



---

DThe recommendations established by the Brazilian National Agroecology Articulation and at the Popular Conference on Food Sovereignty and Security and Nutrition submitted through the 'Commitment letter of Brazilian National Agroecology Articulation to 2022 presidential candidates' must be recognized and adopted (<https://agroecologia.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Carta-Compromisso-AGROECOLOGIA-NAS-ELEICOES.pdf>) and through the manifest "For Food Sovereignty and Hunger Overcome" (<https://conferenciassan.org.br/manifesto-pela-soberania-alimentar-e-superacao-da-fome-e-lancado/>)



## HERD SHALL NOT PASS

**Dismantling of Brazilian environmental and social laws must be immediately stopped through climatic governance and environmental justice support.**

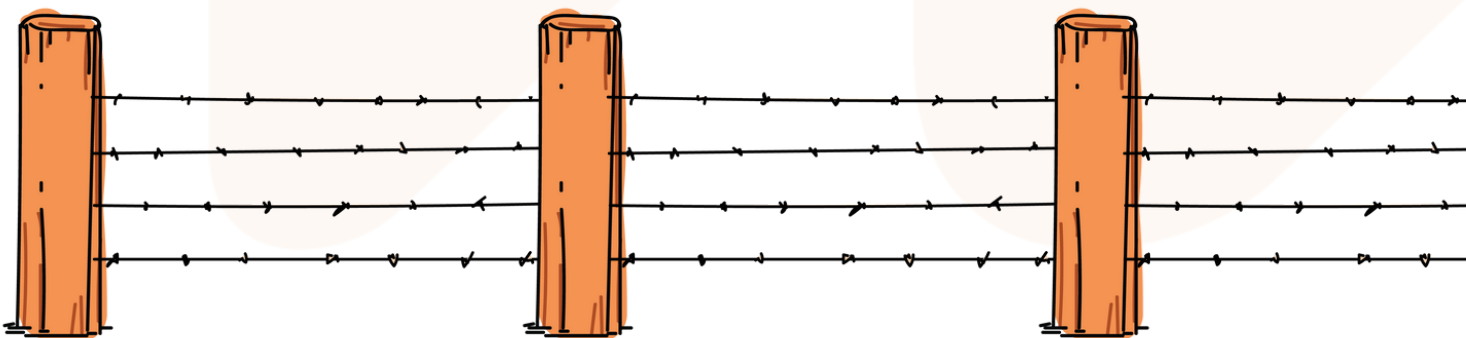
1. The new Brazilian government must be committed to reject the Bill that dismantle environmental license, adopted by the House of Representatives without discussing it with society (Bill 3.729/04) and in course in the Senate (Bill 2.159/21).
2. Dissolving self-licensing category, license fragmentation and other measures that relax environmental licensing for projects potentially hazardous to environment and society.
3. Reviewing the steps of environmental licensing and the instrument of Environmental Impact Assessment to increase reached communities participation and to guarantee mechanisms of environmental equity and environmental racism coercion in impact assessment procedures for projects potentially hazardous to the environment and to the society.
4. Restructuring and strengthening the international architecture responsible for environmental policy by increasing financial and human resources from Ministry of Environment and from monitoring, supervision and control institutions, such as IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources), ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation) and INPE (National Institute for Space Research).
5. Reactivating and guaranteeing social engagement spaces works properly to expand its diversity and representativeness for strengthening environmental governance and national climate.
6. Revoking the Decree 10.144/19 that prohibited indigenous people and traditional communities of taking part in Brazilian National REDD+ Committee (CONAREDD+) and extended REDD+ scope to measures of forestry offset. Instead of that, CONARRED+ should reactivate and broaden civilians' participation, mainly leaderships from traditional and indigenous communities, as well as restore resolutions about safeguards measures implemented by the Committee up to 2018.



7. Reactivating Amazon Fund and its involvement and social control (COFA), adjusting it to operate in a way that provide indigenous entities and traditional communities more access to their funds.
8. Releasing the measures for implementing the Brazilian Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement to public inquiry.
9. Resuming the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change, establishing a social board for developing policies and implementing the plan.
10. Revoking the program Adopt a Park (Decree 10.623/21) and the concession for Natural Parks, which privatize common goods and violate the rights of indigenous and traditional communities and reviewing the last government measures that led to the cut, recategorization and dissolution of conservation units.

---

The recommendations established by RBJA (Brazilian Environmental Justice Network) in the project 'Environmental Equity Assessment' report (<https://issuu.com/ongfase/docs/rs-equidade>) and in its documents harmful to environmental licensing must be acknowledged and adopted. The contributions from GCB (Belém Letter Group) to the electoral debate and to the restoration of Brazilian socioenvironmental policy must also be acknowledged (<https://www.cartadebelem.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/af-folheto-carta-de-belem-1.pdf>).







# AGRARIAN REFORM AND COLLECTIVE LANDS REGISTRATION

For traditional and rural communities' right to land and territory

1. Development and enforcement of land property and environmental policies must effectively take into account the civil society and provide free access to indigenous, quilombolas and traditional communities.
2. The new Brazilian government must block measures of land property regularization that legalize public lands looting, increase land speculation and aggravate the conflicts in the field, rejecting the Bill 2.633/2020 that exonerates lands looting and abolish all land property deregulation rules approved during Temer's and Bolsonaro's administrations.
3. Immediately and as a matter of urgency, resuming all the process for demarcating and establishing native title for indigenous, quilombolas lands and artisanal fishing, as well as establishing title for rural agro-extractive settlements and conservation units for sustainable use, intended to traditional people and communities.
4. Expanding the institutional framework of INCRA (National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform) and the budget intended to acts of real state expropriation with no social role, incidents in indigenous and traditional lands and development of rural settlements.
5. Land property regularization in public and vacant lands must be in compliance with agrarian reform development and with the acknowledgement of traditional people and communities' land rights, as established in constitutional norms.
6. Restoring the National Council of Traditional People and Communities and the National Commission on Indigenous Policy extinct by Decree 9.759/2019, as well as FUNAI (National Indigenous Foundation) and Palmares Foundation, among other programs and measures to enhance indigenous and quilombolas people's and traditional communities' protection in defense of their territories and lifestyle.



## LARGE PROJECTS | AGRIBUSINESS, MINING AND ENERGY

Restrictions to the predatory and privatizing exploitation of common goods for commodities development

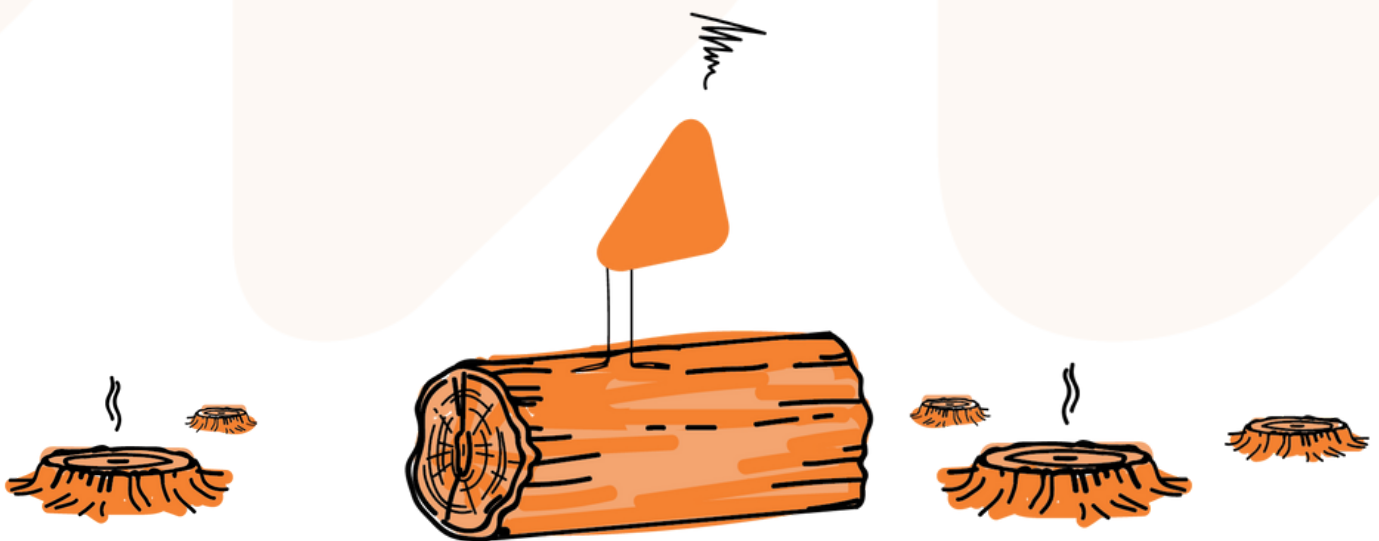
1. Complying with OIT Agreement 169 and acknowledging public and autonomous protocols for prior consultation and informed consent as legal instruments valid and legitimate for self-determination of traditional communities and people, ensuring the right of veto over normative acts and projects that violate their rights and lifestyle.
2. Increasing control over deforestation and environmental devastation that results from activities of agricultural, mineral and energy sectors, as well as from the infrastructure related to these.
3. Improving national normative system so that transnational corporations are required to adopt the same standard of protection of human rights in all countries and communities where they direct or indirectly act and to prohibit public and private funding to projects violating environmental and human rights.
4. Establishing legal and institutional mechanisms that define and safeguard territories free of private exploitation by projects with high socioenvironmental and climate impact in areas where shall take precedence: the public interest of socio-biodiversity, local economies empowerment, food production by family agroecological farming and water and common goods defense, among other socioenvironmental guidelines.
5. Reviewing Brazilian mining policy, currently in line with mining companies' interests, democratizing decisions about which minerals to extract, how to do it and in which pace, as well as implementing instruments for safeguarding environment and the rights of workers and affected communities.

6 . Withdrawing the Bill 191/2020, pending on National Congress, which allows mining in indigenous lands.

7. Reviewing Brazilian energy policy, including incentives to decentralized and diversified energy production in order to provide well-being to people, and not to meet the electrointensive demands from mining and other primary exporters sectors.

8. For a fair energy transition, we must: discontinue nuclear power use and fracking; reject the implementation of large hydroelectric power plants in Amazon; and restrict the use of fossil sources, including thermal power plant decommissioning, withdrawal of subsidies, exemption and incentive policies to oil, gas and mineral coil industry. Therefore, such measures are urgently required to limit global warming, oil dependence and contamination of territories.

9. In case of any socioenvironmental crimes or damages resulting from actions and omissions of large enterprises, impunity must be resisted. A serious investigation must be conducted, followed by consequent civil, criminal and administrative liability, as well as promoted a full compensation in the most efficient and faster way, which should involve refund measures, satisfaction, access to information, indemnity and guarantees for non-repetition, developed mainly with the contribution of affected communities.





# WATER SHOULD NOT BE SOLD AT A PROFIT

Water should be guaranteed as a common good and as a basic human right

1. Removing the Bills 4546/2021 and 495/2017 from the agenda, which intend to change water milestone and establish water markets and transaction of concessions, when a democratic discussion about national policy on water resources should be encouraged.
2. Increasing monitoring, social control, transparency and access to information about the water use and quality, especially in policies on water provision implemented by surface and underground concessions.
3. Water intensive and/or water contaminants projects shall provide information about water consumption and environmental collections that attest the quality with regard to hydric bodies' pollution and contamination; and the State shall provide access to these information.
4. No concessions shall be provided or renewed for aquifer recharge areas, or to areas where the relevance of water is great, or water supply is critical, or its multiple uses are compromised. Neither shall be provided or renewed concessions to watershed without an approved plan.
5. Prohibiting technologies that are extremely harmful to water bodies, such as: interbasin transfers; mass irrigation by agribusiness using center pivot and irrigated perimeters; aerial spraying of pesticides; fracking; ore pipeline; implementation of offshore wind parks at our continental shelf; crab culture in mangrove swamps, among others.
6. Reviewing administrative rules on water potability for human consumption to repress the environmental injustice of providing boundaries less-restricted than those recommended by World Health Organization and adopted by countries from Global North, which exposes Brazilian population to pesticides, pollutant metals and other health harmful substances. And investing in vigilance facilities, lab devices and human capital so that basic measures of environmental health surveillance related to water quality for human consumption can be more effective.



7. Acknowledging, supporting and multiplying the development of social technologies that increase water and food safety for rural and urban communities. Rainwater harvesting, service water reuse, community systems of water supply, ecological tanks, among other options, must be encouraged with resources and technical support by public authorities.

8. Developing a national policy on protection and recovery of source water nationwide, allocating resources and adopting measures of inspection and protection for recharge conditions and aquifer potability.

9. Revoking the Law 14285/2021 that make less rigid the protection of permanent conservation along water courses – a regression, which increases risks related to disasters caused by floods and landslides.

10. Discontinuing privatization of public water treatment companies to resume investments in federal, state and local companies, expanding water supply and treatment systems by using resources free of charge from Federal Government Budget, prioritizing those who live in areas with little or no urban infrastructure.

11. Holding the National Conference on Water Treatment and Water for federal, state and local governments to resume water treatment plans.

12. Ensuring a universal coverage for public water treatment services by amending the Laws 11.445/2007 and 14.026/2020, as well as the following measures:

12.1 To ensure a minimum water amount required for conserving families' health and hygiene conditions, mainly those who cannot afford water due to low-income, and implement a social tariff for water and sewage services. Both minimum water amount and social tariff must be automatically ensured for all families registered in CadÚnico (Unified Registry of Social Programs).

12.2 To prioritize access with water and sewage connection and home sanitary installations free of charge for all families registered in CadÚnico.

12.3 To provide water for consumption and personal, sanitary hygiene for homeless people.



The recommendations established by ONDAS (Observatory on Rights to Water and Sanitation Services) (ONDAS) included in the manifest of the Campaign Sede Zero (<https://ondasbrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Publicacao-emendas-DHAES-na-Lei-11.445-v.-final-rev.pdf>), as well as recommendations developed by Campaign in Defense of Cerrado after the Hearing on Waters held at Permanent People's Tribunal, systematized in the report "Medidas urgentes e necessárias para a proteção das águas do Cerrado" (<https://tribunaldocerrado.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Recomendacoes-Juri-Audie%CC%82ncia-A%CC%81guas-Cerrado-2021.pdf>) must be acknowledged and adopted.





## FAIR, DEMOCRATIC AND SAFE CITIES

For the right to live with equal rights, urban dignity and environmental justice

1. Restoring, as a priority, the National Housing Policy, which should be immediately updated in compliance with plans of all levels, given the rapid growth of deficit in the last six years, with budget allocation for immediate implementation of measures scheduled in programs and plans previous designed.
2. Ensuring adequate housing for all as an immediate priority, including: security of tenure, priority of tenure for women; quality and habitability; service availability; public facilities and infrastructure; appropriate location with access to all that the city has to provide; cultural fit; non-discrimination and prioritization of vulnerable group, coordinating housing agenda with environmental agenda.
3. Investing in all three-government levels, as well as in housing in central areas, social lease, land property regularization, slum urbanization, improvements in housing and urban infrastructure with free technical support, prioritizing low-income people.
4. Guaranteeing to black women and women (cisgender, transvestite and transsexual) the right of ownership to land tenure and housing, allocating public resources to the implementation and establishment of housing programs and policies to several families with an income of 0-3 minimum wages.
5. Supporting self-management in all housing programs through popular organizations of civil society by definition, programs and projects implementation and management, allocating stable assets and specific public funds with the approval of Bill 4216/2021, which establishes the legal framework for self-management in housing and housing collective ownership.
6. Tracking and allocating underutilized lands, vacant urban spaces and public lands with potential for building Housing of Social Interest (HSI) in good infrastructure areas, creating public land banks and giving transparency to a set of lands suitable for HSI.



7. Implementing a large-scale program of land property regularization for slums, and public and private properties occupation to guarantee social function of land and property, as well as guaranteed tenure, prioritizing the collective right.

8. Establishing reforestation policies for degraded areas, urban landscape, ciliary reforestation and depollution of watercourses, contributing to prevent flooding.

9. Encouraging public areas occupation instead of policing acts, prioritizing policies that ease access to quality public areas and investing in leisure and community environment.

10. Developing a Unified Urban Mobility System (SUM), integrated and interfederal, to promote regulation, financing and implementation of National Policy on Urban Mobility.

10.1. Establishing free public transport in urban areas, compensating the service provider with public resources, according to quality markers.

10.2. Providing safe and green mobility, implementing measures for reducing speed limits to 50 km/h and expanding the quiet zones in the cities; average speed control at highways in urban areas; improved security for active transport; campaigns for reducing car usage and for regulating safe parameters, speed limits and emission of pollutants in vehicle manufacturing.



---

The recommendations established by Popular Conference on the Right to the City in the platform Struggles for the Right to the City ([https://www.confpopdireitoacidade.com.br/\\_files/ugd/b74794\\_24ba12950ce34cfb990057fb95006016.pdf](https://www.confpopdireitoacidade.com.br/_files/ugd/b74794_24ba12950ce34cfb990057fb95006016.pdf)) must be acknowledged and adopted



# WOMEN'S AND BLACK PEOPLE LIVES MATTER

Racism and machismo are part of our structure, but shall not be part of our future

1. Implementing a wide range of public policies for promoting racial equality and fighting structural racism, essential to fight poverty, hunger and inequalities and to guarantee affirmative actions to black people and their full development in the most diverse areas, mainly young people and women from suburb areas.
2. Adopting public policies to fight and review current measures that promote genocide, persecution and incarceration of black young people and women, police violence against communities and people from traditional African matrix and terreiros.
3. Restoring to update immediately policies, programs and public instruments to prevent violence against women, black women and their children and implementing preventive, monitoring, transparency and punishment measures to police approach in urban and rural zones.





# INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FOREIGN POLICY

For a foreign policy of solidarity and cooperation to face human challenges

1. The new Brazilian government shall reject MERCOSUR– EUROPEAN UNION agreement ratification.
2. Restoring an active and respectful policy also in environmental field, by ensuring social effective involvement and control and developing authorities, like Foreign Policy Board.
3. Reviewing bilateral cooperation agreements for development with transparency and social involvement, strengthening South-South cooperation and solidarity.
4. Recovering measures of regional integration in Latin America to deepen the relationship not only economically, but also political, cultural and environmentally, with active social involvement.
5. Restoring measures of social involvement in Brazilian foreign policy, like accreditation of members from civil society, arranged in official delegations in ministerial meeting and conferences attended by Brazil.

---

The recommendations established by the Brazilian Front Against Mercosur-European Union Agreement (<https://fase.org.br/pt/noticias/frente-contra-os-acordos-mercosul-ue-e-efta-lanca-carta-a-candidatos-em-2022/>) must be acknowledged and adopted. They repudiate this agreement that worsens Brazilian role as our economy primary exporter, encourages deregulation, neglects the safety of our industries and weakens unions and family farming. This agreement also drives the forests conversion into monocultures and exponentially increases emissions due to the carriage of goods at a global level.



# Recovery

FASE's proposals to rebuild Brazil

**NO MORE BIG PROJECTS, DEVASTATED  
NATURE AND EMPTY PLATES**

For a social, economic and environmental  
recovery committed to overcoming hunger  
and inequalities, with the protection of life,  
rights and our socio-biodiversity

     @ongfase



Partnership



HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG  
RIO DE JANEIRO